

CAL
MAR TO JUNE
1873

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In regard to the system of recruiting by garden-sirdars it had been objected that no planter would think of giving a power of attorney to any coolie to enter into a contract with the laborers. But he might observe that a power of attorney for the purposes of this Bill was not a general power of attorney, as his hon'ble friends seemed to suppose, but simply a power to do one thing, viz. to sign the contract, and thereby to bind the employer. The ordinary practice was, as he understood, to use printed forms of contract, which could be signed anywhere; and the employer need not be afraid to entrust to the person, whom he thought fit to be a garden-sirdar, the power of binding him to such a contract. The only object of requiring this power of attorney was to uphold the principle that had been enunciated in the earliest legislation on this subject, viz. that no emigrant should be allowed to leave the district in which he was recruited, except under a specific contract with an employer. No doubt the practice had been for the garden-sirdar to bring the coolies down from recruiting districts to Calcutta, and to have the contracts executed here before the agents. But Mr. BEAUFORT believed that one of the chief objects of the ~~present~~ ^{Bill} was to obviate the necessity of bringing the emigrants to Calcutta at all. It was ~~stated~~ ^{argued} that they should be taken at once to the port of embarkation, the place at which they were put on board steamers or other vessels for conveyance to the tea districts, and it appeared to him that the execution of the contract in the recruiting district would facilitate the attainment of this object.

Then the hon'ble member objected to the Magistrate ^{so successfully} ~~to~~ inquire into the facts stated in the garden-sirdar's certificate. ^{to} ~~it would be utterly impossible for a Magistrate in a remote part~~ ^{to} to inquire into facts existing in the tea districts. Mr. BEAUFORT ^{replied} ~~replied~~ with the hon'ble member, and there was no wish that the Magistrate ^{7 lakhs of} ~~7 lakhs of~~ so. Section 51 of the Bill referred to the Magistrate in the tea to public not to the Magistrate in the remote recruiting district. When ~~there~~ ^{the} is sirdar had received a certificate from his employer, he was to take it ~~nt~~ ^{to} the Magistrate, and the Magistrate was to countersign the certificate after ~~ing~~ ^{ing} into the facts. The Magistrate in the recruiting district would not make such inquiry at all; but the Magistrate in the labor district must see ~~nd~~ nd garden-sirdar was a proper person to be employed in the recruiting of ~~are~~ ^{are} in the same way as with regard to contractors' recruiters the Magistrate ~~as~~ ^{as} district in which the recruiter resided should see that the person ~~employe~~ ^{employe} a proper person to be employed in recruiting emigrants.

He might also repeat what had been already observed by His Hon'ble of President, that the rules empowering a Magistrate to detain a steamer in ~~he~~ ^{he} were exactly the same as those contained in the present law. The ~~use~~ ^{use} so vested in the Magistrate was, ~~moreover~~ ^{moreover}, placed under certain restrictions. ~~rt~~ ^{rt} he was required to make an immediate report of everything he had ~~and~~ ^{and} certainly the Magistrate would not venture to interfere without some ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ strong reason for doing so. But there was nothing in the Bill which ~~re~~ ^{re} the Magistrate to detain the steamer; if it were necessary, he might ~~cau~~ ^{cau} emigrants to disembark, but he would allow the vessel to proceed on its ~~int~~ ^{int} age. It had been said that the proper course was to insist on providing ~~cise~~ ^{cise} sufficient medical officers on board the vessel; but the hon'ble member had ~~pr~~ ^{pr} overlooked a ~~now~~ ^{now} section in the Bill which made it unlawful to carry a ~~the~~ ^{the} number of emigrants without a qualified medical officer. The ~~present~~ ^{present} skilled doctor would not, however, in all cases obviate the necessity of ~~barking~~ ^{barking} the emigrants.

Then, as to the hon'ble member's remarks on some sections of ~~ti~~ ^{ti} which provided vicarious punishment in certain cases, Mr. BEAUFORT ~~aid~~ ^{aid} observe that when the tea planter sent down a coolie to induce persons ~~leave~~ ^{leave} their homes in remote districts for the purpose of becoming laborers ~~tea~~ ^{tea} district, he ought to be, and must be held responsible for the acts ~~coolie~~ ^{coolie} in matters relating to the recruiting. That appeared to be no ~~more~~ ^{more} than a bare equity required; and it would only impose on the ~~plant~~ ^{plant} necessity of care in selecting his garden-sirdar.

The only other instances of vicarious punishment that he could remember now were that which made the liabilities of the planter a charge on his estate, and that which made steamers or vessels employed in conveying emigrants liable for fines imposed on the officers commanding those vessels. It appeared to him that those provisions were just and equitable in principle, and very necessary to retain in the interests of emigrants. Where the Magistrate, not desiring to detain a vessel, found it necessary to impose a fine on the commanding officer, he would allow the vessel to proceed, and would recover the fine if it were not paid by subsequent attachment of the vessel.

Then, as to the question of time-expired laborers, he could only assure hon'ble members that the provisions of the Bill were simply what they professed to be. It was suggested that they might cover some object which did not appear; but he did not understand what was meant by this. The Bill provided that when the period of contract had expired, it should be wholly optional with the laborers to put themselves either under the rules of the law or to keep themselves entirely free. If the laborers entered a contract for six months, they placed themselves under the protection of the law, but if they did not wish to place themselves under the protection of the law, they made no contract or only entered into contract for shorter periods. The hon'ble member believed that no contract was for less than a year. Mr. BEAUFORT had had the advice of a gentleman from the tea districts, who told him of the season was nine months. It might be that the information which would be placed before them, might should be extended to nine months or a year; but what might be, the object was to give the laborer the option of being free, or of placing himself under the protection of the law.

It was agreed to.

MR. BEAUFORT moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Schalch, Bernard, Colvin, Robinson, Mr. Mitter, and the Mover, with instructions to report in one month.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he hoped the Council would not object to the motion, with the understanding that the time fixed for the submission of the Committee's report was merely nominal, and that the Bill could then be reprinted with the amendments made by the Committee.

The Motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 15th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS PROVINCIAL BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1873.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor having now seen most parts of these provinces, and having very fully considered their necessities in regard to public works, has thought it well to review the whole situation in this respect before settling the Public Works Budget for the year 1873-74. The financial result of the year 1872-73 is not yet known. The assignments in aid of districts, having been liberally made, no doubt exceed the income derived from funds hitherto devoted to that purpose; but it is not probable that the expenditure of the Public Works Department proper will probably exceed the assignments. It may be safe to omit for the present the results of the current year, and to consider, first, the imperial assignment and the public works income; and second, any additional funds available for Public Works expenditure as shown by the last concluded accounts of the provinces, 31st March 1872, or granted by subsequent special orders of the Government of India.

2. The portion of the annual imperial assignment calculated with reference to the public works expenditure, and therefore fairly attributable to that department, is about 33½ lakhs, say £335,000.

3. The income from tolls on canals and waterways, and on bridges, ferries, &c., levied on roads maintained from the provincial funds, is about 7 lakhs of rupees, and this income has been, and should be, devoted in some shape to public communications. From other sources, including rents, refunds, &c., there is some further public works income, making a total income in that department of about 8½ lakhs. The total ordinary income composed of the assignment, plus receipts of the department, is thus about 42 lakhs, say £420,000.

4. In clearing up the accounts of the amalgamated district road fund and other funds similarly available, with a view to the new system of account, there were found to be a credit balance of about 16 lakhs, which may be regarded as a sum available for expenditure once for all.

5. The Government of India have agreed to give this Government the capitalised value of several rents paid for public offices as well as the value of the building lately taken for a military hospital, the object being to supply the place of rented buildings by building Government offices. On account of these capitalised rents, including the Calcutta Small Cause Court and a Judge's Court at Midnapore, about 11 lakhs are now available.

6. Finally, as has been explained in the Administration Report, not from the want of ample opportunities for spending, but because of the very greatness of the necessities of these great provinces, and the difficulty of meeting them from the comparatively small annual assignment, the Lieutenant-Governor thought it necessary in the first year of his administration to exercise extreme care and caution in this department, and not to launch out till he thoroughly understood the subject and had systematised and classified the works and the accounts. There resulted a considerable saving on the public works assignments for 1871-72, exceeding 7 lakhs of rupees.

These sums make about 34 lakhs of rupees, say £340,000, which may be called extraordinary funds available for public works. Taking ordinary and extraordinary together, about 76 lakhs, say £760,000, appear to be available.

From this we have only to deduct any amount by which the grants-in-aid to districts in the present year may be found to have caused a deficit.

7. It might not be absolutely necessary to devote all these funds to public works; some of them might perhaps have been diverted to other and equally useful purposes. But, on the other hand, several considerations have seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor to point to the course of devoting these funds for the present mainly to what may be called their original and primary object. It would scarcely be right to divert them without good reason. The necessities of public works in so vast a territory are greater than the funds as yet at our disposal can meet. And what has principally weighed with the

Lieutenant-Governor is this, that in other departments he has not the power to incur, and it would not be right that he should incur, annual charges for which he might provide in one year, but for meeting which in future years no provision has been made; while in the Department of Public Works great benefits may be conferred by expenditure on works of a lasting character, and provision for the future is made, inasmuch as the road cess may shortly be expected to supply an income from which works of a local character once made may be maintained, and the provincial assignment may be set free for larger works and other necessary purposes.

9. If, again, this money is to be devoted to public works, it has seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor to be altogether for the benefit of the country that it should be made to fructify as soon as possible, instead of being profitless in the treasury, which pays no interest. In anticipation of the need of which disbursements connected with the road cess, and with a view to general efficiency, the Public Works establishments have been lately organised on a new plan, which has been attended with a considerable extension and improvement of the law and increased efficiency. Meantime, the collection of the road cess has been contracted for for some months, so that there is a sort of accumulation of money during that time if they do not make it. The Lieutenant-Governor has made arrangements that local officers to carry on the local works they had promised to enable the early collection of the road cess; and it is taken in hand. He should provide the funds for this object.

10. Then, to the whole situation, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that he should not hoard the money available, but should spend as much as the Public Works establishments can efficiently, economically, and usefully expend, drawing on the extraordinary funds at his disposal for so much as exceeds the ordinary income of the year.

11. In this view the budget estimate of the Public Works Department has been drawn upon a comparatively liberal scale, though that scale is still extremely small in comparison to the territories, and will after all admit of but very moderate extension of necessary works.

12. First, it is of course necessary to provide for the repairs of existing buildings, roads, &c. This has been duly done at a cost of about £125,600, of which £91,155 is devoted to the repair of roads and canals. Of new buildings, the most important addition to our ordinary outlay is the provision for jails. It may be said that not one properly constructed jail existed at the beginning of the present financial year in all these provinces, and what has been done or can be done in a single year must be but a very small part of what is required. A sum of £68,757 has, however, been devoted to permanent improvements of our jails in the provision for the ensuing year, exclusive of establishments and repairs.

13. A provision of £17,500 has been made to carry on the new Presidency College during the year.

14. All the other building provisions from ordinary funds are comparatively small. A few new court-houses are being built at various district stations, but not nearly all which are demanded and are really required.

15. There is, however, a considerable assignment for Secretariat Offices and the new Small Cause Court in Calcutta, which, as well as the provision for a court at Midnapore, will be met from the special funds obtained by grant from the Government of India by way of capitalisation of the rents now paid. About £61,700, in addition to a proportion of cost of establishments, &c., will be thus spent under the head of 'other buildings,' but will not form a charge against the ordinary income of the year. Adding together these charges, we have a total of £187,886 devoted to new buildings.

16. In the last Administration Report, the principal roads and canals maintained as provincial are shown as now classified, and that list is appended to this resolution.

17. Under the head of communications, the new works proposed involve an expenditure of £100,869, of which £9,154 is the sum given to canals, and the remainder to roads. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes to arrange for the further development of the water communications of Bengal, the existing canals being both useful and profitable. But the subject involves considerations of extreme difficulty: plans did not exist, and till they are carefully elaborated, much cannot

be done. Particular attention is being given to the possible improvement, or even canalisation, of the Soorma, the river leading up to Sylhet and Cachar, and now navigable by steamer to those places in the rainy season only. The present budget already contains provision for the commencement of a canal to connect the Khasi Hills (abounding in minerals and potatoes) with the Soorma. Some improvements are proposed in the existing canals, and help has been promised to some of the local committees, especially those of Dacca and Chittagong, who contemplate important local canals to open the direct route between the Eastern Bengal Railway and Dacca, and to give access to Chittagong by a route free from the perils of the open sea.

18. As regards roads, the principle followed has been to do most in those districts which, needing most development, are least able to help themselves. The Lieutenant-Governor has also felt that money is much better spent on substantial roads in districts where the supply of metal is good and cheap, and where roads once made can be easily maintained, rather than in those where passable roads can only be maintained at enormous cost by continually laying down bricks which soon wear out. It happens, too, that the laterite districts are those most wanting in water communication, while the alluvial districts, where there is no metal, have many water-ways. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that in rich and populous districts, as well as in no metal, a light railway will prove in the end more efficient, than a brick road wherever traffic. The question whether rails may properly be laid on roads is one of much difficulty, which is still under consideration.

19. With these views, then, the money available for roads has been distributed as follows:—

	£
Calcutta roads ...	2,600
South-Western trunk road ...	2,500
North-Western " ...	2,900
Gya and Patna road ...	5,000
Chota Nagpore system of roads ...	25,400
Northern Tipperah road ...	22,500
North-Eastern road ...	1,200
Assam roads ...	21,000
Sylhet and Cachar road ...	3,000
Chittagong road ...	500
Minor road works ...	5,000
Total ...	91,700

20. An important bridge is in course of construction on the road between Patna and Gya, the great place of pilgrimage. When this is finished that road will be complete, metalled and bridged throughout. It is possible that rails may eventually be laid on this road, on which the traffic is very large.

21. The road from Caragola on the Ganges above Rajmehal to Purneah and Darjeeling has long been in a partially completed state, the communication being generally maintained by temporary bridges which are now failing. Seeing that this road lies through rich and important districts, that it is so far from the course of the proposed Northern Bengal Railway that it will not be superseded by it for local purposes, and that it must be some years before it can be superseded by that railway for the traffic between Calcutta and Darjeeling, the Lieutenant-Governor has thought that this road should be maintained, and that whatever is to be done should be done as quickly as possible, in order that the greatest amount of use may be made of it before the railway comes into play. He has therefore much urged on the completion of the light iron bridges which are taking the place of the wooden ones fallen or falling. He has also not hesitated to complete the hill cart road, which has been much injured by land slips, and needs much remodelling and improvement. Upwards of £22,500 is thus devoted to the Ganges and Darjeeling road, taking both the plains and hill portions.

22. The bridges in the plains portion are calculated to bear a light engine in case rails should some day be laid. If in this way direct communication could be established between the western coolie-producing districts and the Northern Bengal Railway, and a branch of the latter should lead to Assam, a great step

would be gained towards developing the eastern districts and saving the lives of the hundreds of coolies who now perish by cholera and other diseases in the river steamers.

23. Whether a railway shall be made up the Assam valley, the Government of India must decide. But the Lieutenant-Governor is decidedly of opinion that nothing but a railway scale of expenditure will suffice to make a trunk road fitted to compete with the river traffic, and that a railway only would recompense such expenditure. He has therefore not attempted seriously to carry on what is called the Assam grand trunk road, but has given about £10,000 for the improvement of such portions of it as are of much local use, and for the completion of a line sufficient for the postal runners. He has given another £10,000 to be distributed in opening local roads in the tea districts. Altogether £21,035 have been given in the budget for new roads or new works on roads in Assam.

24. The Chota Nagpore districts are in every way most important; with a fine climate, an excellent and increasing population, most valuable minerals and other products, and two military stations, it is very important that they should be opened out, and should no longer be cut off from the world as they have hitherto been. While there is no water communication, the soil is admirably adapted for good and cheap roads; bridges only are required to render these districts accessible by roads very easily maintained. The Lieutenant-Governor has thought it right to do something for this object, and proposes to open lines of communication from Giridih to Hazareebaugh, and then to Ranchie on one side, and from the railway junction near the Barkur to Pooroolah and Ranchie on the other, while the district committees will carry further roads of a humbler character. Altogether £25,400 is given for the construction of the Chota Nagpore system of roads.

25. Road works of less size and importance in various places including some improvements in Calcutta, the completion of causeways on the unbridged rivers on the south-western trunk road to Cuttack, and the Sylhet-Cachar road, absorb the remaining £18,000 of road money.

26. The sum of £20,000 is provided in the budget for miscellaneous public improvements of all kinds.

27. For grants-in-aid to local committees, the sum of £100,000 is provided.

28. All the sums above detailed are for works exclusive of the establishments by which they are carried on and superintended; about 25 per cent. of the cost of works must be added for establishments. And it must be explained that the Public Works establishments now do a large portion of the work of the district committees, which work is not shown in the provincial budget. For the present, while the funds of the committees are so limited, no charge is made on them for this service. In practice, therefore, this is an addition to the grants to districts.

For the cost of establishments, then, £131,400 is provided, as well £6,050 for tools and plant.

The total charge to the provincial revenues under the above headings, as set forth in the abstracts attached to this resolution, is £671,899.

For this expenditure the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to provide as follows:—

	£
Current annual assignment and income	120,000
From capitalised grants, including share of establishments, &c., debitable to buildings constructed from this source	80,000
From accumulated balances of amalgamated road fund, &c.	100,000
The balance from the savings of the year 1871-72	71,899
Total	<u>671,899</u>

This leaves some margin as compared to the total sum above mentioned as available, and it generally happens that some unspent balances remain at the end of the year. It may therefore be hoped that as much work is provided as our establishments (which are not yet quite completely consolidated) can safely and thoroughly do, while at the same time there is no risk of exceeding our means.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ROADS AND WATER COMMUNICATIONS
MAINTAINED FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

ROADS.

1. *Southern Road*.—From Calcutta through the 24-Pergunnahs District to Diamond Harbour, the Head-Quarters of a Sub-Division and the site of one of the new batteries for the defence of the River Hooghly.

2. *South-Western Trunk Road*.—From Calcutta by Midnapore through Orissa, bifurcating from a point near Cuttack to Ganjam in the Madras Presidency and Pooree, where is the great Temple of Juggernath; including also a more direct connection by a branch, leaving the East Indian Railway Station at Raneeunge and passing *via* Bancoorah to Midnapore.

3. *North-Western Trunk Road*.—From Calcutta to the frontier of the North-Western Provinces. In connection with this is a road leads to Gya, the great place of Hindoo pilgrimage, and connects Gya with the city of Patna and the East Indian Railway. From Patna again a road leads to Mozufferpore, chief town of the great district of Tirhoot.

4. *The Chota Nagpore system of Roads*.—Consisting of the Sactarampore junction of the East Indian Railway to the chief town of the Maunbloom District, and on to Ranchee, head-quarters of the Chota Nagpore Commissionership. And another line from the Giridih terminus of the East Indian Railway to the Cantonment and District Station of Hazareebaugh, with a junction line between Hazareebaugh and Ranchee. Also a line from Hazareebaugh running north to the Grand Trunk Road. There is also a short branch to Parisnauth Hill.

5. *Northern Trunk Road*.—From Caragola on the Gauges, nearly opposite the East Indian Railway Station of Sahibgunge, through Purneah to Darjeeling; with a branch to Julpigoree.

6. *North-Eastern Road*.—From Calcutta by the Military Station of Dum Dum to Jessore, the chief town of the Jessore District.

7. *Assam Trunk Road*.—From Dobree on the Berhampootra, on the extreme west of Assam, to Suddya near the eastern frontier, with a branch to Shillong and Cheerapoonjee, and hill roads to different outposts on the Garrow, Cossiah and Naga Hills.

8. *Sylhet and Cachar Road*.—From the Station of Sylhet through Cachar to the Muncepoore boundary, and a short branch line from Sylhet to Cheerapoonjee.

9. *South-Eastern Trunk Road*.—From Dacca to Chittagong, with a continuation to the Looshai Hills and another towards British Burmah.

CANALS.

1. *Calcutta and Eastern Canals*.—A system of canals connecting various rivers and creeks by which boat communication between Calcutta and the Eastern Districts is maintained.

2. *The Nuddea Rivers*.—One or other of these is kept open according to circumstances, so as to afford water communication between Calcutta and the Northern Districts.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET ESTIMATE OF BENGAL, SHOWING THE ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1873-74.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Tolls—</i>				<i>Original Works—</i>			
On Ferries	...	70,000		Civil Buildings	...	18,78,869	
„ Roads	...	7,000		Communications	...	10,08,698	
„ Nuddea Rivers	...	2,57,000		Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	2,00,000	
„ Calcutta and Eastern canals	...	3,66,000	7,00,000				30,87,567
<i>Other Receipts—</i>				<i>Repairs—</i>			
Fines and refunds	...	50,500		Civil Buildings	...	9,95,300	
Rent of buildings and lands	...	64,000		Communications	...	1,550	
Sales of produce	...	1,500		Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	1,25	
„ of buildings and tools and plant	...	13,000					12,56,875
„ of old materials	...	16,000					
Staging Bungalow receipts	...	9,000		Establishments	...	13,14,007	
Strand Bank Fund	...	40,000	1,94,000	Tools and plant	...	60,550	
Net grant from provincial funds	...	.....	58,24,999	Grants-in-aid to districts	...	10,00,000	
			67,18,999				67,18,999

SUMMARY OF THE ESTIMATED CHARGES FOR PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE YEAR FROM 1st APRIL 1873 TO 31st MARCH 1874.

		Original works.	Repairs.	Establishments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil buildings	... 6,87,579	67,670	1,88,812	9,44,061	
	Reg. ... 30,000	.....	7,500	37,500	
	Police ... 50,000	2,940	13,235	66,175	
	Education ... 2,00,000	32,450	58,112	2,90,562	
	Medical ... 52,000	15,000	16,750	83,750	
	Other buildings ... 8,59,290	2,07,240	31,029	13,27,559	
Total		18,78,869	3,25,300	22,04,169	
Communications	Roads ... 8,17,156	7,60,750	4,69,973	23,90,221	
	Canals ... 91,512	97,300			
	Rivers	53,500			
	Stores from England	1,00,000	.....	
Total		10,08,698	9,11,550	1,69,973	23,90,221
Miscellaneous public improvements		2,00,000	20,025	53,850	2,73,875
Total		2,00,000	20,025	53,850	2,73,875
Tools and plant		.....	.....	.....	60,550
Grants-in-aid to districts, &c.		10,00,000	.....	2,44,746	12,44,746
Total PROVINCIAL		53,44,412	.....	13,14,007	67,18,999

ABSTRACTION OF HOONDIES IN TRANSIT BY POST.

These papers are republished in the Calcutta Gazette, because they are of general interest, and because somewhat similar cases have occurred in Bengal.

No. 5419, dated Calcutta, the 24th January 1873.

From—F. R. Hogg, Esq., Offg. Deputy Director-Genl. of the Post Office of India,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

INTIMATION having reached me of the abstraction of hoondies from a letter in transit by post, and addressed to Bombay, under very suspicious circumstances, Mr. Turton Smith, a police officer attached to the Postal Department, was deputed specially to investigate the case. His report has brought to light an extensive system of fraud, under which gangs of dishonest men combine by forgeries and false personation to cheat native bankers, whose correspondence they obtain while in transit through the post, by corrupting the subordinates of the Postal Department. Letters thus obtained are altered at will to suit the fraud contemplated.

2. I enclose copy of a communication, No. 0009 dated the 30th December 1872, addressed to this office by Mr. Smith, in which the procedure in frauds of this kind under notice, has been described by an account of three typical cases.

An effective check to the spread of these frauds lies in warning the class or classes usually selected by the gangs as their victims, i.e., the native bankers, and inducing them to adopt special precautions when their suspicions may be aroused: this course has been suggested in the 10th paragraph of Mr. Smith's letter, and I trust that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to make the matter as widely known as possible, by the use of the vernacular press, by circulating translations of Mr. Smith's letter among the native banking community, or by any other means which may seem proper.

No. 0009, dated Poona, the 30th December 1872.

From—TURTON SMITH, Esq., Asst. Inspector-General of Police, on duty with Punjab Postal Department,
To—A. M. MONTEATH, Esq., Director-General of the Post Office of India.

You are aware that cases of cheating by personation, supported by forgeries, committed with the assistance of officials in the Post Office, have occurred recently in the North-West Provinces, Central India, and the Bombay Presidency. I have now information of an attempt made in Madras. Owing to one or two of the frauds having latterly been successful, and to the sudden increase in their numbers, I have reason to fear they may yet extend over a larger area.

2. In order that the method of the frauds may be understood, I gave particulars of three cases which in themselves sufficiently illustrate the whole.

First case.—A, a banker of Dhar, near Indore, carried on business with B, a banker in Bombay. A remitted to B four hoondies, each of the value of Rs. 2,500. The letter and two hoondies were stolen in transit, and the remaining two forwarded with a letter containing the business details of the stolen letter, but intimating remittance of two hoondies only; this letter was signed with a careful imitation of A's signature. B, on receiving the forged letter and the two hoondies, wrote a letter acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 5,000. This letter was intercepted in transit, and the figures altered so as to convey an acknowledgment for Rs. 10,000.

3. During a period of forty days, the theft and alteration of letters or substitution of forgeries continued, the object being to conceal the theft of Rs. 5,000, obtain the encashment of the hoondies by the forgers, and to advance another and separate fraud.

4. To obtain payment of Rs. 5,000, the forgers wrote to B, under A's imitated signature, saying that A had despatched an agent, C, to Poona with hoondies for Rs. 5,000, where-with to make purchases, and that A being unknown in Poona, the bankers would not cash the hoondies for C till he was accredited by some firm of respectability. B was requested to certify to C's character, and after receipt of several forgeries B did accredit C through his Poona agents, but directed them at the same time to keep control over the money. C, supposing suspicion was aroused, borrowed Rs. 400 of the amount and absconded. In this manner B had unsuspectingly been made to facilitate the encashment of hoondies stolen from himself!

5. The separate fraud was this. In one of the several forgeries referring to C, the pretended agent of A, B received hoonies for Rs. 2,500, wherewith he was directed to purchase silk urgently required by A. B referred to the bankers on whom the hoonies were drawn, and ascertained the hoonies were genuine, and would be acknowledged on their maturing. He purchased the silk and despatched it, but before the hoonies matured, the bankers on whom they were, had been warned not to cash the first of exchange, as they had been stolen in transit by post. On presentation the hoonies were dishonored.

6. During the period the interceptal, alteration, and substitution of letters continued, the forgeries regularly transmitted all business details of stolen letters, and also passed on many thousand rupees' worth of hoonies. The fraud was discovered on A sending an agent to B to inquire the cause of hoonies, which he had drawn in favour of third persons, to the full amount of his supposed credit, having been dishonored.

7. *Second case.*—A, representing himself to be a trader, called on B, a banker of NGAL, and representing that he wanted money to make purchases, offered, at the

exchange of the ^{tip} ~~tip~~ ^{Mar} ~~Mar~~ a hoonie drawn by him on C, a well-known banker of Bombay. B purchased the hoonie ^{Mar} ~~Mar~~ and sent the hoonie to D, and in due time received a letter from D, that C had met the hoonie. B and showed the original hoonie he had drawn on C, saving the amount of the hoonie. ^{Getting} ~~Getting~~ a returned after payment by C. B then credit. Shortly after A called upon ^{Getting} ~~Getting~~ had received his letter apprising him which now bore D's receipt, and was said to be ^{Getting} ~~Getting~~ to his account. D wrote that he paid the sum agreed on. On B writing to D that he ^{Getting} ~~Getting~~ dishonored. It was then that Rs. 1,500, the amount of the hoonie had been cashed. ^{Getting} ~~Getting~~ been stolen, a forgery had, written that he re-enclosed the hoonie which had been ^{Getting} ~~Getting~~ substituted, and the hoonie presented by A with the D's receipt for ^{Getting} ~~Getting~~ money, and

8. *Third case.*—A called on B, a banker of Raichore, said offered for sale a hoonie for Rs. 600 drawn by him on C at ^{Getting} ~~Getting~~ the hoonie had been duly met. B then sent the hoonie to D, with ^{Getting} ~~Getting~~ letter. In transit the Rs. 600 hoonie was withdrawn and one for Rs. 10 ^{Getting} ~~Getting~~ by, and on, the same persons was substituted; the numerals also in the covering letter were so altered as to represent the value of the hoonie to be Rs. 10 only. On the exchanged hoonie reaching D, a man called on him, said his name was C, and asked if a hoonie had not been drawn on him by A, of Raichore; he paid Rs. 10, the amount of the substituted hoonie. D now wrote to B, saying the hoonie for Rs. 10 had been paid; in transit alteration was made in the letter so as to represent the value of the hoonie as Rs. 600. After receipt of the altered letter from D, A called on B and presented the original hoonie for Rs. 600 drawn by him on C, with D's receipt forged; he said C had returned it after encashment. B hereupon paid to A Rs. 600, and thus sustained a loss of Rs. 590. The fraud was ascertained on after correspondence.

9. I have reason to believe that the forgers apply, very often unsuccessfully, to post office officials to help them by stealing required letters, but either from timidity or not knowing how to act, these officials do not bring the overtures to notice. I would suggest for your consideration whether the issue of a circular, briefly stating the nature of the frauds, directing postal officials to note particularly the appearance of persons making such overtures, and to report confidentially either to the District Superintendent of Police or to Inspecting Post-Masters, might not be productive of some good.

10. If, also, through the several Governments, or otherwise, information of these frauds could be placed at the disposal of the vernacular press, and bankers be thus put on their guard, I think the frauds would soon cease. Any notice, such as that contemplated in this paragraph, might advise native bankers, if they suspected an attempted fraud, to note particularly the appearance of the suspected person, so as to ensure an accurate description, should he abscond; carefully to preserve the covers, as well as letters suspected, which alone enable inquiry in the post office by inspection of post-marks; also, in case of suspicion, to send either a registered letter making inquiries or to use the telegraph, either of which precautions will in all probability prevent a successful issue to the fraud.

WASTE LAND GRANT IN ASSAM.

Dated Calcutta, the 27th February 1873.

From—C. A. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Kelly Den Tea Garden in Nowgong,
To—The Hon'ble G. CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to put before you in detail the application which I submitted to you verbally at breakfast this morning, and which you were good enough favorably to entertain.

The land referred to consists of about 600 acres, as per the mouzadar's measurement, held under rent-paying potta at Rs. 1-8 per acre per annum, directly adjoining my garden Kelly Den, grant Nojorikhal in the district of Nowgong, Assam.

You were good enough, under the circumstances with the Postal Department, you, to consent to reduce the rent on this land to 1/2 or dishon I laid before lease of ten years, renewable, I presume, at rent of annas per acre on a intention to bring the land under cultivation at reasonable rates, as it is my

The rent for this land has been Letter cut native. It is my intention to pay the rent in two instalments up to 1st October next, and I shall be very much obliged if you will pass the necessary order for a final survey of the land, and for the issue of a title in terms of our conversation.

the class of... 817, dated Calcutta, 5th the March 1873.

bankers, and in...
From—The Hon'ble G. CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Revenue Department.
To—The Commissioner of Assam.

I AM directed to inform you that at an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Anderson of the Kelly Den Tea Garden in the district of Nowgong, represented the hardness of the conditions under which he had obtained a piece of jungle land adjoining his garden, and measuring about 600 acres, at Rs. 1-8 per acre. Under the circumstances then represented by Mr. Anderson, His Honor intimated his willingness that Mr. Anderson should have two-thirds of this uncultivated land at half rates, and the rest at full rates, provided he took a lease for ten years; that is, the Lieutenant-Governor would let him have the 600 acres on payment of full rent for 400 acres, and provided there are no preferential rights in the plot, and no other objection can be made to the arrangement. His Honor thinks that under suitable circumstances such an arrangement is good in principle, and is in conformity with the provisions of chapter V of the Assam Settlement Rules. Accordingly, I am to request you will have effect given to it in Mr. Anderson's case, if the land is not likely to be immediately taken up for ordinary crops, and if there is no special reason against the arrangement proposed.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 15th March 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan	Mar. 18th*	Nil.	Weather fair, but getting hot.	Spring crops thriving well. Grain market same as before.	Fever decreasing. Cholera in sporadic form within Cutwa subdivision.
	2 Bancoorah	" " 15th	Nil.	Getting hot	Wheat and barley are being reaped in the eastern part of the district. Cotton is doing well. Teel is being sown. Late heavy rain has been falling. Lagers up the river.	
	3 Beerbhoom	" " 15th	Nil.	Dry. Cool in the early part of the week. Often cloudy.	The rubes out well sown, a being rally. being planted in wheel lands.	
	4 Midnapore	" " 15th	Two very slight showers on the 14th, unmeasurable.	Still cool	Prospects of all crops favorable.	
	5 Hooghly	" " 15th	Nil.	Clear, cloudy, and hot	Last week's rain has fitted lands for being ploughed for the ous crops, &c.	
	Howrah	" " 15th	1.13	A good fall of rain on Friday, 7th March, in all parts of the district; since then cloudy and cool.	The rain has done great good, but more rain is still required.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" " 18th	Nil.	Weather seasonable; moderately warm.	No crops on the ground except tobacco, melons, and other vegetables in some places. Rain is wanted.	Health good generally. Cholera in the Diamond Harbour and Sukhirah subdivisions has nearly ceased.
	7 Nuddea	" " 15th	Nil.	Fine	Nothing new. Indigo is said to be very promising so far.	
	8 Jessore	" " 15th	6	Cloudy, with some rain in the first part of the week, but bright in the latter part.	The rubes crops in the south have yielded a good outturn and the boro rice is promising. Further north the barley and china crops are fair, and the preparations for sowing the ous crops are in progress.	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	9 Moorsshedabad	" " 15th	Nil.	Rather cloudy at times. Some rain fell in the district on the 13th, but it has otherwise been fair.	Some of the cold weather crops are being gathered. The recent rainfall has greatly benefited the mulberry and indigo crops.	Small-pox and cholera are still prevalent, but appears to be decreasing.
	10 Dinagepore	" " 15th	Nil.	Fair and seasonable. Appearance of north-western season setting in, but no heavy storms as yet.	The crops are almost entirely off the ground, and land is prepared everywhere for the new crops.	

* Telegram of the 18th March received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
RAJSHAHYE DIV.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah	Mar. 15th	Nil.	Clear and warm; slightly cloudy on Friday. Wind north-west and south-west.	Wheat, barley, and other crops of the season have been commenced and be reaped. A 1 st crop is expected.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 15th	Nil.	Weather fine during the first part of the week, but afterwards cloudy and sultry.	Lands are now being ploughed for rice crops and jute.	
	13 Rungpore	" 15th	20	Rainy and cloudy	Much improved by the late rain.	
	14 Bograh	" 15th	Nil.	Fine and fair	The produce of sugarcane is excellent. Of the pulses, khesarie and peas are being gathered. They are not likely to come up to their usual yield.	
	15 Pubna	" 15th	Nil.	Fair and cool. It was cloudy at the latter end of the week, but no rain.	Satisfactory. The crops of the season are being cut. Rain is wanted for ploughing the fields for the paddy crops (amun dhan), which will be put in ground in about a month.	
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	17 Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Districts.						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	19 Furreedpore	" 15th	25	Winds variable; nights still cold. A good shower of rain on Friday.	The rubee crops have not all been reaped yet. The outturn must be comparatively small owing to the lateness of the rain.	
	20 Backergunge	" 15th	80	Hot	Rain is much wanted for the spring sowings.	Return not received.
	21 Mymensing	.....	.....	.....	.....
	22 Sylhet	" 8th	Nil.	Cloudy at times and very cool.	As last week. Ploughing progressing rapidly for the amun crop.	
CHITTAGONG DIV.	23 Cachar	" 8th	0.27	Fair. Rain on the night of the 7th and on the 8th instant.	No crops on the ground.	
	24 Chittagong	" 8th	Nil.	Fair. A little windy and cloudy at close of the week.	No change since last week. Rain would be beneficial.	
	25 Noakhally	" 8th	Nil.	Clear during the first half of the week, but cloudy on the other half; wind variable. Rain expected very soon, a few drops fell on the morning of the 8th instant.	Moog, khesary, chillies, onions, &c., good, but rain is very much wanted.	
	26 Tipperah	" 15th	0.67	A thunder-storm broke over the station yesterday evening, which must have done a great deal of good.	Good, and must have been improved by last evening's rain.	

No	District	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS.
BENGAL—(Contd.)						
CHITTAGONG DIV.	<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873			
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	Mar 8th	Nil	Cloudy on the 8th, and towards evening slight rain.	There are no other crops on the ground except tobacco, the prospects of which will be improved by rain	
	Hill Tipperah	" " 8th	15	Cloudy almost throughout the week, south and south-east wind. Somewhat cooler than last week. Rain on the last day of the week.	No important change to report.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" " 18th*	Nil	Cool for the time of the year.	Weather for the past week has been favorable to the crops, being fast and being caused by the rain.	Cases of cholera and small-pox reported from parts of the district
	29 Gya	" " 15th	Nil	Fine	The rain has been causing and the crops are being harvested.	
	30 Shahabad	" " 15th	Nil	Weather appreciably warmer. Wind variable, cloudy at times, unsettled on the 15th March.	The rain which fell last week does not appear to have been general. Heaviest rainfall in the south of the district. The crops in the granaries were injured by it, as well as the uncut barley and wheat. Where hail fell the poppy in those places suffered. The full extent of damage caused is being inquired into. No return received from the Bhuboonah sub-division.	small-pox abating
	31 Firhoot	" " 15th	Nil	Cool and seasonable. There was rain last week over the whole district on the 7th instant.	The rubber and mango crops have almost entirely been destroyed by the severe hail storm that passed over the north of the district on the 7th instant. The poppy pods have been broken, and the rahar, barley, wheat, gram, oats, and (tessu) linseed considerably damaged. The hail-stones are reported to have been in some places about the size of pigeon's eggs. In Shewhar the force with which they fell was much greater than elsewhere, the trees have been denuded of leaves, and shrubs, crops, &c. entirely cut up. The chief force of the stones appears confined to a strip on the north-west of the district. There the hail has done great damage, also to glass and tiles, and removed the plaster on the walls exposed to the storm. The lately sown indigo lands will mostly have to be resown.	

* Telegram of the 18th March received on the same day.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MARCH 19, 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)						
PATNA DIV.—Contd.	32 Saran	1873. Mar. 15th	Nil.	Cloudy; east and west winds.	The rain which fell last week appears to have been general throughout the district, but heavier in some places. There was hail also in some parts. The opium from the capsules which had been tapped has been off. The kpoor has been estimated at 300 maunds. The loss to the rubee generally has been reported to be from 2 to 3 annas. Injury was also done to the newly sown indigo fields, which are now being resown in consequence thereof.	
	33 Chumparun	15th	Nil.	Fair and cool, but occasionally cloudy also; no rain during the week.	Considerable damage has been caused to the crops by the hail-storm of last week. Inquiries have been made to ascertain the extent of injury done. No change since last report. The crops generally are pretty good.	
	34 Mor	15th	Nil.	Growing hot, but still pleasant. No rain.	Crops every where said to be good.	
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	35 Bhaugulpore	18th*	Nil.	Rainfall in various places during the week.	The crops have been benefited by the rain. The outturn of tori was not so good as it promised to be. Rubee crops on the whole good.	
	36 Purneah	15th	Nil.	The weather has been changeable in the sub-divisions of Kishengunge and Ara-reeh, with wind and rain. No rain at the sudder station.	The hail last week is reported to have done some damage, but as the crops are of small extent at this time of the year, the loss must be small.	
	37 Southal Pergunnahs...	15th	Nil.	Cold in early part of week; cloudy and warm latter part.		
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack	18th*	0.3	Rainfall at Jajpore sub-division 0.8 inches.	Rubee crops doing well.	
	39 Pooree	8th	Nil.	A shower of rain in the interior on the 4th instant.	More rain needed.	
	40 Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
CHOTA NAGPORE. <i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
	41 Hazareebaugh	15th	0.21	Cloudy and threatening rain.	The heavy hail-storm to the west and north has done considerable damage to the poppy plant in Huntergunge and Kohirneah thannahs, also to the wheat and barley remaining uncut. Otherwise the rain, which has fallen generally over the district, has been of benefit, as enabling the ryots to plough the grounds.	
	42 Loharduggah	15th	0.18	Cloudy and cool—not unseasonable. The reports from the district show that the hail-storm last week was very severe in parts, in the north of Palamow sub-division particularly, where hail-stones fell measuring from 1½ to 1¾ inches in diameter.	The crops are being cut. In the north of Palamow they have been a good deal damaged by the hail.	

* Telegram of the 18th March received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Suider Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.) 1873.</i>						
43	Singbhoom	Mar. 8th	0.84	Seasonable	The rainfall in the week will be beneficial in facilitating ploughing. The crops now on the ground are reported favorably.	
44	Maunbhoom	" 15th	1.42	Stormy and cool	No crops are now on the ground. The late rain has enabled the cultivators to plough up their lands preparatory to sowing early broadcast rice, kodo, kangui, and gundlee.	Some cases of cholera are still reported.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goulparah	" 8th	1.88	First four days clear and bright, and the last three days cloudy. A few showers of rain fell on the last two days. It rained heavily at the sudder station on the 8th with hail-stones, and the sky was clouded.	Want of rain was felt from the 1st to the 4th for the progress of the crops. A heavy rain will be beneficial.	
46	Kamroop	" 17th*	A slight shower of rain.	With the exception of a slight shower of rain the week has been fair. Cloudy last night, with thunder and lightning.	Sugarcane nearly all cut. Land for the new crop being ploughed.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	" 8th	Nil.	Temperature and duration of wind very favorable.	No crops on the ground.	
48	Nowgong	" 8th	Nil.	The weather during the week has been cool and seasonable. Rain is wanted, and a little fell on the 7th, and a smart shower on the morning of the 8th instant.	The kalai and mustard crops have been gathered in. Lands are now being ploughed and prepared for the aous dhan. Tea bushes that have been pruned are already beginning to flush nicely.	District healthy.
49	Seebsaugor	" 8th	1.73	Weather partly cool and fair, and partly cloudy, with a heavy shower of rain.	Scarcely any crops left on the ground.	
50	Luckimpore	" 8th	1.18	Weather seasonable. At North Luckimpore sub-division three or four days cloudy, with showers, thunder, and lightning.	No crops on the ground to report on, the land being ploughed and prepared for early dry rice crop. Report from sub division says, the mustard crop is nearly all in, and the dry rice lands being prepared.	Public health good.
51	Naga Hills	" 1st	1.19	Light showers have fallen throughout the district, and has cooled the air considerably.	The hill people are still busy cutting their jooms, none of which have been fired as yet.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 8th	0.11	Showery	There are no crops on the ground. The people however in many parts of the hills are busy preparing grounds for seeds.	
53	Garo Hills	" 8th	1.33	Rain has been hovering about during the week; one or two thunder-storms. There was a bad one on the 8th, which was followed by heavy rain.	The burning of the jooms will take place immediately the clearances dry. Some jooms have already been burnt. The sowing will soon come on now.	

* Telegram of the 17th March received on the 18th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th March 1873.H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 26th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1873.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Mar. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil.	2.00	2.00	8th Mar.		
		Cutwa	ditto	1.90	2.00	ditto.		
		Culna	ditto	1.23	1.23	ditto.		
		Blood-Hood	ditto	2.28	2.28	ditto.		
		Rancecunge	ditto	0.84	0.79	ditto.		
	Ranceorah	Jehannud	ditto	0.88	0.88	ditto.		
		Ranceorah	ditto	Not rec.	Nil.	1st Mar.	1.30	
		Sooree	ditto	1.13	1.15	8th Mar.	1.06, 1.688	
	Beerbhoom	Midnapore	ditto	0.72	0.86	ditto.		
		Tumlok	ditto	0.41	0.91	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	ditto	1.50	1.50	ditto.		
		Contal	Dy. Collr.'s Office	ditto	0.23	0.23	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Exc. Engr.'s Office	ditto	0.17	0.17	ditto.	
		Serampore	ditto	ditto	0.90	0.90	ditto.	
		Howrah	Howrah	ditto	0.17	1.22	ditto.	
	PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnah.	Dispensary	ditto	0.60	0.70	ditto.	
Jail			ditto	1.18	1.18	ditto.		
...			ditto	1.20	1.30	ditto.		
...			ditto	1.11	1.11	ditto.		
...			ditto	0.65	0.65	ditto.		
...			ditto	0.59	0.61	ditto.		
...			ditto	0.97	1.42	ditto.		
...			ditto	1.39	1.39	ditto.		
...			ditto	0.78	0.98	ditto.		
...			ditto	1.04	1.11	ditto.		
Nudda		...	ditto	1.41	1.41	ditto.		
		...	ditto	1.15	1.15	ditto.		
		...	ditto	0.85	0.96	ditto.	Not received, 16th to 22nd February	
		...	ditto	1.40	1.65	ditto.		
		...	ditto	0.94	0.94	ditto.		
Jessore		...	ditto	0.81	1.11	ditto.		
	...	ditto	0.44	0.44	ditto.			
	...	ditto	0.65	0.65	ditto.			
	...	ditto	0.58	3.18	ditto.			
	...	ditto	0.10	0.79	ditto.			
RAJSHAHY.	Moorsheadabad	Khoolueah	ditto	0.90	0.90	ditto.	Not received, 16th to 22nd Feb.	
		Jenidch	ditto	0.42	0.42	ditto.		
		Baerhant	ditto	0.51	0.51	ditto.		
		Magoorah	ditto	1.50	1.71	ditto.	Not received, 9th to 22nd Feb	
		...	ditto	2.16	2.16	ditto.		
	Dinapore	Ramporehaut	ditto	1.19	1.44	ditto.		
		City Moorsheadabad	ditto	0.71	1.58	ditto.		
		Juniapore	ditto	1.63	1.96	ditto.		
		Azimungce	ditto	0.61	1.39	ditto.		
		Dinapore	ditto	0.29	0.74	ditto.		
	Maldah	Maldah	ditto	1.49	2.12	ditto.		
		Rendeah	ditto	1.09	1.60	ditto.		
		Natore	ditto	0.90	1.19	ditto.		
		Rangpore	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.		
		Rhowanungce	ditto	0.30	1.20	ditto.		
	Bograh	Titahva	ditto	0.17	0.81	ditto.		
Bograh		ditto	Nil.	0.80	ditto.			
Palom		ditto	1.30	1.67	ditto.			
Pubna		ditto	Not rec.	Not rec.	15th Feb			
Serajungce		ditto	0.25	1.01	8th Mar.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling {Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	0.12	15th Feb		
		Hospital	0.25	1.01	1.28	8th Mar.		
		...	0.95	0.75	0.85	ditto.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0.94	1.25	1.13	ditto.		
		Fullacotta	Nil.	0.09	1.40	ditto.		
		Hoda	ditto	1.46	1.16	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	ditto	0.26	1.30	2.20	ditto.	
		Buxa	ditto	Nil.	0.23	0.35	ditto.	
		...	ditto	0.05	0.10	ditto.		
	Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca {Telegraph Office	Nil.	0.23	0.35	ditto.	
			Hospital	ditto	0.05	0.10	ditto.	
			Moonshingunge	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Furzedpore	Manickemee	ditto	0.26	0.23	ditto.	
			Furzedpore	1.40	0.18	1.58	ditto.	
			Gaalundo	Nil.	0.20	0.20	ditto.	
		Backergunge	Burrisaul	ditto	0.21	0.80	ditto.	
Peroza pore			ditto	0.73	0.73	ditto.		
Madunipore			ditto	0.19	0.24	ditto.		
Mymensing		Patockhally	ditto	0.07	0.07	ditto.		
		Dowlat Khan	ditto	Nil.	0.22	ditto.		
		...	ditto	0.24	0.51	ditto.		
Sylhet		Mymensing	ditto	0.75	1.05	ditto.		
		Jamulpore	Nil.	0.11	0.95	ditto.		
		Atienh	ditto	0.22	0.58	ditto.		
Cachar		Kishoregungce	ditto	0.55	2.45	ditto.		
	Sylhet	1.67	0.27	3.81	ditto.			
	...	ditto	1.92	4.03	1st Mar.	Not received, 5th to 11th Jan., and 20th Jan. to 1st Feb.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Cachar	Not rec.	0.53	1.19	8th Mar.	Not received 23rd Feb. to 1st Mar.	
		Hylakandy	...	...	...	...
		Koynah	Not rec.	0.53	1.19	8th Mar.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Chittagong {Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	0.20	ditto.		
		Jail	ditto	Nil.	0.35	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar	ditto	0.01	0.30	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Rangamittee Hill	ditto	Nil.	0.01	ditto.		
		Nonkhally	ditto	0.05	0.17	ditto.		
		Comillah	ditto	0.06	1.37	ditto.		
	Hill Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	Nil.	0.15	0.51	ditto.		
		Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...
			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 20th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1873.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Mar. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
PATNA.	BEHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
		Patna	Nil.	0.20	0.41	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Feb.
	Patna	Behar	ditto	0.42	0.97	ditto	
		Barh	ditto	0.50	0.78	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Feb.
	Gya	Dinapore... { Jail	ditto	0.50	0.51	ditto	
		Cantonment	ditto	0.35	0.35	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Feb.
	Gya	Gya	ditto	0.44	1.11	ditto	
		Nowadah	ditto	0.42	0.74	ditto	
	Shahabad	Anrumbad	ditto	0.62	0.74	ditto	
		Jehanabad	ditto	0.58	0.68	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	ditto	1.08	0.96	ditto	
		Sasseram	ditto	0.55	1.15	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Ruxar	ditto	0.65	1.15	ditto	
		Madhupuri	ditto	2.20	4.40	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Mudpurani	ditto	1.43	1.43	ditto	Not received, 1st to 4th January.
		Sectamaroo	ditto	0.80	0.95	ditto	Not rec. 26th Jan. to 1st Feb.
	Sarun	Mudpurani	ditto	0.27	0.45	ditto	Not rec. 26th Jan. to 22nd Feb.
		Sectamaroo	ditto	2.30	2.50	ditto	Not rec. 23rd Feb. to 1st Mar.
	Sarun	Tajpore	Not rec.	0.86	1.13	ditto	Not received 1st to 4th and 12th to 25th January, and 9th Feb. to 1st Mar.
		Chuprah	Nil.	0.70	1.09	ditto	
	Monghyr	Sewan	ditto	0.73	1.12	ditto	
		Motechhari	ditto	3.00	3.00	ditto	
BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Bettiah	ditto	3.00	3.25	ditto	
		Monghyr	ditto	1.07	1.43	ditto	Not received, 5th to 11th January
	Bhangulpore	Begooesrai	ditto	0.20	0.40	ditto	
		Jamoune	ditto	0.50	1.23	ditto	
	Bhangulpore	Bhangulpore	ditto	0.60	1.00	ditto	
		Souppol	ditto	Not rec.	Nil.	1st Mar.	
	Purneah	Mudheypoorah	ditto	1.00	1.00	8th Mar.	
		Banka	ditto	0.37	1.07	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	ditto	0.92	1.10	ditto	
		Kishengunge	ditto	0.71	0.71	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Arrarah	ditto	Not rec.	Nil.	1st Mar.	
		Deoghur	ditto	1.70	1.99	8th Mar.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Jamtara	ditto	0.45	0.45	ditto	
		Rajmahal	ditto	0.20	0.20	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Pakour	ditto	0.40	0.40	ditto	
		Nyn-Doomka	ditto	1.54	1.80	ditto	
	ORISSA.	Godda	ditto	0.10	1.02	ditto	
		Cuttack { Telegraph Office	ditto	2.10	2.10	ditto	
	Cuttack	Hospital	ditto	2.41	2.41	ditto	
		Jajipore	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto	
	Pooree	Kendrapara	ditto	0.60	0.60	ditto	
		Juzutsingapore	ditto	1.71	1.47	ditto	
	Balasore	Pulse Point	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto	
		Pooree	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	Balasore	Khoordah	ditto	0.04	0.12	ditto	
		Balasore	ditto	0.92	0.92	ditto	
	Cuttack	Bluddruck	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto	
		Mehals Tributary	Sambalporo	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
		Hazareebaugh { Jail	Nil.	0.77	0.77	8th Mar.	
	Hazareebaugh	Dispensary	ditto	0.84	0.83	ditto	
		Tachumla	ditto	1.17	1.17	ditto	
	Loharduggah	Bunchge	ditto	1.15	1.19	ditto	
		Palamow	ditto	0.60	0.60	ditto	
	Shugbhoom	Chyebassa	ditto	2.02	2.21	ditto	
		Puridia	ditto	2.31	2.31	ditto	
	Maunbhoom	Gobindpore	ditto	1.90	1.90	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
		Goalparah	Not rec.	2.00	2.00	ditto	Not rec. 23rd Feb. to 1st Mar.
	Goalparah	Dhoolree	ditto	1.15	1.15	ditto	Ditto ditto ditto.
		Gowhaty	Nil.	1.47	2.11	ditto	
	Kamroop	Burpettah	ditto	0.30	0.30	ditto	
		Tezporo	0.44	Not rec.	1.11	1st Mar.	
	Durrung	Mungledye	0.48	ditto	1.64	ditto	
		Nowgong	0.80	0.89	1.87	8th Mar.	
	Nowgong	Sechsangor	0.67	Not rec.	3.77	1st Mar.	
		Golchint	1.37	ditto	2.26	ditto	
	Sechsangor	Jorclant	1.18	ditto	57.9	ditto	
		Nazecrah	Not rec.	ditto			
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	1.13	ditto	5.00	1st Mar.	
		North Luckimpore	0.18	ditto	3.00	ditto	
	Naga Hills	Suddya	2.24	ditto	5.98	ditto	
		Sanoogooding	Not rec.	ditto	0.57	15th Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	0.32	ditto	0.52	1st Mar.	
		Jaowal	2.00	ditto	2.70	ditto	
	Garo Hills	Cherrapoonjee	3.00	ditto	4.35	ditto	
		Tura	0.30	1.33	2.10	8th Mar.	
	Garo Hills	Benares	Nil.	Not rec.	Nil.	1st Mar.	
		Akyab	ditto	Nil.	0.60	8th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,

The 15th March 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 9th to 15th March 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETRE.		Humidity Sat. = 100	WIND.		Rain.	Cloud.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA	Mar.											
	9th	10	30.021	30.040	74.5	64.4	55	W N W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.924	29.942	80.5	64.4	37	N W	...	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.011	30.049	75.6	65.5	55	E S E	...	...	...	b
		16	29.884	29.902	83.5	67.7	39	W N W	...	...	...	b
	11th	10	30.003	30.021	78.5	64.0	55	E	...	...	...	b
		16	29.832	29.850	86.5	64.0	31	W by N	...	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.931	29.949	81.3	74.0	69	S S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.784	29.802	90.7	71.4	35	N W	...	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.840	29.907	81.5	75.5	71	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.746	29.764	89.8	75.3	49	S by W	...	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.923	29.940	79.0	75.1	82	W S W	...	...	CK	b
		16	29.867	29.881	80.5	75.5	54	W	...	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.970	29.987	79.4	68.0	54	W by N	...	...	CK, C3	b
		16	29.854	29.872	80.0	71.0	37	W E W	...	...	...	b
POOR ISLAND.	9th	10	30.019	30.025	78	63	35	N N W	7.2	...	...	b
		16	29.918	29.924	82	67	42	S	7.1	...	K	b
	10th	10	30.027	30.033	80	65	41	W	5.3	...	K	b
		16	29.927	29.933	81	71	69	S S W	8.4	...	K	b
	11th	10	30.000	30.000	80	73	70	N W	2.4	...	N	b
		16	29.858	29.858	83	74	63	S S W	10.6	...	K	b
	12th	10	29.947	29.947	84	76	67	S W	11.9	...	K	b, scuds.
		16	29.814	29.814	83	76	71	S S W	15.7	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.900	29.900	82	76	74	W S W	19.8	...	K	b, scuds.
		16	29.766	29.766	83	77	75	S	17.8	...	CK	b
	14th	10	29.912	29.912	83	77	75	S W	13.7	...	CK	m, scuds.
		16	29.834	29.834	74	70	81	N W	14.7	1:30	N	d.o.u. calm.
	15th	10	30.001	30.001	80	71	62	N W	3.6	...	K	b
		16	29.807	29.807	81	72	62	S	8.8	...	N	b
CHITTAGONG	9th	10	29.913	29.917	76	64	48	N N E	5.3	...	...	b, m
		16	29.874	29.874	63	64	30	W	8.1	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.938	29.932	75	69	44	N N E	6.2	...	...	b, m
		16	29.784	29.784	81	64	28	W	10.3	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.930	29.923	79	65	43	N E	7.1	...	...	b
		16	29.895	29.749	82	68	45	W S W	9.9	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.800	29.873	82	71	55	W	4.6	...	...	b, m
		16	29.800	29.851	84	71	50	W S W	10.0	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.759	29.851	83	75	67	S	5.5	...	K	b
		16	29.863	29.855	84	76	67	W S W	9.9	...	K	b
	14th	10	29.805	29.889	82	75	70	S E	5.1	...	...	b, m
		16	29.733	29.825	84	76	70	S W	11.2	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.782	29.871	81	69	51	N N	7.7	...	...	b
		16	29.175	29.008	86	75	57	W S W	9.0	...	...	b
MADRAS	8th	10	29.955	29.985	84	74	60	S by W	9	...	...	b
		16	29.840	29.870	85	77	68	S E	11	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.901	29.931	86	75	57	S E by E	4	...	...	b
		16	29.862	29.893	85	75	60	S E by E	9	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.901	29.931	86	76	61	E S E	7	...	...	b
		16	29.879	29.909	84	74	60	E	9	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.910	29.910	85	72	50	E by N	8	...	...	b
		16	29.884	29.914	85	68	37	E by N	6	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.902	29.922	84	71	50	E by N	5	...	...	b
		16	29.864	29.864	83	71	55	E	9	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.901	29.921	83	71	63	S by W	8	...	...	b
		16	29.791	29.821	83	71	63	S E	9	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.973	29.993	84	72	53	S by E	10	...	...	b, m
		16	29.848	29.868	81	74	60	S E by S	13	...	...	b
UTTARAK	8th	10	29.913	29.966	80	70	58	E N E	3.8	...	C	b
		16	29.763	29.815	89	69	32	W	6.5	...	K	b
	9th	10	29.953	29.936	81	65	38	N N E	1.0	...	...	b
		16	29.813	29.875	88	65	23	E S E	2.7	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.941	29.924	81	72	62	W	0.9	...	C	b
		16	29.797	29.879	89	69	32	W S W	3.0	...	...	b, calm.
	11th	10	29.908	29.911	82	72	59	S W	0.9	...	...	b
		16	29.748	29.820	91	70	31	N N E	2.7	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.865	29.919	71	69	89	W	2.0	...	...	b
		16	29.718	29.799	95	69	21	S S E	3.3	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.813	29.897	85	76	61	S S W	4.4	...	...	b
		16	29.674	29.730	91	76	47	S	5.5	...	C, K	b
	14th	10	29.853	29.935	85	75	60	N	3.6	...	C, CK	b
		16	29.823	29.906	76	70	72	S E	7.5	...	N	b
AS FAR.	9th	10	29.982	29.993	83	72	56	E	...	...	...	b
		16	29.858	29.879	85	68	37	W N W	9.1	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.977	29.979	82	67	42	N N W	2.2	...	...	b
		16	29.824	29.840	82	68	45	W	1.0	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.950	29.972	82	69	48	N	1.2	...	...	b
		16	29.781	29.802	84	73	53	W	4.8	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.902	29.923	83	72	56	E	1.4	...	...	b
		16	29.794	29.815	83	74	63	W	7.1	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.907	29.928	83	72	51	N	2.7	...	...	b
		16	29.779	29.791	83	78	78	W	9.1	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.962	29.983	84	76	67	E N E	2.2	...	...	b
		16	29.861	29.883	83	75	67	W	5.1	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.844	29.865	83	73	60	W	2.3	...	...	b
		16	29.854	29.875	83	73	60	W	8.0	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th March 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
March ...	8th	Inches. 29.887	81.0	66.6	138.2	72.7	67.5	63.3	0.74	Variable.	60	138.1	1.06	...	Overcast, cirrocumuli and clear. High wind between 1½ and 2 A.M. Slightly foggy from 6 to 10 P.M. Lightning from midnight to 2 A.M. Rain from 2½ to 7 A.M.
	9th	954	80.5	65.0	130.5	72.3	64.0	57.4	61	W, N W, & N by E	...	100.4	...	...	Clear.
	10th	951	83.5	63.8	138.0	73.2	64.7	57.0	60	E S W, E by N, & W W	...	116.0	...	...	Clear.
	11th	910	86.5	67.0	130.0	75.0	67.1	60.0	61	E & N W	...	75.5	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Slightly foggy from 5 to 7 A.M.
	12th	856	80.7	60.3	145.0	70.1	71.7	66.5	67	S by W	...	120.9	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 6 A.M.
	13th	815	80.8	73.0	141.0	80.4	74.0	60.5	71	S S W	...	148.8	...	...	...
	14th	805	83.8	73.0	139.4	77.4	71.6	67.5	73	S S W & N W	2.8	134.9	...	...	... cumuli and brisk wind at 2½ P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	26.9
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	90.7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.68

The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	...	{	by lower rain gauge	...	1.06
			by anemometer gauge	...	0.93
Ditto ditto ditto			average of nineteen previous years	...	0.15
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th March				...	1.18
Ditto ditto ditto			ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	2.24

GOPRENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

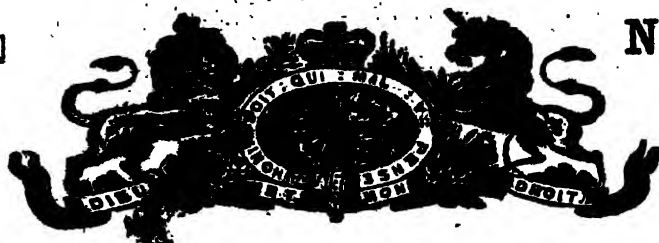
The 17th March 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st March 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	41,234½	24,002 0 9	2,292 13 0	100,508 21	3,845 3 10	6,127 17 2	
Or per mile of railway	263	150 1 11	14 11 0	643 0	24 11 5	39 3 2	
For previous 8 weeks of half-year...	247,170	2,25,541 11 6	20,074 13 1	917,037 4	1,91,919 2 0	17,592 11 7	38,267 4 8
Total for 9 weeks	288,404½	2,50,443 12 3	22,057 6 10	1,088,545 25	2,33,806 10 4	21,437 15 5	44,595 2 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,020	1,768 9 0	2,178 15 8	179,031 37	31,864 0 8	2,920 17 5	5,099 13 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	208	151 14 0	13 18 5	1,144 0	203 9 8	18 13 8	32 1 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	292,483½	1,90,907 9 7	17,505 7 3	1,110,883 33	2,21,693 8 11	10,321 16 5	37,327 3 8



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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BURDWAN FEVER.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1873.

READ—

A memorandum, No. 89A of 27th February 1873, from Commissioner of Burdwan, transmitting a copy of a report from Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Magistrate of Burdwan, on the state of the fever in that district during December 1872 and January 1873, together with a copy of Commissioner's reply thereto.

1. Excepting the thannah of Selimabad and a portion of the Jehanabad thannah, it appears that Mr. Metcalfe has, during the two months of which his report treats, visited the whole of his district. The report he now forwards is by far the most satisfactory yet received. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure that in almost all parts of the Burdwan district the epidemic has much abated, whilst in Culna and Cutwa it is spoken of as a thing of the past. In the immediate vicinity of Burdwan itself, fever appears to be still lingering, and it is a matter of regret that in some of the villages towards the Beerbhoom borders the epidemic is still prevalent. The villages of Palta and Kaloerie are spoken of as most severely affected, and it is with grave disappointment that the Lieutenant-Governor remarks on the conduct of the zemindars who refused to shelter dispensaries at those villages, and of the native doctor at Palta, who is reported to have neglected his work so seriously. The attention of the Inspector-General of Hospitals will be called to this native doctor. There is reason to fear that fever has made great advances in Beerbhoom during the last season. His Honor desires that the Commissioner will report very specially on this point without delay.

2. His Honor would also be glad to be informed whether anything can be done towards improving the sanitation of the Kezechat and Godda villages. The Commissioner might perhaps be able to induce the zemindars to do something towards their improvement. It is worthy of notice, however, that in

these villages nutritious food is said to have enabled the people to resist the attacks of fever in spite of the filthy condition in which they live.

3. In his 4th paragraph, Mr. Buckland recommends that dispensary operations shall be contracted. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to see this done, but cautiously. The Commissioner should make every effort to get permanent dispensaries established under the new rules, that the district may be well supplied with medical aid when the special operations are at an end.

4. His Honor would take this opportunity of very specially thanking Mr. Metcalfe for his zealous and courageous efforts during the last two years in connection with the fever relief and supervision.

No. 18P, dated Burdwan, the 16th February 1873.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Magistrate of Burdwan.

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report on the state of the fever within this district for the month of December 1872 and January 1873.

1. Since my last report was submitted, I have travelled over the greater part of the district. Leaving Pancégur I first journeyed south to Soonamookhi. I found here no regular epidemic prevalent, but still a good deal of sickness. From Soonamookhi to Dhonsima along the high range the country is comparatively free, but in the villages of Narainpore, and neighbouring villages bordering on the river

in the and, there has been good deal of sickness. In the villages I visited I found many suffering. There were two dispensaries in this tract dispensing medicines.

2. From Pattrosaire I visited Kishtonuggore, where there was then an outbreak of cholera, to deal with which a local compounder and a locally entertained native doctor were employed.

3. I next visited the tract lying on the western limits of Indas.

JEHANABAD CIRCLE. Dispensaries open.	
Shadi-pore.	Bully.
Indas.	Hajepore.
Kurshindey.	Myapore.
Roynah.	Gota.
Arora.	Choto Boinal.
Degulgram.	Paitah.
Akloky.	Meerpore.
Kendore.	Kayur.
Bhatoor.	Jehanabad Govern-
Kamarpookur.	ment dispensary.

At Indas itself there was a good deal of fever. I found many sick close to the dispensary who had never, according to their own admissions, sought medical aid. From Indas I went to Kotulpore. The country about here is comparatively healthy as apparent in the looks of the villagers, not but that there is fever but not the fever. In other words, the fever prevalent in this thannah is of a much milder type. The

cases are fewer, and there are fewer deaths. All up the banks of the Darkessur the same condition prevails. The people healthy, with here and there a village particularly suffering.

4. Wherever I halted it was the same answer, the fever is much less. We have not the same fever as further east.

5. Before leaving this part of the district I procured as many fairly

* The Deputy Magistrate of Bood-Bood in his report gives fifteen villages only in thannah Bood-Bood, with sick over twenty in number, of which the largest numbers are—

Adra	... 47 sick.
Poornogram	... 125 "
Mohra	... 70 "
Boohgram	... 140 "
Shondah	... 41 "

In thannah Anagram he gives seven villages with sick over twenty, of which the worst are—

Dinnonathpore	... 40
Mowkhora	... 90
Dignagore	... 240

In thannah Soonamookhee he gives the two unhealthiest villages to be—

Soonamookhee	... 178—population 8,000.
Pathoshire	... 260

health of the more afflicted parts. The villagers were as a rule healthy.

7. I spent three days at Sham Bazar and from there, taking advantage of a good road, marched along the borders of the two districts† to Bulpore. Near this place I found

† Bessbhoom and Burdwan.

in several Beerbhoom villages traces of hard and bad times for the residents. The Sanitary Commissioner is at present engaged in inquiring into this locality.

8. The first Burdwan dispensary on the eastern border of Beerbhoom is Palta. All round this dispensary the fever has been severe, and in some places is still very bad. The native doctor in charge was clearly a shirker, and had not done his work.

This lies in the Munglecote circle. Dispensaries open :—
 Chunuck. Palta.
 Dinonathpore. Shor.
 Mahatah. Pogram.
 Dosgram. Munglecote.
 Ardra. Kalikapore.

9. I found that the zemindar's agent rather obstructed than assisted the dispensary. In the cutcherry there was plenty of available space, but the agent would not give up even a corner, or assist with a table, or an almirah, or even a box. Some Mahomedan zemindars had sheltered the doctor and his medicines, giving up the lower part of the mosque for this purpose.

10. With two miles of Palta lies the village of Koolooic. Here I found the people generally sick and miserable. The zemindar's son ill, as well as other inmates of the house, and yet when I proposed to them to send them a native doctor if they would locate him in the only decent house (and away from the zemindar's house), they refused point blank to allow the use of the place for a dispensary.

11. The sickness in this part diminishes as one approaches Cutwa, and whatever figures may show, the diminution of the fever is clearly ascertained. To the east of Cutwa at Kalkapore there was an average of about 170 per diem, and several very weakly cases I saw on the road.

12. I passed several days between Kalkapore and Cutwa. The fever was spoken of as a thing of the past. New houses are being built up in place of the old, jungle is being cut down, new ryots are coming in and squatting; I am not speaking of one place only, but of a line from Poorbustholee through Samoodagur to Culna. A beat for a leopard and some pigs led me into the villages south of Patulee, viz. Ookhra, Sarangapore, Bissoorumba, Sibiparah, Dhitpara, Nimdaha, Doobrajapore, all of which villages had suffered from several years of epidemic. The people, although complaining of the growth of jungle and destruction to their cultivation by pigs, also spoke of the fever as having passed and gone.

13. From Culna I marched through Chowgloriah and Satgatchee towards Burdwan. The nearer I came to Burdwan the more fever cases I passed, while the larger tracts of uncultivated land pointed to the diminished population.

14. I have yet to visit and see the state of Jehanabad and Selimabad Thannahs; but with these exceptions I have been the entire circle of the district, and I nowhere see the misery or the sickness of last year.

15. In the Burdwan circle the daily average sick at the latter end of November numbered 1,983.20; for the week ending November 30th the figures were 2,146.4, showing an increase of 163.20; for the week ending 7th of December it was 2,076, showing still an increase of 92.80 in the 14 days, but a decrease of 70.40 when compared with the previous week. There are 12 dispensaries open in this circle.

16. At Kajeerhaut the daily average had increased in the earlier part of December from 231.11; in November to 256.14. At Kanchunnugore the daily average at end of November had fallen to 211.11.

16. The Civil Surgeon, reviewing the state of public health, observes that while the average sick attending at the latter end of November showed a daily decrease of 198.90, there was a still further daily decrease in the first week of December of 368. On the 7th of December the figures of the daily average stood thus:—

Burdwan circle.	...	...	...	2,076
Bood-Bood "	...	...	...	2,113
Munglecote "	...	...	...	1,377.20
Jehanabad "	...	...	...	2,265.40
				<hr/> 7,829.60

In the whole district the daily average sick for the week ending the 21st December was 7,753.50; for the week ending 31st December 7,142.80, which shows a decrease of 610.70; for the week ending 7th January it was 7,055.60, which shows in the fortnight a still larger decrease of 698.00.

17. The following table shows the dispensaries in each circle the attendance of which averages more than 100 per diem :—

<i>Burdwan.</i>					
Beldangah	...	218.50	Bamnah	...	166.80
Itchalabazar	...	177.50	Kanchünnugore	...	179.40
Koormon	...	131.0	Kattrapottah	...	248.20
Jabon	...	109.10	Jowgram	...	149.20
Pamrah	...	140.10	Samouti	...	170.20

Four dispensaries with attendance under 100 :—

<i>Bood-Bood Circle.</i>						
Gulshee	112.10	Nollah	...	100
Jooblay	101.70	Baghar	...	100
Goitempore	120.40	Mahachandah	...	112

Eight dispensaries with attendance under 100 :—

Jehanabad Circle.					
Gotan	...	319	Gourhatta	...	314.50
Digalgram	...	122.50	Jamshetty	...	364.40
Okloky	...	220.70	Samalpoore	...	232.80
Paitah	...	156.70	Hajceopore	...	

Seven dispensaries with attendance under 100 :—

Munglecote Circle.					
Chaunc	...	294.10	Pogram	...	109.20
Arora	...	110.40	Munglecote	...	158.
	...	195.70			

the great... I think look hopeful, particularly when it is known that the patients are only children, and a still further decrease looked forward to month by month.

19. In the supervising medical officer's reports I have extracted the following :—

Extract from report of Babu Dino Bundhu Dutt.

"Visited Kajeohaut and Goddah. Both villages have several dirty tanks overgrown with weeds, water possessing very offensive smell, dense bamboo clusters on the sides, strong smell of fæces on the sides of the tanks. The tanneries gave an offensive smell to the localities, so much so that one could not remain for any time without feeling some nausea. One fact however is noteworthy, viz., that the Chamars or Tanners, both males and females, enjoy good health notwithstanding all the insanitary conditions above mentioned."

20. This class lives comfortably, beef forming part of their diet. This single fact is proof that want of sufficient nourishment has a great deal to answer for in the effects of the fever upon the miserable creatures lately shown to the Deputy Inspector General on his visit.

No. 207th dated Burdwan, the 27th February 1873.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Magistrate of Burdwan.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your No. 18P, of 5th instant, with its enclosures (herewith returned), reporting on the state of the fever in the district of Burdwan for the months of December 1872 and January 1873.

2. There has been some delay in disposing of this report, partly on account of my absence on tour at Midnapore, and partly owing to the delay in my office in putting up the correspondence referred to in paragraph 5, which emanated from my verbal request on information received by me at Bancoorah, but this delay has not been of so much importance, as it has enabled me to bring the letter to Burdwan, and to obtain from you a further confirmation of the satisfactory information given by you, which is also supported by the statements which we have heard to-day from Dr. Jackson, the Sanitary Commissioner, who returned to Burdwan this morning on the completion of a lengthy tour.

3. It is very satisfactory to find that the fever is at length really abating, or if I may use a different form of expression, that it is beginning to wear itself out. For some time it has appeared to me that the fever is most correctly described by comparing it to a fire which has seized upon certain inflammable materials, which it has consumed with more or less violence according to the localities in which they were placed, it being almost impossible, in certain places and under certain conditions, to do anything to rescue these materials from the consuming element; where the fever has attacked the inhabitants of villages overgrown with jungle, full of fetid matter, and teeming with every thing pestilent and abominable and prejudicial to health, it has been a matter of impossibility to rescue the already diseased and enfeebled victims from the virulent attacks of this new and formidable form of disease.

4. I am glad to hear that you now propose, with the assistance of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon, to reduce the number and cost of the dispensaries where the number of the sick who come for relief is not sufficiently large to justify the maintenance of an independent dispensary. Where dispensaries are still to be maintained, an endeavour should be made to give them a local basis of support, arising from subscriptions and contributions

obtained locally. It is but right that those who aid themselves should have a preference over those who will not even afford shelter to our native doctors and their medicines, or who will not really trouble themselves to take advantage of our endeavours to give them relief.

5. It is satisfactory to see that in the week ending 7th January, the daily average of attendance at the dispensaries had come down to 7,055, although these figures may not really show the true number of those who suffer from the fever and its attendant consequences. In fact, if fever still prevails in 2,356 out of the 4,936 villages in the district of Burdwan, as shown in the 22nd paragraph of your report, the number of sick in each village would be so small as to make it unnecessary to continue our measures of relief. In a population exceeding two million and a quarter a daily average of 7,000 sufferers from fever would be very insignificant. But in all probability there are many more persons suffering from the fever and its effects than present themselves at the dispensaries for relief; and on the other hand, there are probably many persons in which there is not in reality any present existence of epidemic fever, although a few persons suffering from common fever, or from the sequelæ of attack of epidemic fever.

6. The most favorable and encouraging evidence of the fact, that the fever has worn itself out, is to be found in paragraph 12 of your report, which shows that the country from Poorbostulee through Samoodergur to Culna is now considered to have recovered its healthy character. This part of the district was attacked in 1864-65, when the fever first stepped across the Bhagiratee in its migration from Khisnagur and devastated the villages on this side of Burdwan. In these villages you observe that the fever is now spoken of as a thing of the past; new houses are springing up in place of the old; jungle is cut down; new ryots are coming in and squatting. I trust that a similar recuperation of health may show itself in the other parts of the district which have been subject to the fever. I anticipate great results from the measures which you have carried out for supplying the town of Burdwan with fresh water and proper sanitation.

No. 89A, dated Burdwan the 27th February 1873.

Memo. by—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Copy of this letter, and of the Magistrate's No. 18P, forwarded for the information of the Government of Bengal.

FEVER IN BEERBHOOM.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1873.

READ—

A letter, No. 116 of the 13th March 1873, from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, reporting on the epidemic fever in the district of Beerbhloom.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with very great satisfaction that in the Beerbhloom district, as in Burdwan, the epidemic fever has now considerably decreased.

2. The disease has been most severe in the south-east of the district, towards the river Adjai, and seems to be now making its way to the north and north-east of the district. The country is reported to be generally dry, with no excess of stagnant water as in Burdwan, while the fever has been equally virulent on alluvial, clay, sand or laterite. It would appear from this that neither the character of the soil nor humidity have any special relation to the existence and progress of the disease, and this makes the causes of this fever more mysterious than ever.

3. It is not, however, surprising that when once the fever has taken hold it should continue to retain its power, considering the very filthy state in which many of the villages are reported to be. The Magistrate should do what he can to induce the zemindars and people to cleanse and improve the sanitary condition of their villages. He must also watch very closely the progress of the disease, and see that dispensaries are opened wherever they are considered to be absolutely necessary, and that they are properly worked.

4. The Inspector-General of Hospitals will be desired to settle, in communication with the Commissioner and Sanitary Commissioner, how far the medical staff employed in Burdwan may be safely reduced, and to see that Beerbhoom and the tracts at present affected are properly cared for.

No. 116, dated Burdwan, the 13th March 1873.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to paragraph 4 of your No. 5420 of the 7th December last, I have the honor to submit a rough sketch map which has been prepared by Mr. Tottenham, late Magistrate of Beerbhoom, showing the portions of the district which have been visited by the epidemic fever. The parts affected by the fever have been coloured darker than the rest of the map, and the darker the shading the worse, it is to be understood, the fever has been.

2. Mr. Tottenham states that the fever has not confined itself to localities in which the nature of the soil is similar, but it has been almost equally virulent on clay, sand, and laterite. In the extreme south-east of the district near the river Adjai the disease has raged violently, the soil is alluvial. At Soopoor, as has been, and is still, causing excessive mortality, there is a great quantity of sand. At Elambazar the laterite formation prevails, as also at Soobrajpoore. In the neighbourhood of Singaon, east of Bhulpore, which has villages in these tracts, the fever has been very bad in some of the all sides in the soil is clayey, but the fever has been very bad in some of the seriously affected thannahs. At Munguldihi and the neighbouring villages on

3. The stationary portion of thannah Doobrajpoore which have been taken hold of this season, the soil is very clayey. and assume a view of the villages generally is such that the fever having once and lowest level in them, it is not a matter of surprise that it should cling to them having probably been selected as being nearer to water. The villages, the sites are badly ventilated and extremely filthy, with pits full of solid and liquid manure at the very doors of the people. This state of things has probably existed for generations, and it is to be observed as much in villages untouched by the epidemic as in those where the fever has been most devastating. But although this unwholesome condition of the villages can hardly be said to be the cause of the disease, it fully accounts for the tenacity with which the fever clings to large villages of which it once takes hold, and in which the constitutions of the inhabitants have been previously impaired from the conditions under which they have been borne and lived all their days.

4. The water channels in the affected parts are for the most part rapid streams during the rains, and almost dry at other times: they run generally eastward and southward, finding their way eventually into the Adjai or the Bhagirutee. The district on the whole is a dry one, and during the past season, especially from the scanty rainfall, there has never been any excess of water lying undrained in the villages and fields.

5. The occupations of the people are chiefly agricultural, though there are weavers by caste in very many of the villages. The native weaving trade having been much depressed in modern times, these people now live in many cases as much by agriculture as by the practice of their own art. Domes and other low caste men are very numerous; and it is worthy of note that whereas in the previous year the low caste people and the female sex enjoyed a comparative immunity from the fever, it has during this season attacked all classes and both sexes indiscriminately.

6. I am glad to be able to add that the fever has now considerably abated in all parts of Beerbhoom, and the number of fresh cases is now small. In Soopoor there are still many persons suffering, and I fear that it will be long before they will cease to need careful medical treatment. I have directed the Magistrate again to address purwannas to the zemindar of Soopoor and his

agents, and the headmen of the village, requiring them to carry out all reasonable sanitary improvements for the sake of their own health and life; but it is greatly to be feared that in the absence of any such legal enactment as I have recommended on this subject, the people will do nothing to purify their villages.

7. Dr. Jackson, the Sanitary Commissioner, has made a careful inspection of the fever tracts of Beerbhoom, and if he has submitted any report to Government about it, I should be glad to see a copy. He was not satisfied with the native doctors and dispensaries which had been established, and it is much to be regretted that we had to make use of such incompetent persons in Beerbhoom. ~~part of which was made of native doctors~~ Dr. Jackson has promised to draft some competent native doctors from Burdwan, where the number of dispensaries and of the native doctors is being reduced. ~~There is every reason to fear that the epidemic fever is marching north or north-east through Beerbhoom, it is very desirable that proper and timely measures should be organized to give such succour as is possible to the people. If they could be persuaded to clean their tanks and purify their villages, it would be much for their benefit; but they would rather risk death than do this.~~

8. The report and the map showing the places affected by fever in the district of Midnapore will be submitted as soon as it is received from the Magistrate Mr. Harrison.

OFFENCES AGAINST MARRIAGE IN EASTERN BENGAL.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1873.

READ—

The undermentioned papers having reference to the increase of offences against marriage in Eastern Bengal, noticed in the crime report of the Dacca division for 1870:—

Extract paragraphs 28 and 29 of the resolution of Government, dated the 24th July 1871, on the crime report of the Dacca division for the year 1870.

Letter No. 6, dated the 12th January 1872, and enclosure, from the Commissioner.

„ of Government, No. 1501, dated the 4th March 1872.

„ from Commissioner, No. 113, dated the 29th May „

„ „ Government „ 3667, „ 15th June „

„ „ Commissioner „ 235 A, „ 20th „ „

„ of Government „ 4190, „ 10th July „

„ from Commissioner „ 284, „ 27th „ „

Circular letter of Government No. 4796, dated 12th August 1872.

Read also the following replies of the other divisional Commissioners to the circular of Government, enquiring whether in the districts of their division Mahomedan marriages are now registered by any sort of Qazie recognized by the people, and whether divorces are so registered, or how either ceremony of registration is carried out:—

Letter No. 865C, dated the 17th September 1872, from the Officiating Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

„ No. 398, dated the 28th idem, from the Officiating Commissioner of Patna.

„ „ 2065T, „ Commissioner of Assam.

„ „ 514, „ 4th October 1872, from the Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong.

Letter No. 146, dated the 8th idem, from the Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

" " 500, " 25th " " of Burdwan.

" " 8JE, " 8th November 1872, from the Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

" No. 1789, dated the 18th idem, from the Commissioner of Bhargulpore.

" " 818, " 20th " " of Rajshahye.

" " 10, " 3rd January 1873, from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Read also—

The letter No. 71T, dated the 12th February 1873, and enclosures, from the Commissioner of Dacca, reporting the result of the inquiries which he was requested to make into the working of the law on the subject.

1. In reviewing the crime report of the Dacca division for 1870, the Lieutenant-Governor's attention was drawn to the increased number of prosecutions for offences against marriage and the small proportion of convictions in such cases, and the Commissioner was asked to report, explaining the character of the evil and suggesting a remedy. The Commissioner in reply attributed the prevalence of the crime to the custom of *nikah* marriage among the lower classes of Mahomedans in Eastern Bengal, and the looseness of practice under that system, while the paucity of convictions was said to be due to the strictness of the proof of marriage which the courts required, and to the fact that the criminal courts were sometimes made use of improperly for recovery of wives deserting their husbands from ill-treatment. Mr. Simson pointed out the difficulty of proving Mahomedan marriages, and thought the evil had been aggravated to some degree by the abolition of the office of *Cazie*. On this further inquiry was made, whether the small number of convictions obtained, even in genuine cases of adultery and abduction, was really caused by any legal difficulty, and, if so, whether any change in the law for the purpose of regulating Mahomedan marriage was considered necessary. A circular was at the same time issued to all Commissioners asking whether any *Cazies* recognized by the people existed in their districts, and whether any system of registration of marriage or divorce was in vogue. From the replies received, it appears that the functions of *Cazie* in regard to the matters in question are not now generally exercised by any particular individual, but that some friend or headman generally officiates at marriages as *Cazie* for the occasion, reading over the form of prayer in the presence of witnesses. In many cases a *kabinama* or marriage contract is executed and occasionally registered. The Lieutenant-Governor's attention has also been drawn to a ruling of the High Court in the case of *Queen versus Wazeera and Reejat Ali*, from which it would appear that the strictness of proof formerly complained of as necessary is not really required.

2. Under these circumstances it appears to His Honor that the only practical step which can be taken under the law as it now stands is, in the first place, to multiply Mahomedan rural registrars in districts principally inhabited by Mahomedans, under the system which the Lieutenant-Governor has so continually urged; and secondly, to see that every facility for the registration of marriages and divorces is given by the registrars on specially easy terms as to fees. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that both the Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Registration will do all they can to promote these objects. They will both be now requested to submit special reports on the steps to be taken to give effect to the Lieutenant-Governor's orders. The subject is one of much social interest.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this resolution with extracts from the correspondence be now published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Officiating Commissioner of Dacca, with a request that he will submit the special report required.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution and of the correspondence therein mentioned, be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Registration, with a request that he will submit the special report required.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the General Department of this office for information.

Extract Paragraphs 28 and 29 from the resolution of Government, dated the 24th July 1871 on the Annual Crime Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1870.

PARA. 28.—The chief proportional increase is in offences relating to marriage, on which the Magistrate remarks that these cases are likely to increase, owing to the absence of any law on the subject of Mahomedan marriages. The subject has lately been before Government in connection with a proposal for restoring Cazies; and certainly in these districts, in which Mahomedans form, it is believed, much more than half the population, the statistics of offences relating to marriage indicate that there is a deficiency somewhere in the state of the law or social machinery in regard to it.

PARA. 29.—The figures are as follows:—

	1869.		1870.				
	No. of Charges.	Persons Accused.	No. of Charges.	Persons Accused.	Process issued.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.
Backergunge	203	785	566	1,478	384	179	13
Cachar	68	90	82	103	59	21	6
Dacca	97	125	102	484	188	123	19
Furzedpore	88	195	87	180	110	51	7
Mynsahingh	266	654	289	1,105	87	128	13
Sylhet	161	238	158	213	62	17	5
Total	973	2,086	1,344	3,701	968	529	63

These figures seem to show conclusively (1) that a want is felt somewhere in the laws relating to marriage; (2) that the evil is on the increase; (3) that a persistent attempt is made to bring some social offence under the criminal law, which the scanty number of convictions shows to be not properly applicable. The same tendency was manifest in the districts of the Chittagong division, and was noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Commissioner of Dacca should separately report on this subject, explaining precisely the character of the evil and the nature of the remedy which it requires.

No. 6, dated Dacca, the 12th January 1872.

From—F. B. SIMSON, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN continuation of paragraph 5 of my letter No. 366, dated 15th ultimo, and with reference to paragraph 29 of the Government resolution on the Crime Report of this division for 1870, calling for a report on the subject of the crime against marriages, I have the honor to state that I do not answer the paragraph of the resolution with confidence. I have inquired in various quarters, official and non-official, and submit the following remarks.

2. The chief offences are adultery and taking away of wives. The complaints are almost confined to the lower class of Mahomedans. These classes marry and divorce with great facility; young girls are married very young, and often the rite is little else than the purchase of a wife, or sale of a young girl for marriage. By Mahomedan law, a girl is entitled to dowry, and if divorced, the dowry should be returned to her. But, in fact, I believe the dowry is little looked to among the poor, and if not stipulated for at first, is no check on divorce, and thus divorce is almost at the easy command of any husband indisposed to maintain his wife; a check therefore on freedom of divorce might be thought necessary. I however am not in favor of forcing continuance of the *nin-ulim matrimonie* when both parties desire to separate. All I would try and provide for in this particular, if interference is necessary, is, that the maintenance of the woman should be required, and should be procurable either from the civil or criminal court without expense.

3. All marriages, but the first, are called among Mahomedans *nika*, and if the first marriage has not secured for the girl a maintenance for life,

her *nika* or second marriage, it may be taken for granted, is little more than a legalized connection—the woman is less protected than in the case of original marriage.

4. Adultery is not punishable in England criminally. I have always been opposed to its having been made penal in the present code. The working of this part of the law has failed both among natives and Christians. The law as at present administered, requires complete proof of marriage, and here it works badly; the complainant must be the husband, or some one very nearly representing him, and the husband very generally fails to prove the formal marriage. This is said to be owing to absence of any legal arrangement for registration of marriages. When the Government appointed Cazies, these Cazies to some extent registered and proved marriages. It would be easy to provide some cheap method for registration of marriages among poorer Mahomedans. I would abolish the recognition of adultery by the criminal courts, and simply make it illegal to take away against a man's consent a woman living with him as his recognized wife, on the complaint of the husband or reputed husband, and I would require the civil court to assess damages, after the fact of illegal taking away has been established, according to the award of a jury of five persons of the status of the complaining husband. If damages cannot be paid by the defendant, he should be made over to the Magistrate for a certain but not long period of putting their husband to the proof of proving

5. to some other class of cases. Mahomedans marry many wives, and often ill-treat some of them; these flee from their husbands' houses and take refuge, sometimes with their parents or relatives, sometimes in more suspicious abodes, and quarrels ensue, and the husband complains against some one connected with the woman's family, the family generally siding with the woman. While I would allow the taking away of a woman from her husband to be punishable by damages in the civil court, I would also enable all Mahomedan wives, whose husbands have more than one wife, to procure divorces easily, on the ground of ill-treatment, cruelty, or unnatural neglect. If this safeguard be enacted, the woman would have no need to commit what is now looked on as a crime. The Mahomedan law is hard on the woman. I believe it only provides for divorce on the complaint and action of the husband, and does not allow the woman to initiate any suit for divorce.

6. Briefly then I consider (without being positive on the subject)—

1st.—That there is a want of facility for proving Mahomedan marriages and *nikas*.

2nd.—That the evil is on the increase, because it has to some degree originated in the abolition of Cazies; and though marriages are continually being made, no provision for registration has been made, or recognized by the poorer classes.

3rd.—That the crime of adultery has been made penal in the magistrate's courts wrongly, and fenced by necessity for proof difficult of production.

7. The remedies I would propose are—

1st.—Abolition of the interference of the criminal courts with adultery.

2nd.—Introduction of some cheap, easy method of registration of marriages for poor Mahomedans.

3rd.—Enactment compelling husbands to give wives divorced, for anything but adultery, maintenance till they marry again or die, and giving facilities to women to obtain divorce from their husbands on the ground of neglect, cruelty, or improper treatment.

4th.—A power to be given to the civil court to assess, with the aid of a jury of persons of the status of the husband, damages for adultery, seduction,

or taking away of men's wives; and to direct, on the non-payment of damages, that the offender be made over to the magistrate for imprisonment.

8. It is also necessary that the civil court should have authority to settle where the wife is to remain for the future. At present the Magistrate can neither deliver the woman to the husband, nor make any proper order; if the woman refuses to return to her husband, she should be required to proceed to a divorce, and if she fails in her plea, and will not return to her husband, she should be liable to damages, and even to imprisonment, as in the case of a man taking away another man's wife.

9. I hardly think special notice is required of the case of Hindus. Divorce is unknown to them, and few Hindu husbands will receive back an erring wife; this offender should be liable to damages and imprisonment, as in the case of a Mahomedan.

No. 1501, dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1872.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Dacca.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6, dated 12th January last, reporting on the subject of crimes against marriages, and in reply to request that you will be good enough to get from the Magistrates of the districts of your division details regarding offences relating to marriage in the year 1870 and 1871, showing as follows:—

1. Nature of the charges made, and especially of those in which process issued. The different offences should be classified, and the number of each given.
2. The classes of people among whom those cases occurred.
3. The reason why so few of those charged were convicted.
4. Whether the fact of the existence of a marriage was disputed in many, if so, in what proportions, of the cases as nearly as can be ascertained.
5. Whether great difficulty arose in many cases from doubt whether the parties were married.
6. Whether such doubts, if there were doubts, principally arose among Mahomedans; and if so, why?
7. Whether in the opinion of the Magistrates any change in the law, for the purpose of regulating Mahomedan marriages is necessary.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that you will submit these with your own opinion after due inquiry. His Honor observes that the Mahomedan law is generally very ready to assume marriage when parties live together as man and wife. His Honor does not think very strict proof is required in such a case. What the Lieutenant-Governor wants to ascertain is, whether there is real practical difficulty on the subject which a good officer cannot get over. That will of course depend principally on the manners and habits of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes the question will be cleared up.

No. 198, dated Dacca, the 29th May 1872.

From—A. ABSCHROMBE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

In reply to your letter* No. 1501, I have the honor to offer the following remarks on the several points indicated therein.

* Dated 4th March 1872.

The information which has been furnished by the Magistrate as to the number of each kind of case is not, I think, very correct; but I do not think

this is of much moment, as by far the greater part of the cases are laid for adultery under section 498; a mere insignificant fraction of the whole number of institutions being scattered over the other sections.

2. These cases are almost without exception confined to the Mahomedan population. Once in a way such a complaint is laid by a Hindu, but it is exceedingly rare to find such a case, and the reason is plain; the Hindu cannot take back his wife, and if he is deserted, it is better to say no more about it than to spend money proclaiming his own disgrace and sorrow.

3. The reasons why so few of the accused are convicted are various.

A. In many cases convicted by the district court of session the High Court have annulled sentence on the ground of insufficient proof of marriage with the complainant, even, it is said, where a plea was set up calling in question the complainant's right to prosecute.

B. In a very large majority of instances the origin of the prosecution is that some *nika* drudge tired of her hard work, or possibly lured by better prospects elsewhere, deserts her husband's home; but when she finds he is in earnest about recovering her, and influenced possibly by promises of better treatment, or the adjustment of some grievance she has had, she agrees to go back to her home. The complainant then disappears from court, and accused is necessarily acquitted and discharged, if he has been brought up.

C. Another cause of these cases ending in acquittal is that a large number of them are instituted in respect of women whom their husbands have taken as *nika* wives out of a state of simple prostitution, and when the presiding officers of the court find out the character the woman has, they are not unreasonably careful where they lay the blame of an escapade.

D. Another reason for cases breaking down, is that complainants think it right to ~~leave~~ ^{leave}, and in many instances the court requires them to prove the offence charged by eye-witnesses. This must ordinarily end in discomfiture: a woman wishing to leave her husband's protection is sure to do it, no matter what may be the motive or inducement, under cover of night, if any concealment be desired, and if she have accomplices, they will be pretty sure to see that the coast is clear before a move is made. Of course a surprise might occasionally occur; but in these cases the rule is to have a lot of witnesses who see the wife being carried or escorted away, and not unnaturally the courts reject such evidence.

E. Another way of escape for the accused, if the woman stick by him, is by setting up a plea of divorce, which can easily be supported by false evidence sufficient to make it impossible for the court to convict on the charge laid.

4. As a rule the marriage with complainant is not disputed.

5. In such few cases as occurred, in which there was any doubt whether the complainant was the husband of the woman, the doubt was not whether he had been married, but whether he had not also been divorced. The instances where any doubt occurred as to the complainant's having been the husband are very rare, and all the cases of these classes are among Mahomedans; in fact, with one or two exceptions here and there the whole of the marriage law cases are confined to Mahomedans.

6. The Magistrates are unanimously of opinion that no penal legislation is required. No penal enactment will improve the moral tone of a race, and short of a law prohibitive of polygamy, which would be held to be an interference with the religion of the Mahomedans, no legislation would be of any effect. Neither does it seem to be the fault of the law, which is not found defective in one part of the country, if in another part a particular class of offence comes prominently into notice. There are many circumstances which may conduce to this particular class of offence becoming common here, among

the chief of which is the long absence from home of many of the people following their vocation as trading boatmen. They go as far as Allababad, then to Calcutta, and perhaps not then straight home, staying away eight and ten months, and often longer—quite long enough for a lot of mischief to occur among a people notoriously sensual and under no restraint whatever. The difficulty which sometimes interferes with the successful prosecution of a real true case arising from the defect of proof of the marriage with complainant might, it is thought, be got over by a system of marriage registration by Cazies; it would cost the State nothing, and be effectual for the purpose of proving the complainant's right to prosecute. I think myself that where people are living together on the face of day as man and wife, and are so regarded by their neighbours, the legal presumption should be that they are man and wife; but as it is not so held by the High Court, a system of registration by Cazies might advantageously be tried. The Mahomedan gentlemen whose opinion have been taken are quite in favor of it, and to make it complete, the registration of divorces should be compulsory.

No. 3667, dated Calcutta, the 15th June 1872.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Officiating Commissioner of Dacca.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 198, dated the 29th ultimo, reporting on the law in connection with offences against marriage in Eastern Bengal.

2. In reply I am to convey to you an expression of the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for your report.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, still in doubt upon one point. You state that the prosecutions are for adultery under section 498, but that section has reference to the enticing or taking away of a married woman with criminal intent, 497 being the section under which adultery is punishable. I am to request that you will now be good enough to state whether the cases brought before the courts were in fact instituted by the complainants under section 497, or section 498; and if under the latter section, why this was preferred.

4. You are requested also to indicate the cases in which the High Court have ruled that strict proof of marriage with the complainant is required, as the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to peruse the judgments of the court. If these are not published, you are desired to send copies.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor does not quite understand what you say about the evidence of eye-witnesses being thought necessary by the courts in some cases. If the woman is living with the other man, which is the common case of adultery, there will probably be no doubt in the case. It is only in case of a woman not living with the man, who is accused of enticing her away for a criminal purpose, that such proof as you allude to should be required. Such cases, the Lieutenant-Governor understands, are not common, and he thinks should not be admitted without good ground.

6. I am also to ask whether any Mahomedan marriages are now registered by any sort of Cazies recognized by the people, and whether divorces are so registered, or how either ceremony of registration is carried out.

No. 235A, dated Dacca, the 20th June 1872.

From—A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN reply to your letter No. 3667, dated 15th instant, I have the honor to state that it was a mistake altogether my writing that the charges were laid "for adultery" under section 498; I should have merely said that the majority of prosecutions were under 498.

2. I give some figures—

			Sec.		Sec.
Dacca Sudder Sub-Division ...	1870	...	497	...	498
	1871	...	...	...	58
Mymensing District ...	1870	...	8	...	54
	1871	...	11	...	235
					193

One of the reasons for preferring 498 may perhaps be that the case is triable by Magistrate, whereas under 497 it has to go to the sessions. The case *Queen vs. G. R. Smith*, 5th December 1865, IV, Weekly Reporter, and letter from Registrar, High Court, No. 1144, published in the same volume, have been the guide of the courts in their decision on these cases, and have

* *Regina vs.*

been held to necessitate strict proof of marriage. Another case, quoted in Mayne's Commentary* on 497, ruled that the same proof of intercourse is required in a prosecution for adultery as is required in rape cases.

3. In looking through the reports, I find there is a ruling of 6th January 1872, XVII, Weekly Reporter, under which in a case under 498 marriage is to be presumed from the fact of a man and woman living together and from their own evidence, specially when unrebutted.

4. I do not think this has been generally noticed, and I have called attention to it. With respect to what I said about the Court requiring evidence of eye-witness, I must point out that usually adultery is not charged, but enticing with intent, &c., and generally the name of a woman is given as having been heard to use language which would make her liable, and three or four men are named as having been seen to carry off the wife by night. Such a story may once in a way be true; but ordinarily, when there is any truth in the statement of the wife having left home, there is a violent probability that she should go by stealth in company of the lover or the woman who acted go-between, and therefore I am not prepared to say that the courts are wrong in requiring ocular proof of the case as set forth by the complainant.

5. The information required in your 6th paragraph will be submitted hereafter.

No. 4196, dated Calcutta, the 10th July 1872.

From—T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Officiating Commissioner of Dacca.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 235A, dated the 20th ultimo, submitting the information called for regarding certain points connected with offences against marriage in Eastern Bengal.

2. In reply I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor fears that it is a subject of regret that the new Code of Criminal Procedure has not made adultery punishable by a Magistrate; for that is the real offence committed, and the offence under section 498 being much less simple, leads the parties into difficulties.

3. As regards the ruling respecting proof of marriage, that seems to be one of the many instances in which great harm is done by the publication in the Weekly Reporter and such books of an isolated order or judgment as if it were a general direction. It is no doubt necessary to make sure of a Christian marriage, as in the case *Queen vs. G. R. Smith*, quoted in your letter under reply; but the Mahomedan law much more easily presumes marriage. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that where a man's wife really leaves him and lives with another man, he is entitled to redress; and the impression left on His Honor's mind by the recent correspondence is, that he seldom gets it.

4. His Honor desires that you will inquire carefully into the subject during your tours, especially as it effects the Mahomedan population of Eastern Bengal, and report whether the people feel themselves aggrieved, or whether

in fact you consider that there is a grievance and absence of justice. You should also consult with the most experienced Magistrates, and ascertain if they see any means of doing justice, notwithstanding an isolated judgment of the High Court regarding a case of a different character from that of the Bengali Mahomedan.

No. 284, dated Dacca, the 27th July 1872.

From—A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Dacca,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

In continuation of the last paragraph of this office letter No. 235, dated 20th ultimo, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that in no district of this division are Mahomedan marriages & divorces registered by any sort of Cazies recognized by the people. These rites are ordinarily performed in the presence of witnesses.

No. 4796, dated Calcutta, the 12th August 1872.

From—T. J. CHICHELY PLOWDEN, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—All Commissioners (except Dacca).

THE attention of the Lieutenant-Governor having been drawn to the prevalence of offences against marriage in Eastern Bengal, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to report whether in the district of your division any Mahomedan marriages are now registered by any sort of Cazies recognized by the people, and whether divorces are so registered, or how either ceremony of registration is carried out.

No. 865C, dated Julpigoree, the 17th September 1872.

From—G. N. BARLOW, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Commr. of Cooch Behar Division,
To—The Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN reply to your letter No. 4796 of 12th August last, I have the honor to state, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that Mahomedan marriages and divorces are not registered by any sort of Cazies recognized by the people of this division.

No. 398, dated Bankipore, the 28th September 1872.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 4796 of the 12th ultimo, on the subject of Mahomedan marriages, I have the honor to state that after due inquiries from the district officers, I find, rather to my surprise, that in none of the districts of this division are marriages among Mahomedans registered by any sort of Cazies recognized by the people.

2. The procedure generally followed in regard to marriages is to get some person to read the prayer at the time of performing the ceremony, and this person is honored with the title of Cazier for the time only. Two or three persons are also required to be present on the occasion, before whom the bridegroom agrees to pay the sum fixed as dowry or *den mohur*. The marriage is then completed according to custom, and no record of any kind is ever executed.

3. The Magistrate of Sarun reports that in his district a document called "kabinnamah" is sometimes drawn up on the subject by the Shea sect of the Mahomedans, but such documents are rarely, if ever, prepared on these occasions among the Soonees.

4. Divorces are generally effected by repeating the words "I divorce you" three times before two witnesses. No register is kept of the fact.

No. 2065T, dated Shillong, the 28th September 1872.

From—COLONEL H. HOPKINSON, Governor-General's Agent, North-Eastern Frontier and Commissioner of the Assam Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4796, dated 12th August 1872, and in reply to state that I find, after inquiry from

the district officers, that Mahomedan marriages and divorces are not registered in this province by any sort of Cazies recognized by the people, nor indeed registered in any way.

2. The only ceremony which is observed in Mahomedan marriages, is that a "Kabinnamah" is executed by the bridegroom in the presence of the relatives of both the parties, by which he binds himself to act up to the precepts of the Mahomedan law. The execution of this deed, however, does not appear to be imperative, as marriages are sometimes performed without it. Divorce is frequently pronounced verbally in the presence of two or three witnesses.

No. 514, dated Chittagong, the 4th October 1872.

From—H. HANKEY, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 4796, dated the 12th August 1872, I have the honor to report that as a rule, neither marriages nor divorces appear to be registered among the Mahomedans by any sort of Cazies recognized by the people. Cazies are still frequently employed to read verses from the Koran at the time of marriage, but their duties at present are purely religious.

2. Marriages are performed by the mollahs or priests in the presence of respectable witnesses and relations of the parties. The kabinnama or marriage contract executed by the husband is always on stamped paper, and sometimes registered in the registry office. But there are reasons to believe that this is only done when the mohorana or dowry is considerable.

3. Deeds of divorce, talaknama, are sometimes, but rarely, registered. They are usually executed before relations and neighbours of the parties. It is not uncommon, however, to authenticate a divorce by making mention of the fact in a petition to a civil or criminal court, and obtaining a copy of the proceedings relating to it. With the lowest classes divorce is generally made verbally in the presence of a moultie or some of the principal inhabitants of the place.

No. 146, dated Cuttack, the 8th October 1872.

From—T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN reply to your No. 1796 of 12th August 1872, I have the honor to state that in this division neither marriages nor divorces are regularly registered before any sort of recognized Cazier, in any places where there are Cazies or Naib Cazies recognized by the people. Marriages are generally performed in their presence, and they attest any deeds between the parties and make a memorandum for their own information, there is no formal registration. Where there are no recognized Cazies or none may be at hand, marriages are performed in presence of a punchayat, and the same procedure is observed in case of a divorce.

2. Generally documents of importance regarding dower are registered in the district or sub-divisional registration offices. Since 1865 when the registration law came into force Cazies have ceased to keep any formal registers of marriages or divorces. The old Cazies are still recognized by Mahomedans and receive either direct or through their deputies certain fees for their assistance when employed in marriage ceremonies.

No. 500, dated Burdwan, the 25th October 1872.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN reply to your letter No. 4796, dated the 12th August last, I have the honor to report that in the districts of this division no Mahomedan marriages or divorces are registered by any sort of Cazies recognized by the people. I subjoin an abstract of the reports received from the district officers on the subject.

2. *Burdwan*.—The Magistrate of Burdwan reports that the ceremony of marriage is conducted in the presence of such relatives and acquaintances of the parties as they choose to invite. A dowry deed is drawn out in almost all cases of marriages, and most of them, if the parties choose, are registered in the Government registry office. It is stated that the want of Cazies officially

recognized by Government, authorized to perform these ceremonies, is felt by the Mahomedan population, and is regarded as a grievance.

3. *Bancoorah*.—The Magistrate of Bancoorah reports that a Cazier is present at the celebration of Mahomedan marriages, but it does not appear that any contract, then entered into, is reduced to writing. Certain promises (of provision in case of divorce of a blameless wife, &c.) are made by the bridegroom in the presence of the Cazier and other witnesses, and the terms of this verbal covenant seem to be ordinarily respected.

4. *Hooghly*.—The Magistrate of Hooghly, after consulting some respectable Mahomedans, gives detailed accounts of the practice in regard to marriages and divorces among the Mahomedans in his district. He observes that in case of a bride being a minor, she, on a fixed *dain mohur* before a congregation of the Mahomedans, is offered by her lawful guardian to the bridegroom, and when he accepts her the ceremony is performed; but when the bride has passed her minority, some respectable and pious man is selected from amongst those who happen to be present, for the purpose of performing this particular ceremony in lieu of the lawful guardian, and such a man may be looked on as a Mollah or Cazier as far as the particular ceremony is concerned, but no more. The details of the ceremony are in such cases not quite so simple as in the case of minor brides. First the pious man is chosen; then a witness is selected from amongst the relatives of the bride, is sent to her to obtain her consent to the proposed alliance on what is called the *dain mohur*, i.e., a promise of a certain dowry by the husband to the wife to be given in the event of dissolution of the marriage. This being obtained, and the evidence of the witnesses being taken down to that effect before the congregation, the respectable and pious man entrusted with performing the ceremony, offers the bride to the bridegroom, who then accepts her, and the ceremony is performed. In case where future disputes are suspected, the *kabimamah* is written on stamp, and is registered with the consent of the parties concerned under the Indian Registration Act. As for a divorce, it depends entirely on the will of the husband, who can divorce her at any time, provided she misconducts herself. It is not necessary to call any assembly or witnesses, as such a custom is not current nor ordered in Mahomedan law; but occasionally where the woman by a divorce obtains the balance of advantage, i.e., where the *dain mohur* to be paid her is large, and where she is consequently apprehensive that the husband will deny the divorce and reclaim the *dain mohur*, she makes him draw up a certificate or *furkhaty* paper, to which witnesses sign their names.

5. *Howrah*.—The Magistrate of Howrah observes that the omission to register Mahomedan marriages or divorces has led to a very loose system of morality as regards marriages. When a Mahomedan wishes to divorce a woman, he gets rid of her by simply informing his neighbours that she is at liberty to go where she pleases, and he refuses to support her any longer.

6. *Midnapore*.—The Magistrate of Midnapore reports that the upper classes adopt precautions to prove their marriages, and sometimes register in the registration office the *dain mohur* or deeds of dower; but Caziers are not resorted to by the lower classes, who marry by verbal agreement and without any registration or record. This, he observes, is in principle a very grave evil, only not felt to any extent in his district, because the Mussulmans form but a small fraction of the entire population. He strongly advocates the re-appointment of Caziers as marriage registrars, to be paid by a fee for each marriage celebrated.

7. I beg to add that certain demi-official or confidential reports, regarding the intervention of Caziers in marriage ceremonies, were called for by Government in 1869 (if I remember rightly), and I would suggest that a reference should be made to them.

No. 8JE, dated Calcutta, the 8th November 1872.

From—H. A. COCKERELL, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to Government order No. 4796, dated 12th August, I have the honor to report that Mahomedan marriages or divorces are not registered by Caziers or in any other way in any of the districts of this division.

No. 1799, dated Bhaugulpore, the 18th November 1872.

From—J. W. DALRYMPLE, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your letter 4796 of the 12th August last, I have the honor to state that Mahomedan marriages are not now registered in the district of this division by any sort of Cazies recognized by the people, nor are divorces so registered. In Purneah, however, Cazies do exist, and marriages between Mahomedans are generally made in their presence, but no registers are kept by them, nor are their services required in cases of divorce.

No. 318, dated Berhampore, the 20th November 1872.

From—E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your No. 4796 of the 12th August last, I have the honor to state that the registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces is not now in existence in any district in the division, the practice has apparently been done away with since the abolition of the office of Cazier. The person who now celebrates the marriage rites, &c., called either Cazier or Mollah, keeps no record of the ceremonies performed by him.

2. In Bograh the head of the family performs the ceremony, and in Dinagepore and Maldah the ceremony is performed by Mollahs; and in the latter district the Mollah or the officiating priest receives a fee for it. A case was also reported from that district in which it appeared that a person calling himself a Naib Cazier gave authority to one Kiamut Mundul and others to collect fees for marriages.

3. Fees are also collected by the officiating priest in Pubna and Rungpore, the Magistrates of which districts also state that a portion of the fee goes to the zemindar's pocket. In Pubna Caziers are sometimes appointed by the zemindars; and in a case of bigamy tried in this district; it appeared that the zemindar received the fees and entered their receipt in a book.

4. The Magistrate of Bograh recommends the re-appointment of Caziers, but with fixed salaries, for registering Mahomedan marriages and divorces. He states that the absence of documentary evidence and the admission of parol evidence of marriage is leading to much litigation in the civil court, and that much inconvenience is being felt by the people for want of arrangements for the registration of divorces. It is stated that people frequently come to him, as Magistrate, with petition to give sanction to divorces, and that he returns them with an endorsement that he cannot receive such petitions; the petitions are often accordingly exchanged by the parties in his presence as proof of the divorce.

5. The Magistrate of Pubna is also of opinion that the Mahomedans should be glad to have the former system of registering marriages by Caziers re-introduced.

6. Until compulsory registration of marriages and divorces could be insisted on, it would be no use statistically to appoint an agency for registration; and considering that the present custom does not require a record to be made, I should be disinclined to recommend any Government interference at present.

No. 10, dated Camp Chaibassa, the 3rd January 1873.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,
To—L. C. ABBOTT, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

IN reply to your office letter No. 4796 of the 12th August last, I have the honor to state, on the authority of the replies on the subject from the Deputy Commissioners and other information, that there is no registration of Mahomedan marriages in this division, and, from all I can learn, never has been, yet there are functionaries claiming to be hereditary Caziers in Hazareebaugh and Palamow. The Hazareebaugh man lives in Gya I believe. His naibs attend marriages, and report them to the Cazier, but no record is kept.

2. In Palamow for poor people the same custom is in force, but wealthy and respectable persons obtain marriage certificates, which they keep themselves.

3. In regard to divorce, it does not appear that any registration is kept or document given.

No. 71T, dated Camp Furreedpore, the 12th February 1873.

From—A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of Dacca,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 4196, of 10th July 1872, and other correspondence, on the subject of offences against marriage in Eastern Bengal, I have the honor to state that after inquiry by letter from all the districts of the division, and personal conference with Mahomedans in most of them, I have come to the conclusion that we do not at present require any legislative action in the matter, except for the provision of a system of registry of marriages.

2. Mahomedan law and practice is understood to accept the fact of a man and woman living together as man and wife before the village public as presumptive evidence of their being married to each other, and in a decision of the High Court of 6th January 1872, XVII, W. R., referred to in my No. 235A, the court held that marriage is to be presumed from the fact of a man and woman living together, and from their own evidence, specially when the presumption is not rebutted.

3. All that is required therefore on this point, is to get a full-bench ruling of the court to this effect. What shall be considered sufficient evidence that the couple have been living as man and wife, must always remain a question of fact, to be considered in each case as it comes up, but I do not think that complainant would find any grievance, as the sympathy is undoubtedly with the injured husband until his own misconduct is proved. As to the difficulty which has been suggested, of proving that the seducer knew or had reason to believe that the woman he has been meddling with is another man's wife, I should make nothing of that; because, if the evidence raised the presumption that the parties are man and wife, it will lie with the interloper to prove that he did not know what was patent to any one in the village, and accepted as a recognized fact.

4. It is a very generally received opinion that a very large number of these cases are made up out of court as soon as the accused find that matters are getting unpleasantly warm, the complainant as a rule being glad to drop the prosecution on getting back the woman, especially if the accused is sufficiently alarmed to throw in a few rupees as the costs on the case already incurred by the complainant.

5. While, as I stated above, all the Mahomedan gentlemen are opposed to any special legislation, there is a strong feeling in favor of some system of registry of marriages, which some officers would make compulsory and others would leave voluntary.

6. The only difficulty of the case is to regulate the number of Cazies we would have. If it were to be a compulsory registration, with penal consequence for omission, it would be impossible to require the people to go to any distance for it, and Cazies would be too common and too cheap for their work to command respect, unless they were more closely looked after than it would be possible to manage without a disproportionate outlay; and on this account, as well as to avoid giving occasion to the ill-disposed ones to raise a cry against the institution as an insidious plan for subverting the religion of Islam, I would be opposed to a compulsory measure. Some of the people who have been consulted also say that if it be compulsory, and the facilities for obtaining registry be not great, and the expense small, many more persons will keep women as concubines than now do so, rather than be put to trouble and an expense that has not been customary.

7. The root of the evil is beyond our grasp, for there is no doubt that it lies in the plurality of wives permitted by the Mahomedan faith. This permission was, I believe, originally intended to be availed of by the faithful in the event of a man's first wife proving barren. In which event the Hindu also is allowed a second wife; but the Mahomedans have perverted the original intention of what their law gives, taking advantage of the absence of any clear definition of the circumstances under which a man may take four wives, and construed the permission, which was intended to be regulated by circumstances, into a general one, of which any one may take advantage as his fancy guides him. I questioned several Mahomedan gentlemen as to whether it ever happened that a woman was found to have deserted if there were no other wife in the house, and they all admitted that such a case had not come to their knowledge. No doubt they do happen, just as among the lowest orders among the Hindus we hear of occasional instance of seduction, but they are unquestionably very rare.

8. The way in which the lower orders of the population habitually treat their wives—and I might say not the lowest orders only—is another fruitful cause of misconduct among the women. As parents, the people are proverbially kind to their children, but the women are knocked about just as if they had no more sense than the brute beasts. Thus continual ill usage from the husband, with constant hard work, and as not unfrequently happens, the taunts of a more favoured wife, and the scolding tongue of a mother-in-law, make the life of a woman a burden to her, and she leaves her husband's house far more frequently on account of the neglect and ill-usage she got there than from any inherent viciousness in her own nature. In many cases, it is found that the woman has gone to the protection of her father or brother, or a married sister's house, and then the husband makes a case against all her relations, male and female, and at the same time he promises all sorts of things; and to get out of trouble and expense her friends persuade the woman she will be forced in the end to go back, so it is better to go with a good grace. Then the complainant disappears from the court, and it appears as if there had been a failure of justice.

9. I append the letters of Messrs. Reynolds and Wells, and Deputy Magistrate Syud Mahomed Israil and Moulvie Mahomed on the subject.

No. 212, dated Mymensing, the 18th April 1872.

From—H. J. REYNOLDS, Esq., B.A., Magistrate of Mymensing,
To—The Commissioner of Circuit, Dacca Division.

WITH reference to your No. 93, dated the 11th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the statement of offences relating to marriage in this directed during the years 1870 and 1871.

2. Nineteen-twentieths of these cases occurred among Mahomedans of the lower classes, a few were brought by Chandals and low caste Hindus.

3. The reasons why so few defendants are convicted in these cases are of three kinds, 1st, the large proportion of false complaints, 2nd, the difficulty of proving the facts in true cases, 3rd the frequent occurrence of settlements out of court.

4. The existence of a marriage was disputed in 1870, in 12 of the 119 cases in which process was issued, and in 1871 in 13 out of 73 cases.

5. Great difficulty arose in 1870 in 15 cases, and in 1871 in 8 cases from doubt whether the parties were really married. It is to be remarked that although in 1870 the fact of the marriage was disputed in only 12 cases, the law requires strict legal proof of the performance of the first marriage ceremony in charges of bigamy, and hence the difficulty may arise even when the fact of the marriage is not denied.

6. These doubts arose in all cases among Mahomedans. This appears to me to be owing to the want of any proper registration of Mahomedan marriages, and to the performance of the marriage ceremony by illiterate mollahs of a low class. An example of this occurred in a case under section 498 which came before me the other day. The woman denied that she had ever been married to the complainant, and he offered to produce the mollah who had married them. A man attended, and deposed that he had married the parties 5 years ago; that he had not previously or subsequently known them; that he kept no register of marriages which he performed, and had nothing but his memory to trust to.

7. In this great district the great majority of complaints are under section 498, and my own practice is first to take very carefully the deposition of the complainant, and then to summon (under section 180) some one connected with the case, such as the woman's father, or brother, and take his evidence. I am unwilling to issue process in the first instance against the alleged wife or paramour, as I believe in the great majority of cases the charges are not brought in good faith, and that the process of the court, if issued, would often be turned into a mere engine of extortion. At the same time I must confess that I feel a serious practical difficulty in this class of cases, and I doubt whether an English Magistrate is well fitted to deal with them. A proper system of registration of marriages would meet one part of the difficulty, but not the whole. The evil seems to me to be of a social character, upon which legislation would have no effect. The practice of giving wives which would be some check upon the husband, is not common among Mussulmans of the lower classes. A man marries two or three wives, and ill-treats one of them, who runs away to her father's or brother's house. Her husband takes no steps to bring her back, and contributes nothing to her support. After the lapse of perhaps a year, her family hint that they cannot maintain her longer, and she contracts a *nikah* marriage with another man, who perhaps knows, and perhaps does not know, that she has another husband living. Such cases are of daily occurrence, and it does not seem equitable that under such circumstances the husband should be allowed to prosecute this wife and her second husband.

8. I do not recommend, as Mr. Simson did, the transfer of the cognizance of cases connected with marriage from the criminal to the civil courts. I have always regarded with the greatest aversion the practice of the English law in giving damages in cases of adultery and seduction. The only legislative changes that I would advise are the introduction of a system of registration of marriages, and an enactment that the desertion of a wife for a period of 12 months should be a bar to any prosecution by the husband under chapter XX.

Statement of crimes against marriages that occurred during the year 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Nature of offence under the Penal Code.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases in which process issued.	No. of persons brought to trial.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons pending, died, or escaped or transferred.
1	Section 494, 495, 496, Indian Penal Code...	46	24	31	...	83	2
	Section 497, Indian Penal Code ...	8	6	8	...	8	...
3	Section 498, Indian Penal Code ...	235	89	88	13	70	5
	Total ...	289	119	131	13	111	7

MYMENSING, •
MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE;
The 18th April 1872.

11. REYNOLDS,
Magistrate.

Statement of crimes against marriages during the year 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Nature of offence under the Penal Code.	No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases in which process issued.	No. of persons brought to trial.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons pending, died, escaped or transferred.
1	Section 494, 495, 496, Indian Penal Code	30	13	13	2	11	.....
2	Section 497, Indian Penal Code	11	11	13	.....	13	.....
3	Section 498, Indian Penal Code	193	50	47	2	1	2
	Total ...	234	73	73	4	25	2

MYMENSING,
MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE ;
The 18th April 1872.

II. REYNOLDS,
Magistrate.

No 422, dated Mymensing, the 2nd September 1872.

From—J. J. REYNOLDS, Esq., B.A., Magistrate of Mymensing,
To—The Commissioner of Circuit, Dacca Division.

In answer to your No. 321, dated the 19th August, I have the honor to report that I have little or nothing to add to the remarks already submitted in my No. 212 of the 18th April last. That report was written after careful consideration of the subject, and after consulting some persons whom I thought qualified to give intelligent opinions on the questions referred to.

2. I have had an opportunity of perusing the report furnished to you by Deputy Magistrate Syed Mahomed Israil of this station, a gentleman who may be considered very fairly to represent the views prevalent among the more refined and educated class of his co-religionists. This report (the opinions of which I have also had confirmed from other sources) shows that the present state of things is considered to be a grievance, and that Mahomedans who appeal to the criminal courts in matters relating to marriage feel little confidence that the law will redress what they consider to be their wrongs. But in reading this report I was forcibly struck with the entire one-sidedness of the views propounded. The subject is fully as much a woman's question as a man's: but the Deputy Magistrate seemed to me to handle it entirely from the husband's point of view, and altogether to omit to notice the injustice to the other sex which the present state of the conjugal relation among Mahomedans so frequently involves.

3. The subject is surrounded with so much uncertainty, and I feel so little confidence in the power of an English Magistrate to get at the real truth in these cases, that I should be unwilling to commit myself to any positive expression of opinion whether the very small proportion of convictions in charges under chapter XX really implies an unredressed grievance and a failure of justice. But my own impression is, that in the great majority of these cases there is really no grievance at all and that if changes in legislation were to remove any of the technical difficulties which at present stand in the way of procuring a conviction, the interests of justice, in the broadest sense of the term, would not really be advanced.

4. The Government letters appear to imply that in charges of bigamy and adultery it would be desirable to relax the rule which requires strict legal proof to be adduced of the performance of the marriage ceremony. I must confess that my experience as a Magistrate does not lead me to coincide in this view.

5. At the same time, I should be strongly in favor of the establishment of an efficient system for the registration of marriages, and this on grounds altogether unconnected with the consideration of the conduct of prosecutions in this class of cases. The welfare of society appears to me to demand that

the most important of all social contracts should be placed under the cognizance of the State.

6. The evils complained of are not such as can, in my opinion, be removed by legislation, or by a laxer interpretation of the existing law, while the social balance is so unequal as it is at present, the only result of such steps would be to put more power into the hands of those who have too much already. The remedy it appears to me, is to be found only in the gradual spread of intelligence, and in the recognition by Mahomedan husbands of the truth that the married state implies duties as well as rights.

Dated Mymensing, the 14th August 1872.

From—SYUD MOHAMED ISRAIL, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing,
To—The Commissioner of Dacca on tour at Mymensing.

In obedience to your order I have the honor to submit the following report for your perusal:—

From the inquiry that I have been able to make during the short time into the subject, as to whether the Mahomedans feel themselves aggrieved by not being able to recover their wives when they desert from them, and from my personal experience, I can say almost with a certainty, that they really do feel so.

It is not a very uncommon thing for a wife to lodge a complaint against her husband on the allegations that she has been kept in wrongful confinement, and that she therefore asks the court to release her. This is of course done when the woman has a paramour who manages every thing behind the screen, and gains over some dependent people or easy-hearted men, who are adduced to depose to the truth of the allegations. Their depositions are taken, and the Magistrate, who has no other kind of evidence to have the truth disclosed to him, finds that the woman has been really kept in confinement and consequently orders her release, and she forsakes the poor man to whom she has been lawfully wedded, and goes to and lives with her paramour, who in turn may share the same fate with the husband. Thus, the husband is left to bewail his lot; but cases like this are not of every day occurrence; what is more usual is the filing of petitions by the husband against the wives under sections 494 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code. Some crafty man of an immoral character puts temptations in her way, and prevails upon her to forsake her lawful husband, and then he manages to clope with her and steal a march. The husband finding himself robbed of his wife hastens to the magistrate's court and files a petition, so that he may have his wife and her paramour punished for marrying during his life time, or he prays that the offender under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code may be punished and his wife restored to him; but as these sections require strict proof of the previous marriage or of the seductions alleged as the grounds of his wife's forsaking him on many occasions he gets no redress of his grievances for want of satisfactory proof in the criminal courts. This is owing, I believe, to the provisions of Mahomedan law, that marriage and *dud* divorce can be legally proved by two witnesses or one male and two female witnesses. So, when a marriage takes place among the lower orders of the Mahomedans, generally two or three persons are made witnesses. If the husband, to prove his case, brings these men as his witnesses, his wife will probably, through the influence of her paramour, adduce double or triple the number to prove that the husband has given her *talak* in due form, i.e., legally divorced her, and that thus having the previous marriage tie dissolved she had been married to such a man. The subsequent marriage goes under the name of *nika*. I hope it will not be out of place here to give a short interpretation of the word *nika*. It is an Arabic word, originally used as a generic term for marriage of all kinds, but as people solemnize their first marriage with great splendour and pomp, the word *shadi* which literally means delight, has superseded the word *nika* as regards the first marriage; and from the Hindu idea of the marriage of widows being disgraceful, the Mussulmans, long being among the Hindus, have imbibed the same sentiments, and perform these second marriages with much less of show, and have confined the word *nika* only to subsequent marriages.

Now to resume. The husband in consequence of the preponderance of evidence in favor of his deserting wife, loses his case in the criminal courts. The only other remedy left to him is to bring a civil action for the restitution of conjugal rights, but here also his fate virtually proves no better. If he succeeds in proving his case, he at the best gets a declaratory decree, for the wife cannot be bodily *delivered* over to the husband. The court merely orders her to return to her husband, though in the event of her declining to do so she may be imprisoned for contempt, but I am not aware of a wife being imprisoned for this non-compliance. In several cases settlements are made out of court with the aggrieved husband, who is hushed up on receiving a sum of money in a lump. This is mostly owing to the husband's being conscious of the expensiveness and tediousness of going through the labyrinth of law, and conscious also perhaps of the doubtful issue of the case.

Another mode of dissolving the marriage tie is by conversion to any other religion, though this mode is very seldom had recourse to, it is not altogether out of use. A woman gets her divorce by change of religion and marries her paramour, the sole object perhaps of her conversion, when again she reverts to Islamism. This, I think, is not at all the spirit of the Mohamedan religion, but is an invention of later times. It was first brought into play by some unfortunate man during the reign of Caliph Harunal Rusid of Mecca, but it cost the head of the founder. This mode, however, of getting divorce was forgotten for a long time, when it was very lately revived, and I have heard of a very few cases coming under this head, but all these cases had been amicably settled. I beg to propose that such marriages be not recognized by law, and that the wife be remained to the first husband, if he likes to have her, and in the event of his refusal, he may be ordered to divorce her formally before the woman is allowed to choose for herself a new husband.

Such are the cases that occur among the Mahomedans of the lower classes.

How to redress the grievances that make many a man miserable through life, and many a home comfortless, is the most important and useful question, and it is a question, in which, I fear, it will be vain to look for unanimity of opinion. I am not therefore prepared to put forward any propositions which must root out the evils that underlie the Mahomedan system of marriage; but I shall humbly lay certain suggestions before you, which I hope will prove effectual in remedying the evils under notice to some extent.

If by legislative enactment it were made incumbent to register all marriages, the evils, I believe, might be removed, though not wholly. For this, I think competent, conscientious Mahomedans should be appointed as registrars, each of them having jurisdiction over two or three villages at the most; but as it is furthest from the desire of the Government to interfere with religion and custom of the people, I would beg to suggest that rules of registration laid down in Act III of 1872 (*i.e.*) Brahmo Marriage Act be not made to apply in toto in the cases of Mahomedan marriages; for if these rules should apply, it will be imperative upon the parties intending to marry to present themselves before the registrar. It will be looked upon as interfering with the religious customs of the Mahomedans. Even among the Mussulmans of the lowest class the bride is not allowed to come out at least for a few days before and after marriage. The custom with regard to this is so strict that the marriages cannot be solemnized even in the house of the bridegroom, I would therefore suggest that it be made imperative upon the registrar to attend every marriage ceremony taking place within his jurisdiction. The intending parties should before a week or so of the marriage send to the registrar a notice of their intentions to marry. The registrar should have two registry books, one for marriage, and the other for divorce; after a marriage has been celebrated, the names, residence, &c., of the married couple, the date in which it is celebrated, and the names of the persons present on the occasion, and the like, should be entered into the first book. In the event of any divorce the same formalities should be observed. It should also form a part of his duty to send to the Magistrate of the district a monthly or bi-monthly return of the number of marriages or divorces that may have taken place during the period. This will help the Magistrate to a great way to find out at once whether a marriage was valid or invalid.

I further beg to add that if any marriage or divorce should take place without the prescribed registration, the parties contracting the marriage or divorcing should be subjected to some penalty, and be made to have it registered in due form after proper inquiry as to their legality. If the registrar himself was to marry or divorce, he should be made liable to have it registered by any other than himself. Such laws, if passed, will, I hope, help much towards diminishing the crimes of murder frequently committed by the injured husband.

According to Mahomedan law divorce is presumed if the husband be absent for seven years at the least, and if nothing be heard of him during the period, and perhaps it is not unreasonable to allow such a length of time to elapse before divorce is presumed, for if a shorter time be fixed, it will be productive of much evil to the society.

I am afraid my report has been to a great extent in favor of men to the disregard of the claims of women upon the Government, which they certainly have of getting their grievances redressed. It is not altogether unfrequent that a woman is also ill-treated by her husband, and in consequence she is obliged to leave her husband, and to stay perhaps with her father or brother who may get tired of supporting her, when she has no other alternative than contracting a second marriage, which certainly, according to the Mahomedan law, is not valid. But the grievances of women under such circumstances unquestionably demand redress. I do not know what suggestions to make in similar cases, except that the provisions of sections 316 of the Criminal Code of procedure should be embodied in a more indulgent form to the women into law, which may be enacted upon crimes relating to a marriage.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the mere revival of the *Cazie* system will not answer the purpose of the proposed registrar, for, from the information that I have been able to gather, I am almost clear on the point that the *Cazie* never used to register marriages or divorces, though they frequently conducted the ceremony and registered the *kabin* or deed of dower.

No. 1106, dated Furreedpore, the 20th September 1872.

From—W. S. WELLS, Esq., Magistrate of Furreedpore,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 321, dated 19th ultimo, forwarding Government No. 4196, dated 10th July last, I have the honor to submit in original, for your consideration, a report on the subject, furnished by Deputy Magistrate Moulvie Mohummud at my request.

2. In this office letter No. 378, dated 11th April 1872, the circumstances attending a Mahomedan marriage have already been described, and it has been pointed out that the simplicity of form actually required, shorn as it is of all ceremony by the *Ferazie* doctrine, renders it difficult to satisfactorily establish the marriage after the lapse of a few years.

3. The Mahomedan law and *hakeems* have always allowed lengthened cohabitation to be sufficient proof of the parties being married, because their religion, admitting of a plurality of wives and easy divorce, and it being a serious disgrace to a woman to cohabit with a man unless married, it is reasonable to assume that the *nika* has been gone through.

4. I fear, however, that it will be impossible to force this presumption in our Sessions Courts, unless the High Court make some full-bench ruling on the subject.

5. The only satisfactory solution then is, to have a cheap and yet thoroughly efficient and trustworthy form of registration. It would not do to scatter marriage registrars indiscriminately all over the country to the extent of one for every two or three villages, as the remuneration would be inadequate; the registrars men of straw; and the courts would place little or no credence on what they might record.

6. I do not concur with the Moulvie in thinking it any hardship for the inhabitants of these eastern districts, who daily move about in boats over the net-work of *khalls* which intersect the country with their women folk without hesitation, and in perfect safety, to be required to go some short distance to register their marriages. In the dry season a woman of respectability would be carried in a dooly as they go to be married.

7. I have spoken to the people, and I believe registration would be popular, as giving a greater solidity to the most important event in their lives. However this may be, registration could at first be tentative and optional, and after it proved a success, might be made compulsory.

8. The registrars should be very carefully selected by Magistrates, and their names should be published in the gazette. The fee should be small, and might all go to remunerate the registrar, who should only be required to pay the value of the registers, &c., he is furnished with by Government.

No. A, dated the 19th September 1872.

From—MOULVI MAHOMMUD, Deputy Magistrate of Furreedpore,
To—W. S. WELLS, Esq., Magistrate of Furreedpore.

WITH reference to the letter of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, No. 4196 of the 10th July last, I have the honor to submit the following report in accordance with your endorsement of the 9th instant.

It is certainly a fact that most Mahomedans, specially in this part of the country, do feel a grievance in the cases under notice. I need not mention that the law, as it now stands, requires the husband to prove the marriage at first and then the charge of adultery or enticement.

The Mahomedan law of marriage absolutely requires nothing more than the consent of the contracting parties in the presence of two witnesses. No ceremonies are strictly necessary. It is evident, therefore, that after a lapse of some time either the witnesses may forget the transaction or the parties themselves may forget who the witnesses were. There is consequently an impossibility in most cases to prove the marriage.

With regard to the other point of the proof under section 497, the Mahomedan law is as stringent as the explanation attached at the foot of section 375 of the Penal Code applicable to it. There is no other way of removing the difficulty except by allowing a greater latitude in the construction of the law as it stands.

The first difficulty, viz. the proof of marriage may be partially remedied by having the registration of all Mahomedan marriages, but I would humbly submit that unless such registration be made compulsory people would not abide the law. In order, however, to make it compulsory penal provisions must be made. This would again lead the poor and illiterate people, for whose benefit the law is proposed, to evade trouble and expense by simply keeping concubines instead of performing "*nika*," The remedy would therefore be productive of more harm than good; at any rate, would plunge the people into one class of evils to save them from another. Besides, the agency, I mean the Registrars, will not be easy to get, and there ought to be at least one for every three or four villages. The inconvenience of the contracting parties (the bridegroom and bride) appearing before a Registrar the necessary forms and process of law will neither be understood by the common people nor liked by them. Not to mention the facility of evading the law by the crime above alluded to.

Under these circumstances, in my humble opinion, the mere fact of a woman remaining with, and under the protection of, a man as husband and wife for a certain period, may be taken as presumptive evidence of marriage, unless fully rebutted by the party charged with adultery or enticement.

This would, I humbly suggest, not only give a comparative facility to the aggrieved husband to make out his case, but in the long run put a stop to a great deal of prostitution and social degradation. Neither the man nor the woman will lose by the introduction of such a practice in the Courts, and the Mahomedan people will, I hope, fully appreciate the benefit of the change.

MANAGEMENT OF POUNDS.

No. 371, dated Bhaugulpore, the 27th February 1873.

From—G. N. BARLOW, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 6755 of the 11th December last, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of the Purneah Magistrate's letter, No. 389 of the 17th instant, with enclosures, and to state that I approve of the reduction in the number of the pounds as therein recommended.

2. With regard to the Magistrate's proposal to place certain pounds under the charge of punchayets, as directed in Government Circular No. 43 of the 7th August, as there are not at present punchayets constituted legally and for any formal purpose at any of the outlying places where the pounds in question are proposed to be located, it is presumed that the Magistrate's suggestion is to put the pounds in charge of private persons constituted a punchayet for the express purpose of looking after the pounds. As far as my experience of the trustworthiness of punchayets of this class goes, I object altogether to the proposal, and would rather see the management continued as at present by a common mohurir acting under the orders of the Magistrate.

3. It remains however, in view of the nature of the orders conveyed in your No. 6755 of the 11th December, for the Government to say whether or not any pounds shall continue to exist at places in failure of the present, in a police station or outpost or of a punchayet. If the question be decided in the negative, the closing of so many pounds in the Purneah district will be an inconvenience and dissatisfaction to the public and loss to the revenue.

No. 389, dated Purneah, the 17th February 1873

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Purneah,

To—The Commissioner of Circuit, Bhaugulpore Division.

IN reply to your No. 1957, dated 17th December 1872, I have the honor to forward to you two lists, one marked A, to which is annexed a sketch map showing the pounds which I propose to retain in this district, and another marked B, containing a list of those pounds which should, in my opinion, be abolished.

2. In list A the pounds at the sudder station have not been included, as they are under the municipality. All the other pounds are either at police stations or outposts, or will be placed under punchayets.

Mr. Wyr has visited a large number of pounds, and has selected suitable persons to form the punchayets in many places in the sudder sub-division. The sub-divisional officers will, on the sites being approved by you, select punchayets for their pounds where required.

In places where existing pounds were near outposts, they have been moved to the outposts.

3. The total number of pounds proposed to be retained is 59. Eleven of these will be at police stations, fifteen at outposts, three at sub-divisional or Honorary Magistrate's headquarters, and the remaining thirty will be managed by punchayets.

LIST A.

Sudder Thannah.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----|---|
| 1. Singya .. | .. | Punchayet consisting of the juth ryots—
Mohem Chowdh.
Jakee Mundul
Hurid Chowdh.
Kanche Jha |
| 2. Burra Sudhegli .. | .. | Punchayet names to be submitted hereafter. |
| 3. Buggawn | .. | Punchayet—
Shaikh Morad Buksh of Bojgawn.
Kannya Lal and Mohim Mundul of Pokhuria |
| 4. Chucklah ... | .. | Punchayet—
Munshi Jowhur Ali, Bukhullah, and Mangee Kungrah. |
| 5. Beerpore Lokrai ... | .. | Punchayet—
Kapuchand, Monorat Das, Sirsha, Shaikh Kinari. |

Mean pressures and temperatures of the preceding table reduced to sea-level, with *Av* and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.								TRAFFIC.	Total receipts.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Percentage and Resultant.	
												Rs.
												4,088 5 11 18 6 8 30,755 7 2
											10,212 0 8	4,848 18 1
Port Blair.	29-569	76-8	16	32	8	0	...	...	...	...
Madras	29-991	76-4	5	18	58	10	...	67,901 10	10,119 18 10	1,782 13 0		3,148 14 3
Vizagapatam	29-959	70-5	7	15	6	...	...	...	85 8 9	7 16 10		14 1 9
Ahyab	30-014	71-4	27	49	20	11	...	...	...	...
False Point	30-018	71-8	22	24	374 17 2	...	720,276 0	1,90,415 10 10	17,454 15 5			33,829 12 7
Cuttack	29-980	70-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	29-998	70-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	29-988	68-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	29-987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	30-001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hasareebaugh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	7,331	1,242 0 0	142 4 0	20,323 0	936 0 0	93 12 0	1,17 10 0					
Monghyr	282	44 8 0	4 0 0	1,019 0	83 8 0	3 7 0	7 16 0					
Darjeeling	85,863	12,074 0 0	1,207 12 0	187,014 0	5,137 0 0	513 14 0	1,761 0 0					
Gowalpar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shillong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamun	93,194	13,918 0 0	1,301 16 0	186,097 0	6,075 0 0	607 6 0	1,909 2 0					
COMPARISON.												
corresponding week of previous year	7,503	1,112 7 3	111 5 0	20,847 0	597 3 3	59 14 5	170 19 5					
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	268	39 11 8	3 19 6	745 0	21 5 3	2 2 8	6 2 2					
Total to corresponding date of previous year	90,263	12,885 8 0	1,286 11 1	184,119 20	5,711 2 6	571 2 4	1,809 13 5					

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th March 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,820	1,453 0 0	145 0 0	7,083 0	598 0 0	59 12 0	204 18 0
Or per mile of railway	67	53 0 0	5 6 0	253 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	7 10 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	16,759½	12,074 0 0	1,207 8 0	61,092 0	5,114 0 0	511 8 0	1,718 16 0
Total for 11 weeks	18,559½	13,527 0 0	4,362 14 0	69,075 0	5,710 0 0	571 0 0	1,923 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th March 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,038	22,442 2 7	2,057 3 11	78,333 0	21,381 14 6	1,960 0 2	4,017 4 1
Or per mile of railway	...	100 0 7	9 4 1	...	95 10 0	8 15 5	17 10 6
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	50,201	1,70,581 5 0	15,036 12 5	670,925 20	2,09,585 13 0	19,212 0 8	54,848 13 1
Total for 11 weeks	54,239	1,93,023 7 7	17,093 16 4	744,258 20	2,30,967 11 0	21,172 0 10	58,865 17 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,008	24,008 1 5	2,263 10 10	71,011 20	20,551 3 9	1,883 17 3	4,142 17 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	110 8 1	10 2 7	...	91 15 3	8 8 7	18 11 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	57,208	2,93,332 14 11	18,638 17 0	791,287 20	2,10,966 14 7	19,388 12 8	57,977 9 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th March 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	114,514	1,67,376 3 7	15,342 16 5	751,115 10	3,77,981 5 9	34,048 5 10	40,991 2 3
Or per mile of railway	...	130 12 3	11 19 9	...	295 4 9	23 1 4	31 1 1
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	1,050,330	16,34,649 12 5	149,842 17 11	7,402,036 30	37,81,609 7 8	340,647 19 8	490,496 8 7
Total for 11 weeks	1,173,850	18,02,026 0 0	165,185 14 4	8,153,752 0	41,59,590 13 0	381,395 76 6	510,491 10 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	112,001	1,90,550 2 10	17,467 2 0	684,658 30	3,00,319 1 6	33,029 5 0	50,496 7 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	148 13 1	18 13 11	...	231 8 0	25 16 1	39 9 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,156,717	17,79,102 0 7	163,084 7 1	8,169,015 30	40,89,744 10 10	448,236 11 10	611,310 16 11

it best to advise the introduction of a separate and general Bill providing for such registration, and empowering the Government to apply the law to any areas which might be selected for that purpose. The Committee was not opposed to the registration of births and deaths by municipal bodies; but it seemed to them that it might be expedient to organize such registers in places which were not municipalities. They thought also that the cost of making such registers ought not to be thrown on the smaller municipalities constituted under Act VI of 1868. The course which the Select Committee recommended therefore to the Council was to consider the Bill now before it in the shape in which it had been reported, and to consider the question of the registration of births and deaths in a separate measure; and with that view the Committee had drafted a separate Bill which had been presented to hon'ble members with the report.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE LORD ULICK BROWNE said he proposed a short amendment in the shape of the addition of a few words to Section 1, namely—"The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time withdraw such direction for the election of Municipal Commissioners." Having been absent from Calcutta on duty during the previous deliberations of the Council on this Bill, he begged to be allowed to make a few observations on the body of the section in support of the amendment which he proposed. The section enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that the elective principle should be applied to municipalities, and provided that if applied at all, then not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners should be elected. It also provided that on such elections every person should be entitled to vote who had paid the rate upon houses, buildings, and lands, that had become payable by him during the preceding year. Practically, the effect of the section, it seemed to him, might possibly be to transfer from a selected body of gentlemen all real administrative power under the Municipal Acts to a large body of really irresponsible persons, in whom it would scarcely be reasonable to expect that the exercise of large powers would be accompanied by a corresponding sense of duty. As the section originally stood, it enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to introduce the elective principle, but it did not provide that not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners should be elected, if the principle of election were applied at all. Moreover, it did not make it compulsory that if the principle of election were introduced every person who paid the rate should be entitled to vote. This sweeping change had been introduced by the Select Committee, and the reasons stated for it were that in order to give the elective principle a fair chance of success, they thought it necessary to provide that a majority of two-thirds of the Commissioners should be elected. He confessed that he did not concur in that opinion. He had great doubts whether it might not have an opposite effect. He doubted whether, when the elected Municipal Commissioners saw that they being the majority would have all the real power in their own hands, they might not be tempted to exercise that power in a manner detrimental to the interests of the municipality. Considering that the elective principle was entirely new to the country; considering that in the opinion of almost all native gentlemen whom he had known to express an opinion on the point, including the opinion of one of the native members on the Committee, no native gentlemen of position and character would ever consent to what was called in elections in England to "stand," and to canvass for votes; considering that when the local officers were consulted only one single officer had declared that in his opinion only one single municipality was fitted for the introduction of that principle; and considering that in the letter from the Viceroy, which was the foundation of the present Bill, His Excellency appeared to contemplate the *gradual* introduction of a system whereby the people should come to be represented in municipalities, LORD ULICK BROWNE thought that, considering all these

things, it would have been better if the section had been allowed to remain as it originally stood. The powers which were indirectly vested in the rate-payers by the section were very large. It would be remembered that in the Municipal Act III of 1864, although it provided that a rate should be levied for the maintenance and repair of roads for conservancy and the like, there was no section under which the Commissioners were compelled to apply any specific sum to conservancy, or to keep the roads in proper order. They could do as they liked. And though there was a section under which the Chairman could exercise all the powers of the Commissioners, there was also the exception that he could not exercise those powers in regard to any matter expressly reserved for the determination of the Commissioners at a meeting. Now, amongst the things so reserved was the settling of the rate on houses, buildings, and lands, therefore it would be in the power of the majority of the Commissioners, if they thought fit to do so, to decide that instead of the 6 or 7 per cent. rate usually declared in municipalities, no rate at all, or perhaps a rate of four annas to provide for the maintenance of chowkidars at night, should be declared. He thought that if the mass of the rate-payers could be made thoroughly to understand the powers conferred on them by this section, they would resolve to elect no Commissioners who would not agree to reduce taxation in the manner he had suggested as possible. If they took such a course, the remedy provided would be quite inadequate to meet the difficulty. It was true that the Lieutenant-Governor could remove any Municipal Commissioner; but when once the rate was declared, no second rate could be declared under Act III of 1864, and as regards that year at least there would be absolutely no remedy, so the roads would remain without repair, and the drains would not be cleansed. But it had occurred to him that a still greater evil might possibly follow under the section as it stood. He saw no provision under which, when the Lieutenant-Governor had introduced the elective principle, he had the power to withdraw it in case it should prove to be a failure. If that was so, in places where the rate-payers were determined, they might go on electing a series of Commissioners who would vote for no rate at all. He thought it was advisable to provide for these contingencies in the Bill before the Council; and he therefore begged to propose the amendment.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said, if he understood the hon'ble member rightly, it seemed to him that the whole of the hon'ble member's argument tended more towards no election than any thing else. But he thought that if the Commissioners were to be elected at all, they should certainly have some power, otherwise the principle of election would be carried out merely in name and not in effect. If Commissioners were elected, opportunity should be given to them to prove themselves useful: otherwise it would not be worth the while of any independent gentlemen to accept the office of Commissioner. Since the Government had accepted the principle of election, he took the liberty to observe it was useless arguing the question any further, and it would be but bare justice to allow that principle, wherever introduced, a fair trial, by giving the elected Commissioners at least the power which, under the existing Acts, by a majority of number only, they would be able to exercise. As to the abuse of such power, as apprehended by the hon'ble member, Rajah JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE had no objection to placing a remedy in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE HON'BLE MR. BERNARD said, he fully agreed with the hon'ble member who had just spoken, that if the elective principle was tried at all, the candidates who were elected must have some real power given to them, and they could not have much power if only two or three commissioners were elected out of about twenty-five. With regard to what had been said by the hon'ble mover of the amendment, that no respectable people would ever be a candidate for election, he believed that the experience of other countries did not warrant such an apprehension. In the only Indian town where he (MR. BERNARD) had seen elections at work, native gentlemen of rank and position did stand for election. In that town the father of the Rajah and others of his relations were candidates for election to the office of

municipal commissioner, and were elected by the votes of men of all ranks. Mr. BERNARD rather thought it was to be apprehended that elected members would at the outset be all men of the upper ranks of society, and he did not know if that was exactly what was wanted. We wanted men of high position on committees, but we wanted also men of intelligence from the humbler ranks of society. The chief objects for which taxation was imposed in municipalities were the repairs of roads, conservancy, and the like. He did not fear that elected commissioners would be less ready to impose necessary taxation than nominated commissioners. In places like Calcutta and Howrah, where the commissioners might be said in some sense to represent the people, and where they had very much power, taxation had run high. In Bombay and other large towns, where the views of non-official Europeans and Natives exercised great influence over municipal affairs, taxation was also high. But in smaller towns, such as Moorshedabad, where the commissioners had perhaps less power, where a great deal of money was wanted, the incidence of taxation was very low, only 5, 7, and 8 annas a head. In Howrah already it was nearly Rs. 1-8 per head, and we had the commissioners of that place coming up for a further increase of taxation.

A scrutiny of the list of Bengal municipal towns in the recently published taxation reports should show that in places where the people had the power in their own hands municipal taxation was high, and in places where the municipal body was chiefly composed of officials, taxation remained light. When the hon'ble mover of the amendment said he thought that the section did not provide any remedy if the elected commissioners refused to levy sufficient funds, Mr. BERNARD would remind the Council of what His Honor the President said last year, that it would be much better if the people did a little themselves than had much done for them by the Government. Mr. BERNARD rather thought that elected commissioners would do too much than too little.

Mr. BERNARD would vote against the amendment moved by the hon'ble member, that there should be a power vested in the Government to enable it, if it thought fit, to withdraw the principle of election from any municipality to which it might be extended. We had not yet the principle of election: it remained to be tried; and it would not seem advisable that elective commissioners should begin their career with the threat hanging over them that if they opposed the Government or its representatives, their town would be disfranchised.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, as far as the arguments of the hon'ble member who had brought forward the amendment went, His Honor entirely dissented from him and agreed with the hon'ble members who had subsequently spoken. He thought we were greatly indebted to the Select Committee for the great improvements which they had made in the Bill as introduced. So far from thinking that the committee's amendments detracted from the value of the Bill as brought in by Government, he thought that those amendments much enhanced its value.

He should be very sorry to suppose that men of position and respectability would not be willing to stand for the representation of municipal bodies. He hoped men of position would be ready and willing to stand, and to accept that position; and he hoped with the hon'ble member who spoke last that the representation would not be confined to men of high position only, but that men of intelligence and trustworthiness from all classes would be elected. So far, then, His Honor's sympathies were entirely in opposition to the arguments used by the hon'ble mover of the amendment. But, on the other hand, it was perhaps necessary to remind the Council that the simple question before them was whether words should be added to the section empowering the Government to withdraw the rule of election from any municipality in case insuperable difficulties should be found in its practical application. He was inclined to think that the proposal of the hon'ble member was worthy of consideration, but for reasons entirely opposed to the reasons given by the hon'ble member. His Honor's impression was that Municipal Commissioners appointed under this Bill would not have power enough, and that the system might fail, not from the excessive, but from the too little, power of the Commissioners. He entirely agreed with the hon'ble member on the right (Rajah Jooteendro Mohun Tagore), who said

that you could not expect good men to accept the position without real and substantial power. He was not at all sanguine about the result of the elective principle as we now proposed to try it, because he had some fear that the Municipal Commissioners under this Bill would not exercise very substantial power. His attention had been drawn to that view by an active member of the Municipal Committee of the suburbs of Calcutta, and he had brought home to His Honor what he did not very distinctly perceive before, the enormous power vested in the Chairman under the provisions of Act III of 1864. When we came to analyse that Act, it was found that there was a provision in the Act which provided that all the powers of the Commissioners might be exercised by the Chairman, except in regard to one or two matters with regard to which special provision was made. Under the provisions of this Bill those powers might be exercised by the Chairman wholly without control from the Commissioners as a body. The power reserved to the Commissioners as a body was only the power of voting the rate. That, no doubt, as the hon'ble member had pointed out, was a great power; but His Honor had some fear that if the power of the municipality, the power of the electors and of the elected Commissioners, was confined simply and solely to that one function of voting the rate, we could hardly expect that they would take a sufficient interest in municipal affairs. Not having any share in the executive functions of the municipality, they would look on those functions with some jealousy; and a dead-lock might result such as the hon'ble member had suggested. His Honor's feeling was that to give a fair trial to the elective principle, it would be necessary that the Commissioners should not only have the power of voting, but of managing the rate, of dealing with the expenditure, of settling the objects of expenditure and the mode of the expenditure. He was at one time very much inclined to listen to the arguments of the native member of the Suburban Committee, who had been good enough to call upon him, and to think that we must amend the Bill in order to give the Commissioners a fair position. But the more he looked into the matter the more his impression was that Act III of 1864 was not an Act drawn for elective institutions, and if we began to amend it, in order to make it really good for such purposes, we should continue to do so until the Act became an entirely new Act, and we should find ourselves in the position of the Irishman who had an old gun with a new stock and a new lock and a new barrel. He did not see his way to effectually amending the Act without undertaking the drawing of a new Bill. Under present circumstances he had shrunk from that duty, and had rather brought in a Bill limited to the suggestions thrown out by His Excellency the Viceroy. If he were right in thinking that we could not be very sanguine about the results of elective institutions under Act III of 1864; if possibly the trial of elective institutions under that Act might result in a dead-lock, then he thought it might be desirable that a discretion should be given to the Government to withdraw these elective institutions till such time as a more complete Bill might be passed and receive the necessary assent. Perhaps the learned Advocate-General would give the Council his opinion whether, as the Bill stood, it might be considered that the Government had or had not the power to withdraw elective institutions when once introduced. He confessed he doubted whether, as the Bill stood, it would be desirable that when once a Lieutenant-Governor introduced elective institutions they must be maintained for all time, without any discretion in any authority or any one to withdraw the elective arrangement if hereafter it should be found necessary to do so. The point, however, was not one on which he entertained a very strong opinion, and he had no doubt the Council would decide for the best.

THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL expressed his opinion that as the Bill was drawn it did not contain any power of withdrawing the elective principle when once it had been established.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT continued—then the Advocate-General had so far cleared the question that it was now simply this, should or should not a power of withdrawal be vested in the Lieutenant-Governor? If the amendment was carried, the power would be so vested; if not, there would be no such power.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved the insertion of the words "or of this Act" after the words "District Towns Act" in line 7 of Section 6. He said this was a clerical mistake. The object of the section was to provide that municipal money should not be expended on schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and vaccination, unless the governing body of the municipality sanctioned such expenditure by the vote of the majority at a meeting specially convened. But the sole authority for the expenditure of municipal money on schools was to be found in this Act, and therefore the section would have no effect in respect of schools unless the words "or of this Act" were inserted in it.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved to omit Section 7 and substitute the following:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any of the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, fix the dates on which accounts and estimates shall be prepared and furnished by the commissioners, the municipal commissioners, or the town committee, appointed under the provisions of the said Acts, respectively, and the date of the first day of the year, which shall be used by them for making estimates, regulating taxes, registering carts and other wheeled vehicles without springs, and doing all such things as by law they are required to do"

The object of the section, he said, was to empower the Government to declare on what date the municipal year should commence. At present, as he had explained before, the Municipal Acts were not uniform in this respect. In Act XXVI of 1850 the date of the commencement of the year was apparently the 1st of May; in Act III of 1864 also it was the 1st of May; but in Act VI of 1867, which was the Act providing for the police budget, and which was in fact an amendment of Act III of 1864, the commencement of the year was the 1st January. All these Acts also contained different clauses providing for the submission of certain returns and statements on certain dates. This absence of uniformity was confusing, and there might also be reasons for altering the commencement of the municipal year. It was proposed therefore to give the Government the power of declaring in all municipalities what date should be the commencement of the year, and on what date returns, estimates, &c., should be furnished. But the section as it stood in the Bill did not refer to all municipalities, and the object of the amendment was to make it applicable to all the laws under which municipalities were constituted.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the following section be introduced after Section 7:—

"All offences punishable under this Act and under the said District Municipal Improvement Act, shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure"

He said he had some hesitation in proposing this amendment, because it appeared to him quite clear that a reference to the rules of the new Code of Criminal Procedure would show that a provision of this nature was wholly unnecessary. But in fact the wording of Sections 7 and 8 of the new Code did not materially differ from the wording of Section 21 of the old Code, and the purport of both was that offences against local and special laws should be inquired into and tried by the constituted Criminal Courts of the country. Nevertheless the High Court had held, in the case of Bissessar Chatterjee, which was an appeal from the order of a Municipal Commissioner sitting as a Magistrate in the Suburbs of Calcutta, that the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure could not be applied to the trial of an offence under Act III of 1864. It was not for him to say that the learned Judges of the High Court were wrong in their construction of the law; but if that ruling was correct, it would seem to follow that the provisions of the new Code of Criminal Procedure could not be applied to offences against the municipal laws, unless a distinct declaration to that effect were added to the law. His object in proposing to introduce the section was to relieve the Courts from all doubt and uncertainty on this point.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, as he had some special knowledge on this point, he should say a few words. It appeared to him that this amendment was not necessary and not desirable. He understood the hon'ble member to say that if the law was rightly construed this amendment was not needed, because it was his opinion that as the law stood it was to the effect suggested by the amendment, without there being any special provision of the kind. In 1871 the High Court on appeal differed from the opinion formed by a most competent authority, the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, who held that under the old Act such cases should be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure. Now, the special information His Honor could give was that having been a member of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, which dealt with the new Code of Criminal Procedure, and having had this special point before the Committee and the decision of the High Court, we varied the wording of the old Act with the view of obviating the possibility of any such doubt. Therefore, unless they of the other Council were in entire error in supposing that the wording of the new Code would have that effect, the amendment before the Council was undesirable, and would seem to throw a doubt on the law, and would make it necessary to introduce a similar provision in every law containing penal clauses. Unless, therefore, the necessity for this amendment was supported by very strong legal authority, he must submit that it was not necessary.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT explained that as he had said before, he thought the section of the Code quite sufficient to meet the case. It was only with reference to the construction placed by the High Court on the old Act that he proposed the amendment. He would beg to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the following Schedule be added to the Bill.

Number of Act.		SCHEDULE.	Title.
Act XXVI of 1850	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Bengal Act III of 1864	The District Municipal Improvement Act.
Bengal Act VI of 1867	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Bengal Act VII of 1867	To amend Act III of 1864.
Bengal Act VI of 1868	The District Towns Act.

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that as a material alteration had been made in the Bill by the Council, the motion for its passing would stand over to the next meeting.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the Advocate-General be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract-labor and service. He said it was an entire mistake that the Advocate-General's name was not included in the motion for the appointment of the Committee. The Advocate-General had consented to serve on the Committee, and it was fully intended that his name should have been included.

The motion was agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the registration of Births and Deaths. He said that in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Municipal Bill he had mentioned that the Select Committee with their Report had furnished the Council with the draft of a Bill for the registration of births and deaths which they thought would meet the object in view, and he now asked leave from the Council to introduce a separate Bill for that purpose which would give the Government the power of establishing such registers in any selected area in which it might seem expedient that all births and deaths occurring should be registered.

The draft of the Bill was in the hands of hon'ble members, but he did not propose to adopt it wholly. The Government would probably experience some difficulty in maintaining the elaborate machinery contemplated in the draft, and he proposed to provide one more simple and less expensive. The penal clauses for compulsory registration would be the same; but he would omit the second, third, and fourth sections, and would substitute provisions for the appointment of registrars of a more humble class. He begged the Council to understand that the Bill which he asked leave to introduce, although it would be very similar, would differ in some respects from the draft which was now in the hands of hon'ble members. A reference to that draft would explain the purport of his motion, but he was not to be bound strictly to its provisions.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he might say on the part of the Government that it was out of no disrespect to the Committee, who were good enough to draft a Bill, that we did not accept it wholly. So far from entertaining any feeling of disrespect to the Committee, the Government felt themselves under the greatest obligation to them for having drafted a Bill showing the principles of which they would approve. But the Select Committee had not before them the executive considerations which must influence the Government. While accepting thoroughly the principle of the Bill, it appeared to the Government that in the rural areas selected for the purpose of ascertaining the rates of mortality, and possibly also of births, in some cases a machinery so elaborate would not be possible. Therefore our intention was, while maintaining the principle and many of the details of the Bill drafted by the Committee, to alter the form of the Bill so far as to admit a more summary and simple mode of registration in rural places in which a full registration system might not be possible.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 29th instant.

RESOLUTION ON THE BENGAL EDUCATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1873-74.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1873.

READ—

The Accountant-General's letter No. 989C, dated 8th March 1873, forwarding the Bengal Educational Budget for the year 1873-74.

READ—

Also the original budget forwarded to the Accountant-General by the Director of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION.—1. The figures in the abstract presented by the Accountant-General are as follows :—

		Actuals of 1871-72.	Sanctioned estimate of 1872-73.	Budget estimate of 1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendence and inspection	...	3,20,875	3,50,000	3,26,394
Government colleges	..	4,35,846	6,11,407	4,84,162
Ditto schools	...	5,98,687	5,82,000	6,69,214
Grants-in-aid to schools and colleges	...	4,44,606	5,10,000	5,16,294
Primary schools	...	89,939	1,80,000	5,30,000
Scholarships	...	1,22,357	1,28,000	1,49,080
Miscellaneous	...	24,372	29,600	34,580
Total	...	20,36,182	24,21,097	27,09,674

2. Superintendence and Inspection.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the grant for Sub-Inspectors of Schools be raised from Rs. 7,680 to Rs. 12,000. The extension of primary schools has made additional inspecting officers necessary, and though the junior inspecting officers attached to subdivisions and small districts will be paid at lower rates than were the Deputy Inspectors heretofore, still the total cost of the rural inspecting agency will

increase. The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the grant for travelling allowances of inspecting officers stand at Rs. 70,000 instead of being reduced to Rs. 60,000. The Government wishes its inspecting officers to travel and visit schools with more frequency and regularity, and the travelling allowance grant should not be reduced.

3. *Government Colleges*.—The total of the colleges grant for the current year is not comparable with the present estimate. The budget for 1872-73 showed the cost of collegiate schools under colleges, whereas now those schools are separately shown. The whole contingent allowance again, as well as the drawing and surveying classes, are shown this year under collegiate schools, while in the last budget they were under colleges.

4. *Presidency College*.—The number of professors, twelve in all, shown against the Presidency College, may stand. The full staff of professors expected to be present during the coming year must be provided for under one college or another; but the Government is no way pledged to keep all the twelve professors permanently at the Presidency College. A sum of Rs. 400 must be deducted in next budget from the proposed grant for servants and contingencies in the Presidency College; it was decided (see paragraph 8 of the committee's report) that Rs. 1,000 might be saved now on the contingencies and servants' charges for the Presidency College. As yet only Rs. 600 has been reduced on the estimate for the library, while the estimate for servants and contingencies has been raised, irrespective of the large grant for chemicals. Rs. 1,200 must be added to meet the proposed increase in Mr. Grant, the drawing teacher's, salary.

5. *Sanskrit College*.—The Accountant-General's budget shows the English lecturer of the First Arts department under a different designation to that used by the Director; it moreover has changed the name of the school department and made it the English department. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Director's nomenclature may for the future be adopted, unless the Government specially directs that new designations be used. After comparing the cost and staff of the Sanskrit College, as reduced last year, with the figures in the present budget, the Lieutenant-Governor finds that the sums asked for by the Director and the Accountant-General are according to the orders of Government, and they may accordingly stand.

6. *Hooghly College*.—The Accountant-General's budget shows the whole of the college contingent allowance under the "collegiate schools," while the Director's budget shows the colleges and collegiate schools together. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the colleges and collegiate schools may, as previously directed, be separately shown; one-half of the total contingent allowance being shown against the college, and one-half against the collegiate school. The Accountant-General's estimate for the Hooghly College exceeds the Director's estimate by Rs. 1,200, being the provision for a lecturer on chemistry and botany. This amount may be struck out, as one of the Hooghly staff will for the future be a professor of natural science. Till he is appointed, the lecturer will remain at Hooghly for the Civil Service classes.

7. *Dacca College*.—Provision must be made here for another professor, probably a natural science professor, on Rs. 8,000. A full college cannot be carried on efficiently with only its principal, one professor, and one assistant professor.

8. *Kishnagur and Berhampore Colleges*.—The contingent allowance of these colleges must be charged half to the college and half to the school, and the accounts of college and collegiate school expenditure must be drawn up accordingly.

9. *Collegiate Schools*.—The net grant to these schools must be increased from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 26,000 on account of the extra Rs. 1,000 which the Lieutenant-Governor subsequently granted to the Berhampore collegiate school. One-half the contingent allowance must be placed under the college grant.

10. *Other Government Schools*.—The grants proposed for high schools, zillah schools, middle and lower schools, may stand.

11. *Normal Schools*.—The Director has not yet furnished the report called for several months ago regarding the expenditure on normal schools. The

Lieutenant-Governor has remarked more than once on the very large outlay on higher class normal schools, and he now directs that the grant for "higher normal schools" be reduced from Rs. 61,000 to Rs. 50,000. The reductions to meet this reduced grant must be made as soon as possible. The full grant for "lower normal schools" may stand, as there will in most districts be much need of normal classes for the instruction of indigenous school-masters.

12. *Grants-in-aid*.—The Director and the Accountant-General take Rs. 4,72,920 as the total estimate for grants-in-aid. Of this sum Rs. 36,152 would seem to be on account of aided colleges, while Rs. 4,36,768 is on account of schools. The Lieutenant-Governor has in a separate correspondence, which will shortly be published with the revised grant-in-aid rules, allotted a sum of Rs. 5,20,100 to the several district school committees as the annual assignment for grants-in-aid now engaged by schools, or hereafter to be made by the district committees. If this largely increased grant were certain to be all spent, the Lieutenant-Governor would have to hesitate much before he made so large an increase to the existing grant-in-aid fund. But the Director has reported, and the figures for past years show, that ordinarily 20 per cent. of the total sanctioned grants remain unspent on account of partial failures to comply with the terms of these grants. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore feels warranted in making larger allotments to districts, while at the same time the credit for grants-in-aid in the provincial budget may be entered at Rs. 5,06,200, or Rs. 50,000 below the total of the sanctioned grants to colleges and the new grant-in-aid assignments to the district school committees.

13. *Circle Schools and Primary Schools*.—The grant for circle schools, as well as the primary school (patshala) grant of Rs. 1,80,000, which had been made before July 1872, will be distributed to the different districts by the Director. The apportionment of these funds will have to be made in accordance with the expenditure previously incurred in each district, so that none of the Government patshalas established in former years may break down for want of funds. The district committees will have full control over the old as well as over the new patshala grants.

14. *Assignment for Rewards*.—This small sum of Rs. 6,120 may be struck out of the budget; the District Committees have discretion to use a portion of their patshala grant, either in the way recently introduced into Midnapore, or in any other suitable manner.

15. *Fees to Examiners*.—A grant of Rs. 3,000 must be added to meet the cost of the local examinations in natural and practical science, which all candidates for junior scholarships have to undergo before they go up for the University Entrance Examination.

16. *Educational Buildings*.—In the Public Works budget a grant of Rs. 2,90,562 has been made on account of new educational building and repairs.

17. The alterations in the Accountant-General's figures will be—

INCREASES—				Rs.
Grant for Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	4,320
Travelling allowance of inspecting officers	...	...	...	10,000
Addition to Drawing Master's salary at the Civil Engineering College	...	...	...	1,200
Additional Science Professor at Dacca College	...	...	...	8,000
Extra grant to the Berhampore Collegiate School	...	...	...	1,000
Addition to grant-in-aid allotment, less by the estimated saving of Rs. 50,000	...	...	...	33,280
Fees to examiners in natural science subjects	...	...	...	3,000
Total				60,800
DECREASES—				
Chemistry and Botany Lecturer at the Hooghly College	...	...	...	1,000
Higher normal school grant	...	...	...	11,000
Assignment for rewards	...	...	...	6,120
Total				18,120
Net increase				42,680

18. The Accountant-General's estimate of expected receipts is accepted, namely—

	Rs.
College fees, &c.	1,38,538
Collegiate school fees	24,848
High school fees	15,619
Zillah school fees	1,60,288
Middle English school fees	2,850
Vernacular school fees	37,493
Examination fees and miscellaneous	12,100
Total	3,96,520
Add receipts from the Mohsin and other local funds	63,230
Grand total	4,59,750

19. The total sanctioned grants for the year 1873-74 will then be—

	Rs.
Superintendence	3,40,700
Colleges	4,93,400
Collegiate schools	84,500
Other Government schools	5,76,000
Grant-in-aid assignment	5,16,500
Primary schools	5,57,000
Scholarships	1,50,000
Miscellaneous	34,500
Total	27,52,600
Add funds provided for educational buildings in the Public Works Department budget	2,90,500
Grand total	30,42,100

Deduct—	Rs.	Rs.
Amount provided in local fund budget	63,200	
Total of fees and other receipts	3,96,500	
		4,59,700
Net cost		25,83,400
As against the net cost as per page 5 of the published budget papers dated 23rd March 1872		21,10,500
Increase shown in the grant of the coming year ..		4,72,900

20. The Lieutenant-Governor, in concluding these orders on the educational budget, desires to observe that the practical result of the educational arrangements of the past two years has been to make certain savings on the cost of colleges and higher schools for general education, and to spend these savings in teaching natural and practical science to the students of these colleges and schools and other improvements. No saving has really been secured in the cost of higher education. At the same time large increases have been made to the grants for primary schools, and a considerable sum has been added to the fund available for grants-in-aid to schools of all grades. Whether so large grants can be continued, depends on financial considerations and on questions referred to the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, but for the coming year the means are provided.

Copy of this resolution, with copy of the Accountant-General's letter and enclosures, and of the original budget prepared by the Director of Public Instruction, be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant-General, and to Commissioners of Divisions for information. Also that this resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

EXTENSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

No. 1292, dated Calcutta, the 29th March 1873.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department.

To—The Commissioner of Rajshahye.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your interesting report upon the measures taken in your division to establish primary schools under the Government resolution of the 30th September last. The Lieutenant-Governor is much obliged for the attention and supervision you have given to this important matter, and he appreciates highly the zeal and discretion with which nearly all the district officers and educational officers of your division have taken up the matter. Your annual report will no doubt treat of the old as well as the newly-established patshalas: meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that the measures taken throughout your division have been so far successful.

2. *Moorshedabad District*.—The arrangements made by Mr. Wavell and his inspectors are much approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. The average Government grant to each new patshala is moderate; the average private contributions in support of each patshala are fairly sufficient; and the average number of boys at each school, about thirty-one per school, is good. The teachers of the new schools appear to have been drawn from the classes of society which will best suit the work to be done and the wishes of the villagers: it is noted that about one quarter of the new schoolmasters are Mahomedans.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the Magistrate's spending the balance of the past year's patshala grant in aiding villagers to provide school-houses.

3. *Dinapore District*.—This district is more backward than Moorshedabad; it has no sub-divisions, and the work of starting primary schools was more difficult. Still a good beginning has been made, and the Magistrate has been successful in getting competent Mahomedan teachers for nearly half of his new patshalas.

4. *Maldah District*.—The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the work done in Maldah has been fuller than the report given by the Magistrate thereof. It is not stated whether the Court of Wards has aided or wholly supports the new patshalas opened on the wards' estates.

5. *Rajshahye District*.—This district already possessed a good many Government patshalas, and the new ones now opened seem to have received larger average grants than the patshalas in the Moorshedabad and Rungpore districts. It is satisfactory to learn that the Rajshahye villagers readily provide school-houses, and that in this district, where so very large a proportion of the rural population are Mahomedans, the Magistrate has been able to find competent Mahomedan teachers for more than half his primary schools.

6. *Rungpore District*.—The contributions from the villagers towards the support of new schools in the Rungpore district have been considerable. The Lieutenant-Governor shares your anticipation that the zemindars, even in a benighted district like Rungpore, will before long come forward to help in the spread of education among the masses. Some of the larger zemindars, who hold rich estates in Rungpore at a very light assessment indeed, live in Calcutta, and are in many respects enlightened men; and the Lieutenant-Governor feels confident that they will set a bright example in this respect to the Rungpore zemindars.

7. *Pubna District*.—Mr. Nolan's success in the Serajgunge sub-division has already been very considerable, and he has established schools at a very moderate expenditure from the Government grant. The classes from which the teachers and the scholars of the Pubna schools are drawn are the very classes contemplated in the Government orders of September last. The Lieutenant-Governor believes it to be fully in accordance with the habits and traditions of the people that little girls should, as Mr. Taylor proposes, attend village schools with their brothers.

8. *Bograh District*.—The Magistrate's plan for obtaining teachers for the Bogra village schools was new, and it seems to have been successful. Its merit is that each teacher will be a resident of the village where he keeps his school. The Lieutenant-Governor would have preferred that full five-rupee grants should not have been at the outset made to all the Bogra schools. But the Magistrate looks forward to gradually reducing these grants, and to using the money so saved to establishing fresh schools in other villages; and in such matters you were right to allow full discretion to a Magistrate who knows his district. It is satisfactory that in a Mahomedan district like Bogra two-thirds of the scholars at the new patshalas should be Mahomedans.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor does not gather from your letter whether any of the sub-divisional officers besides Mr. Nolan were entrusted with carrying out the primary school extension in their sub-divisions; he believes that Magistrates will find their educational duties lightened by delegating much discretion and power in this matter to the sub-divisional officers. The district school committees were only recently appointed, and thus perhaps it has happened that there is no mention in your letter of the Magistrate's having received valuable aid from the district committees.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Mr. Wavell's plans for aiding primary schools by grants from municipal funds and from the Government estates improvement fund may be followed in the other districts of your division. Until specific recommendations are received from you through the Director of Public Instruction, the Lieutenant-Governor will not take up the question of sanctioning more Sub-Inspectors or granting clerks and peons for the work of the school committees. The grant-in-aid allotment at the disposal of each committee in your division will shortly be notified. The scholarship allotment to each district has been notified under the resolution of the 5th October, forwarded to you under endorsement No. 130T.

No. 38, dated Berhampore, the 14th March 1873.

From—E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to the Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 30th September last, forwarded with your No. 3521A4 of that date, making a grant for introducing the system of primary education, I have the honor to submit the following report on the introduction of the system in this division up to the end of January last. A further report giving full information of the working of the system during the year will be submitted after the close of the year, in my annual general education report.

2 *Moorsheedabad*.—The Government grant for this district for the unexpired portion of the present year is Rs. 2,300, which has been allotted to the four sub-divisions in this wise:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1 Sudder sub-division	1,100	3. Kandhe sub-division	400
2 Jungipore ditto	100	4. Lalbaugh ditto	300

3. In making these allotments the density of population and the proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos were chiefly considered, and with the allotments thus made it was contemplated to start up about 80 to 90 schools in the sudder sub-division, 30 to 40 in Jungipore, 25 to 30 in Kandhee, and 25 to 30 in Lalbaugh.

4. The number of new schools established and old schools aided from the grant is as follows:—

New schools established	...	...	...	62
Old schools aided	...	...	...	85
		Total	...	147

5. Of this number nine are Persian mukhtabs, and the number of attendance in these 147 schools is about 4,400. The schools established and aided have been distributed in the several thannahs as follows:—

Head-Quarter Sub-Division.

1. Burrooa	...	...	7	7. Nowdah	...	...	7
2. Dowlatabazar	...	...	5	8. Soojagunge	...	...	1
3. Gowas	...	...	4	9. Bhuretpore	...	...	18
4. Hureehurparah	...	...	2	10. Gokuru	...	...	6
5. Jellinghi	...	...	14	11. Gorabazar	...	...	0
6. Kulliangunge	...	...	11				

Lalbaugh Sub-Division.

1. Badrihaut	...	...	5	4. Shahnuggur	...	...	6
2. Ashanpore	...	...	3	5. Bhugwangolla	...	...	1
3. Manoolabazar	...	...	4				

Kandhee or Rampore Haut Sub-Division.

1. Rampore Haut	...	...	7	3. Khurgram	...	...	9
2. Nulhattee	...	...	10	4. Palsa	...	...	5

Junghpore Sub-Division.

1. Dewan Sraic	...	...	5	4. Shumseergunge	...	...	5
2. Mirzapore	...	...	3	5. Shooty	...	...	3
3. Rughoonathgunge	...	...	4				

6. In starting the new patshalas and in aiding the old ones, the following considerations were entertained:—(1) the populousness of the villages in which the schools were opened or aided; (2) the condition and circumstances of the inhabitants; and (3) the proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos in the population, so as to secure to the former their legitimate share of the advantages of the new system. In making the grants to the patshala, the Deputy Inspectors were also directed to see that the aid of the zemindars and others was enlisted.

7. The whole number of schools or patshalas sanctioned for this district was expected to be established before the end of January last, but the illness of two of the Inspectors impeded the progress of the work. The Magistrate trusts, however, that the work will soon be completed by the establishment of additional schools in the thannahs of Gowas, Hureehurparah, Bhugwangolla, Rampore Haut, Palsa, Mirzapore, Shumseergunge, and Shooty, which have been insufficiently provided for. With respect to thannahs Soojagunge and Gorabazar, which lie for the most part within the Berhampore municipality, the Magistrate does not intend to grant further aid, as they will receive support from municipal funds, and in the case of Gorabazar, from a contribution from the Khas Mehal Improvement Fund.

8. The aggregate amount of grants awarded to the above mentioned 147 schools is Rs. 422-8 per month up to the end of January last, or an average of slightly less than Rs. 3 to each school. The proportion of Government aid is thus lower than anticipated; the emoluments of the *gurus* or the teachers being in most cases supplemented by fees and private subscriptions, and as on an average they are in receipt of Rs. 7 per month, they may be considered a tolerably well remunerated class of the community.

9. Out of the sum of Rs. 2,300 sanctioned for this district, the expenditure on schools which have been established, and which will be established up to the end of the current year, will amount to Rs. 1,315, leaving a balance of Rs. 945, which the Magistrate proposes to spend in building school-houses in places where their absence has hitherto been an obstacle in starting new patshalas, and in repairing, rebuilding, or improving the existing school-houses in places where the villagers are unable to incur the expenditure, and generally in such other purposes as subsequent experience may appear to make the expenditure expedient. I quite back the Magistrate's recommendation. There being a surplus, the want should, in my opinion, be supplied, and I recommend that sanction may be given to the expenditure, as proposed, if further sanction is necessary.

10. The course adopted for starting up patshalas by the Deputy Inspectors is stated to be this. They visited the village selected, called a meeting of the principal inhabitants, and explained to them the object of their visit, the intention of the Government, and the advantages they would derive from the possession of a place of education. The better class of the residents appreciated the offer and made up the amount required to start up the school, but many of the lower class of residents who do not appreciate the value of education, looked to the proposal as calculated to deprive them of the labors of their children.

11. To remedy this the Magistrate proposes that a certain number of night schools should be started, and the masters of the day school should be required to teach in the night school also, and he intends to issue instructions to the Deputy Inspectors accordingly.

12. The teachers selected for the patshalas were from the Gurumohashoy class from the normal and training schools, and from men who formerly served as putwaries and gomashas. Of the 147 gurus, 112 are Hindus and 35 Mahomedans. There is great difficulty in obtaining Mahomedan teachers, as the educated class of that sect in the mofussil is small. The Magistrate, however, states that he will endeavour to increase the number as opportunity arises.

13. *Dinagpore*.—The total number of patshalas open in this district is 64, viz,—

42 In Chintamun circle.	9 In Dinagpore circle.
5 „ Thakoorgong ditto	8 „ Gungarampore ditto

14. In the Dinagpore circle there being 98 private patshalas in existence, the Magistrate intended to open the patshalas with the Government aid in the other circles, with a view to provide for their wants; but the Sub-Inspectors of the Thakoorgong and Gungarampore circles misunderstood his orders to some extent, as they appeared to have thought that they were only required to inquire where schools could be opened, and not actually to open them. The Magistrate has now, however, put them right, and he expected that out of the 150 new schools which he expects to open from the sum of Rs. 2,250 allotted to his district for the current year, 140 would have been set-a-going before the end of February.

15. The total monthly expenditure of the 64 schools opened is Rs. 216 per month, or a little over Rs. 3 per school. Of the gurus employed 33 are Hindus and 31 Mahomedans.

16. *Maldah*.—The report submitted by the Magistrate of this district is meagre. He states that out of 27 primary schools for which the grant for the current year (Rs. 1,100) is available under the primary schools' scheme, 26 have been opened, viz. 6 in the Court of Wards' estate, and the remaining 20 in the different parts of the district.

17. *Rajshahye*.—The number of schools opened up to the end of January is 97, of which 84 have been newly started, and the remaining 13, which had previously existed, have been aided and encouraged.

18. The total monthly cost of these 97 schools is Rs. 445-8, or about Rs. 4-8 per school, and the total cost by the end of the official year is expected to be Rs. 1,600 out of the sum of Rs. 1,800 allotted to this district.

19. The average number of attendance in each of the patshalas is 24, at which rate there are about 2,300 new scholars enrolled in this district in the 97 primary schools opened.

20. From the statement submitted by the Magistrate, showing the names of the villages in the different thannahs in which the schools have been opened, it appears the villages selected are generally the most populous ones.

21. For most of the schools the villagers have furnished houses for the accommodation of the schools.

22. Of the 97 teachers and gurus employed, 48 are Hindus and 49 Mahomedans; and 14 of them are gurus of the old type.

23. *Rungpore*.—The Magistrate states that operations under the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 30th September, were from various causes commenced very late in his district, but the Deputy Inspectors

bestirred themselves very actively and intelligently in the matter, as they visited a large number of villages and communicated to the people and the zemindar the intention of Government. One Sub-Inspector reports that he visited the markets and explained the whole thing to the assembled crowd. The result of this market preaching has been the opening of ten new schools.

24. It is stated that the people in this district have everywhere thankfully accepted the Government proposal, and in many places they have shown great eagerness to get new schools set on foot. Up to the end of January 80 new schools have been opened and three old ones aided. All the new schools have received aid from the people, who have agreed to supplement the Government grant by sums varying from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10 per month.

25. The only persons from whom no help has yet been received are stated to be the zemindars, some of whom are said to look coldly on the scheme, and to speak facetiously of it as *chasa* education, and while willing enough to promote such education which will give them plenty of applicants for office work, they look askance at any thing which may tend to raise the level of their peasantry and render them more independent. The Magistrate, however, states that it is early days yet to speak much of the matters, and that he anticipates that by patient explanation of the fact that it is not the object of this rural education to unfit the agricultural class for their present pursuits, the prejudices of the zemindars may be removed, and in the end the best of them may cordially co-operate in the matter.

26. Of the teachers employed the majority are gurus. The post with such small pay has been sought after with alacrity; only one qualified Mahomedan has been found who teaches zemindaree and mahajunee accounts. The Sub-Inspectors have not appointed any putwarees, as they are of opinion that these men will work very irregularly. The Magistrate has, however, impressed on them the necessity of giving some of the best of these men a fair trial, as from this class alone he expects to recruit his stock of Mahomedan teachers.

27. *Pubna*.—The allotment of Rs. 1,800 for this district has been divided into two parts; Rs. 950 has been given to the Seerajgunge sub-division, and Rs. 850 has been kept by the Magistrate for the sudder sub-division. A large amount has been given to Seerajgunge owing to its population being greater than that of the sudder sub-division.

28. With the sum allotted to Seerajgunge, Mr. Nolan, Assistant Magistrate of Seerajgunge, expects to open 80 schools, of which 54 have been established up to the end of January last. Three of these draw the maximum grant of Rs. 5 per month on account of their known efficiency. The average amount of grant to each school is Rs. 3-3.

29. In the sudder sub-division only 21 schools have been opened, and 10 old ones aided. The attendance in these schools is said to be about 1,000 boys, drawn chiefly from the poorer classes of the people.

30. The gurus of the new schools in the sudder sub-division draw Rs. 3, and of old ones Rs. 2-8 per month, with the exception of three schools, which, for special reasons, draw the maximum sum of Rs. 5. Out of the 31 gurus 3 are of the old type, and the remaining 28 are new men; and of the latter 6 are moollahs, who teach Persian and the elements of Arabic to Mahomedan boys.

31. The Magistrate proposes to open a few night schools, which is very important for artizans and *chasas*, who are forced for their living to work during the day. He also proposes to attach girls' classes to some of these patshalas, where a sufficient number of girls are likely to attend. On the whole, the Magistrate states that the measure is likely to become very popular.

32. *Bograh*.—The allotment of this district being Rs. 1,000 for the current year, the Magistrate arranged to commence his operations from the 1st of December last, and open with it 40 patshalas. He states that though he did not despair of receiving eventually a good deal of support from local contributions, he knows by experience that to induce the people to come forward would be a work of time, and that to withhold the Government grant in each case till it should be supplemented by an equal sum from local subscriptions,

would be practically to postpone action indefinitely. He therefore allotted to each of the 40 schools Rs. 5, or Rs. 200 per month, reserving Rs. 50 per month to aid the existing one.

33. With this view he selected 41 populous villages and issued notices inviting the residents of the selected villages to appear and undergo a summary examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The call was readily responded to, and a sufficient number of candidates appeared. Of the candidates who appeared, 43 have been appointed and three others since selected from thannah Budulgatchee, a tract full of jungle, which in the first instance did not send up any candidate. The candidates selected were—

7 vernacular scholarship-holders,

9 first and second class pupils of middle class vernacular schools,

1 trained guru,

29 persons not trained or taught in any Government school.

34. Forty of these teachers appointed have opened their patshalas, but the remaining three have failed as yet to get a class together, the cultivators giving as their reason that they could not spare their boys during the height of the harvest.

35. In the schools which have been opened, the number of pupils ranges from 15 to 56, and the aggregate number of the whole is 1,021 boys, giving an average of $25\frac{1}{2}$ to each school. It is hoped that the number will increase considerably as the schools take root.

36. Of the 1,021 pupils on the roll on the 31st December, 679 are Mahomedans and 342 are Hindoos, and about seven-eighths are the children of common cultivators, small shop-keepers, and byragces, few of whom would be receiving any kind of instruction but for the new patshalas.

37. During the month of January nine more patshalas have been opened on half grants, or Rs. 2-8 each. This will be met from reductions made from schools which receive full grants, as those who receive now full grants can hardly complain when it is known that it is made for starting new schools.

38. On the whole, it will appear from the information given above that the system has worked well, and that it will spread education amongst the masses.

39. A few simple suggestions were issued to the district officers with the Government resolution on the subject, and I trust the efforts of the several district officers will meet the approval of His Honor. I must say that all have entered with a good will upon the work, and that the several Deputy Inspectors have done all that could be expected of them. They have as a rule all been left in charge of the circles they had (with slight modifications here and there) before the late orders reconstituting them as Sub-Inspectors were received; and I incline to think that it will be best to continue this arrangement until the lower class of men whom it is contemplated employing are gradually substituted, when the circles can be gradually reduced in size, by the employment of extra numbers. Pending the absorption of incumbents, I think it may be necessary even to apply for some increase to the strength of the staff to ensure more frequent inspections than can be the case at present. I have had applications for the assistance of a clerk in the case of one district school committee, and I have heard verbally of expected peons to carry money and a clerk for each district Deputy Inspector. I am not prepared to report on the necessity for such establishments until the whole district system is more tried, but I think it probable that some aid will be necessary. I suppose also that some definite information will shortly be given to committees as to the funds for grants-in-aid scholarships and for other purposes which they will have at disposal for the ensuing year.

40. None of the district officers have yet come up with any proposals in regard to the normal schools placed under them, nor do I think that they have any very distinct notions as to what is expected of them in this matter. At Pubna, however, a training class for gurus has been opened at the normal school. I do not anticipate that there will be much difficulty in getting in the new gurus, who are untrained, to attend a class in the schools for a few months

during the harvest, or in replacing them by new men, who will come in if they refuse.

41. I forward the several district officers' reports in original in case His Honor should wish to peruse them; each has been left very free discretion as to the details of introduction of this system into his own district. I shall be glad to have the district reports back when done with.

INQUIRIES INTO ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES ON SHIPS.

No. 186, dated Calcutta, the 13th January 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department.

To—The Offg. Commissioner of the Presidency Division

THE Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct as follows, in modification of the orders of the 28th March last, on the subject of the arrangements which should be adopted in order that crime and accidents on the river beyond the limits of the port of Calcutta may be promptly brought to the notice of the magisterial authorities, with a view to such inquiry as the circumstances may require.

2. To remove any doubts that may exist as to the proper jurisdiction in respect of such crimes and accidents, a notification has been published in the *Gazette*, declaring the river below Calcutta and outside the limits of the port of Calcutta to be attached to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs. The jurisdiction over this part of the river down to the Bydekhallee village, the most northerly point on the river-bank of the Diamond Harboar sub-division, will remain with the Magistrate of the district, or the officer in charge of the head-quarters sub-division, when such an arrangement exists. The jurisdiction in the remaining portion of the river to the sea will belong to the sub-divisional Magistrate at Diamond Harbour, at which place a European officer will always, if possible, be posted.

3. It shall be incumbent on every Pilot and Commander having a Pilot's license, and on every Commander of a river steamer, to report within twenty-four hours of his arrival in port, through the Master Attendant, to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, every case of crime or severe accident that occurs outside the limits of the port of Calcutta on board any inward-bound vessel under his charge, and the Magistrate shall thereupon cause such inquiry to be made as may appear to him to be necessary.

4. In regard to outward-bound vessels, it shall be the duty of the Pilot or licensed tug Commander to give immediate information, direct by telegraph, to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, in every case of serious crime and in every case of accident in which loss of life occurs, or loss of a vessel or boat, unless in the latter case the value is deposited. A report should also, if possible, be sent to the nearest police station. The Pilot or licensed Commander will, after despatching his report, refuse to proceed in pilotage charge of the vessel until the Magistrate arrives on board or sends an order, or until the expiry of thirty-six hours from the time of the despatch of the telegram, whichever event may first take place. In a very serious case he will wait till he receives orders. The Magistrate, on receipt of the information, shall at once proceed to hold an investigation on board the vessel from which the report is thus made, and he shall have power to take out of the vessel by his warrant such persons as may be required for the trial either as defendants or witnesses. On receipt of such a report at any police station, the officer in charge shall at once proceed on board and commence investigation, and may make arrests and take such other steps as he is empowered by law to take.

5. The Master Attendant will be desired to insist on the performance by all Pilots and licensed Commanders of the duties herein imposed upon them; and I am to request that you will instruct the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs to

distribute his row-boats in the best way he can, and otherwise to make the most efficient arrangements for carrying out these orders.

6. I am to request that you will furnish a list of the police stations in the 24-Pergunnahs and Midnapore to which reports should be made. The Midnapore police will be instructed to receive such reports at any stations belonging to that district on the right bank of the river, and will act in respect of them as though they belonged to the 24-Pergunnahs.

No. 77, dated Fort William, the 22nd March 1873.

From—COLONEL H. K. BURNE, Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

HAVING laid before the Government of India your letter No. 350, dated 20th January last, and its enclosures, together with the previous correspondence relative to the expediency of conferring on the Government of Bengal power to detain outward-bound vessels for the purpose of inquiry in cases of collision, &c., I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council approves of the instructions issued by His Honor's orders for the guidance of Pilots and Commanders of steamers in such cases as contained in your letter to the Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 186, dated 13th January 1873. But I am to suggest that complete publicity should be given to those instructions.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 29th March 1878.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.		1873.				
<i>Western Districts.</i>						
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	April 1st*	Nil.	Weather hot	Spring crops gathered; grain market unchanged. Rain needed.	Fever decreasing; cholera still prevalent in Outwa Sub-Division.
	2 Banenoorah	Mar. 29th	Nil.	Hot	Khalsa teel is being sown. Cotton doing well. Other crops are being reaped.	
	3 Beerbhoom	" 29th	Nil.	Dry and hot. The morning of the 28th was foggy.	Rain is wanted to enable the ryots to prepare their land for the rice crop.	
	4 Midnapore	" 29th	Nil.	Seasonable. Cloudy in the mornings.	No change since last report. Prospect of all crops favorable.	
	5 Hooghly	" 29th	Nil.	Clear; some mornings foggy. Getting warmer than last week.	Potato crop fair, and nearly gathered; likewise sugar-cane. Vegetable crop requires rain.	
	Howrah	" 29th	Nil.	No rain. Weather dry and sultry. Wind varying from south to west.	No change worthy of notice. Rain required.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	April 1st	Nil.	Dry and sultry	No crops except melons and other vegetables. Cultivation retarded for want of rain.	A rather severe outbreak of cholera is reported in a village named Hatal Khali near Canning, and sporadic cases reported throughout the district. Fever, chic ken-pox, and measles also prevalent in some places.
	7 Nuddea	Mar. 29th	Nil.	Warm, but not unseasonable.	Rain is wanted both for indigo and for the rice sowings.	
	8 Jessore	" 29th	Nil.	Hot and dry	Generally good, but rain is much wanted.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 29th	Nil.	Fair and hot	The outturn of the cold weather crop is somewhat less than the average throughout the district.	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent; the former of a bad type in some villages.
	10 Dinagepore	" 29th	Nil.	Clear and hot, with dry south-west winds, and occasionally east winds.	There are scarcely any crops on the ground now. Ploughing for next year going on everywhere.	
	11 Maldah	" 29th	Nil.	Warm and dry	Cold weather crops, such as wheat, barley, musсур, &c., are being reaped, and a good average is expected. Boro dhan has been planted out, and generally promises well.	There is a good deal of cholera about, but no serious outbreak of it.
	12 Rajshahye	" 29th	Nil.	Warm and clear	The lands are being ploughed for the paddy crops. Rain is required for mulberry. Indigo is flourishing.	
	13 Rungpore & Bograh	" 29th	Nil.	Hot but cloudy	Rain would be beneficial. Potatoes have yielded fairly. Peas and khesari variable. There is but little now growing.	
	15 Pubna	" 29th	Nil.	Fine, and growing hot	The cold weather crops have been reaped. Rain wanted for rice cultivation.	

* Telegram of the 1st April received on the same day.

No.	District	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	...	.....	...	...	Return not received
	17 Julpigoree	Mar. 29th	A slight shower on the night of the 27th	Steady, north easterly wind, mornings very cool, days getting hot.	Tobacco crop being gathered is very good.	
	Cooch Behar	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Return not received
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
Dacca Division	18 Dacca	April 1st*	0 30	Weather hot, with occasional showers of rain.	Prospects of crops fair ..	Small-pox extending
	19 Furreedpore	Mar 29th	Nil.	Perfectly dry and sunny Now and then thin clouds appear, which only increase the rigour of the sun's rays.	The continued drought is retarding the sowings of the present year, and injuriously affecting the growing plants in the low lands	
	20 Backergunge	" 29th	Nil	Hot ..	Rain wanted	
	21 Mymensing	" 29th	0 15	Weather variable Two days hot and sultry with hot wind from south-west, the rest of the week tolerably cool, with east wind. Rain on the night of the 27th instant	Rain is urgently wanted.	
	22 Sylhet	" 22nd	1 02	Very cool for this time of the year, owing to the welcome showers of rain	Ploughing of lands progressing rapidly The rain this week will be welcome both to tea-planters and ryots.	A few cases of small-pox reported at Tejapore.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23 Cachar	" 22nd	3 07	Cloudy and rainy, and rather chilly.	No crops on the ground.	
	24 Chittagong	" 22nd	A few drops of rain	Windy and cloudy Threatening rain at latter part of the week	The crops in general, especially chulica, are not likely to come up to their usual yield from defective moisture in the absence of rain	
	25 Noakhally	" 22nd	3 48	Range of thermometer low, stormy, wind with hail and rain	Crops good and progressing favorably. The moog-dal and chilly crops slightly damaged by hailstones to the south of the sudder station	
	26 Tipperah	" 29th	Nil	There has been some rain all over the district except at the head-quarters and sub divisional stations, weather very hot with strong but fitful south wind A hailstorm to the extreme south-west of the district	The hailstorm in the extreme south-west of the district is said to have done damage to the crops Special report called for With this exception all continues well	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 22nd	Nil	Slight fall of rain on the 20th and 18th instant, violent wind on the 21st and 22nd	The prospects of tobacco are good.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 22nd	0 76	Generally cloudy, with strong wind blowing from south Heavy rain on the 21st instant	No important change to report.	

* Telegram of the 1st April received on the same day.



No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS.
BEHAR.						
		1878.				
PATNA DIVISION	28 Patna	April 1st*	Nil	The weather is seasonable, though still pleasantly cool in the mornings	The crops have now been all stored, and the fields with very few exceptions are bare	Cases of small-pox and cholera are reported from different parts of the district, but they have nowhere assumed an epidemic form.
	29 Gya	Mar 29th	Nil	Seasonable	Poppy nearly all harvested, a good outturn. Corn crops are being gathered, the outturn is not expected to be very favorable	
	30 Shahabad	" 29th	Nil	Weather warmer, with variable wind	Rubee crops being rapidly cut and harvested	Small pox still prevails in parts of the district
	31 Tirhoot	" 29th	Nil	Hot by day and cool by night	The rubee crops are being harvested and stacked. The rain which fell on the 7th March is reported as beneficial to the chinna, moong, and indigo. The ryots have commenced preparing lands for sowing dhan and in some low lands early dhan is being sown. Very faint hopes are entertained of any produce for the mango crop.	
	32 Sarun	" 29th	Nil	Warm, with high west wind on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday	The crops, except ratur, cotton, and safflower, have been cut, and are now being thrashed and stacked. Indigo has germinated well. There is good moisture in the fields.	
	33 Chumpaurun	" 29th	Nil	Fair weather, cool nights and hot days. Fast wind	The prospects are much the same as last week, the rubee crop is being cut.	
	34 Monghyr	" 29th	Nil	Fair	Pretty good. Crops are being cut.	
	35 Bhauzulpore	April 1st*	Nil	Easterly winds all the week	Crops all turning out good	Small pox exists here and there to the south, and cholera to the north of the Ganges.
PHAGWULPORE DIVN	36 Purneah	Mar 29th	Nil	Cool, with east wind	Same as last week. Most of the cold weather crops, except wheat and oats, have been gathered. On the whole they are pretty good. The ground is now being prepared for the bhadoi crops.	A few cases of cholera reported
	37 Southal Pergunnahs	" 29th	Nil	Hot and dry	Mohwa is likely to prove a short crop	
ORISSA						
ORISSA DIVN	38 Cuttack	April 1st*	Nil	Weather hot	Rain wanted for the crops	
	39 Poofce	Mar 22nd	35	One or two seasonable showers	Ploughing for the rice crop is going on	
	40 Balasore	" 29th	Nil	Warm and windy	Ploughing not commenced as yet for want of rain	Cholera still prevalent in the north of the district
CHOTA NAGPORE						
	South West Frontier Agency					
	41 Hazareobaugh	" 29th	Nil	Seasonable	Little or nothing on the ground.	Small pox still prevalent to the north and west of the district

* Telegram of the 1st April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.) <i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
43	Loharduggah	Mar 29th	Nil.	Very dry and hot	The rubee crops for the most part have been reaped. The outturn is on the whole pretty fair. The poppy and mohwa have been somewhat damaged by the hails.	
43	Singbhoom	" 22nd	0.13	Till up to within the last three or four days, the temperature has been wonderfully cool for this season of the year. The hot winds, however, have now set in in full force.	None on the ground. The recent rains have been extremely beneficial in permitting all ploughing to be done, also for the mango and mohwa crops.	
44	Maunbhoom	" 29th	Nil.	Fair, with thick haze in mornings.	Opium has now all been gathered.	A few cases of cholera still occur.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 22nd	Nil.	Weather becoming warmer.	The sowing of seeds for asoo crop has commenced in some quarters. Wheat has been grown in Dhooobree sub-division with good outturn.	
46	Kamroop	" 31st*	1.42	Weather getting very close and warm. Heavy thunder-storm and lightning last Friday night.	Aus paddy is being sown	Public health good.
47	Darrung	" 22nd	0.13	Hot middays; rather sultry evenings; a dry north-east wind prevailing.	Tea season commenced.	
48	Nowgong	" 22nd	Nil.	Weather growing hot	Ashu lands commenced to be sown. Jute lands being ploughed. Tea promising.	An earthquake at 8-30 A.M. of the 21st March 1873.
49	Seebaugor	" 22nd	0.21	Generally cloudy, with mornings cool.	No crops on the ground. Prospect of tea crop favorable.	
50	Luckimpore	" 22nd	0.71	Fresh easterly winds throughout the week. Hail-storm on Monday morning. Weather on the whole seasonable, and very favorable to tea operations. At North Luckimpore sub-division three days cloudy and raining, the rest of the days fine and seasonable.	Cultivation going on.	District healthy.
51	Naga Hills	" 15th	1.06	Cool and pleasant throughout the district.	The hill people are still busy cutting their new jooms, and getting ready their old ones for early seeding.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 22nd	0.22	There have been heavy showers of rain in some parts of the hills; hail has also fallen.	There are no crops on the ground, but the people are getting land ready for potato and rice cultivation.	
53	Garohills	" 22nd	0.22	First part of week fair and hazy. Smart showers of rain on Thursday accompanied with wind, which however did not last long. Since then cloudy on and off, and atmosphere close.	Clearances are being burnt and sowing commenced.	

* Telegram of the 31st March received on the 1st April.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st April 1873.

H. J. S. CORTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION	Rain from 9th to 15th Mar 1873	Rain from 16th to 22nd Mar 1873	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873		REMARKS	
					Inches	Up to date		
BENGAL								
BURDWAN	WESTERN DISTRICTS		Inches	Inches	Inches	1873		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	2 00	22nd Mar	Not received 9th to 15th Mar Not received 2nd to 8th Mar	
		Outwa	0 06	ditto	2 15	ditto		
		Culina	Nil	ditto	1 21	ditto		
		Boud Boud	ditto	ditto	2 28	ditto		
		Rane, ungo	ditto	ditto	0 79	ditto		
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	Not rec	ditto	0 88	ditto		
		Bancoorah	5 49	ditto	5 49	ditto		
		Scoroe	Nil	ditto	1 15	ditto		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	ditto	0 90	ditto		
		Jumlok	ditto	ditto	0 91	ditto		
	Hooghly	Gurbetta	ditto	ditto	1 50	ditto		
		Contai	Dr Collr's Office	0 20	Not rec	0 43		15th Mar
		Hooghly	Exe Ingr's Office	Nil	ditto	0 17		ditto
	Hooghly		Hooghly	ditto	Nil	0 90		22nd Mar
Howrah	Serampore	ditto	ditto	1 23	ditto			
	Howrah	Howrah	ditto	ditto	1 25	ditto		
PRESIDENCY	CENTRAL DISTRICTS							
	24 Pargunnahs	Mangor Island	1 30	ditto	1 90	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb 	

Not received 9th to 15th Mar

Not received 2nd to 6th Mar

Not received 16th to 22nd Feb

Not received 16th to 22nd Feb

Not received 9th to 22nd Feb

Not received 23rd Feb to 1st Mar and 9th to 15th Mar

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 9th to 15th Mar. 1878.	Rain from 15th to 22nd Mar. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
PATNA.	BHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1878.			
	Patna	Patna	Nil.	Nil.	1'07	22nd Mar.			
		Behar	ditto	ditto	0'97	ditto.			
		Barh	ditto	ditto	0'76	ditto.			
		Dinapore { Jail	ditto	ditto	0'51	ditto.			
	Gya	Dinapore { Cantonment	ditto	ditto	0'35	ditto.			
		Gya	ditto	ditto	1'11	ditto.			
		Nowadah	ditto	ditto	0'74	ditto.			
		Aurangabad	ditto	ditto	0'74	ditto.			
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0'08	ditto.			
		Arrah	ditto	ditto	1'44	ditto.			
		Sasaram	ditto	ditto	0'08	ditto.			
		Buxar	ditto	ditto	1'15	ditto.			
	Tirhoot	Bhubooh	ditto	ditto	5'50	ditto.			
		Mozufferpore	ditto	Not rec.	4'40	15th Mar.			
		Darbhanga	ditto	ditto	1'45	ditto.			
		Hajpore	ditto	ditto	0'05	ditto.			
	Sarun	Mudhulani	2'30	ditto	2'75	ditto	Not received 2nd to 22nd Feb.		
		Rectanmaree	Nil.	ditto	2'50	ditto	Ditto 22nd Feb. to 1st Mar.		
		Tajpore	1'30	ditto	2'43	ditto	Ditto 9th Feb. to 1st Mar.		
	BHAUGULPORE.	Chumparun	Chuprah	Nil.	Nil.	1'09	22nd Mar.		
			Sewan	ditto	ditto	1'12	ditto.		
Moteehari			ditto	Nil.	3'00	ditto.			
Bottlah			ditto	ditto	3'25	ditto.			
Monghyr		Monghyr	ditto	ditto	1'43	ditto.			
		Begooeral	ditto	ditto	0'51	ditto.			
		Jamooie	ditto	Not rec.	1'23	15th Mar.			
Bhaugulpore		Bhaugulpore	ditto	Nil.	1'00	22nd Mar.			
		Scopool	ditto	ditto	1'07	ditto.			
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	1'00	ditto.			
		Banka	ditto	ditto	1'07	ditto.			
Purneah		Purneah	ditto	ditto	1'19	ditto.	Not received, 16th to 22nd Feb.		
		Kishengunge	0'15	0'03	0'80	ditto	Ditto ditto ditto.		
		Arravah	Nil.	Nil.	2'00	ditto			
		Deoghur	ditto	ditto	1'09	ditto.			
Sonthal Pergunnahs		Jamtara	ditto	ditto	0'15	ditto.			
		Rajmelal	ditto	ditto	0'20	ditto.			
		Pakour	ditto	ditto	0'40	ditto.			
		Nya-loomka	ditto	ditto	1'40	ditto.			
ORISSA.		Cutlack	Godda	ditto	ditto	1'02	ditto		
			Cutlack	Cutlack { Telegraph Office	0'30	Nil.	2'40	ditto.	
				Cutlack { Hospital	0'30	ditto	2'71	ditto.	
	Jalipore	0'80		0'30	1'10	ditto.			
	Kendrapara	Nil.		Nil.	0'60	ditto.			
	Pooree	Jugutumpore	0'00	ditto	2'37	ditto.			
		False Point	0'05	Nil.	0'05	ditto.			
		Pooice	0'78	0'35	1'11	ditto.			
		Khoordah	0'18	0'32	0'62	ditto.			
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil.	Nil.	0'02	ditto.			
		Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.			
		Tributary	Cutlack	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.		
			Mohals	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Sambalpor	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.		
			Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail	0'17	Nil.	0'04	22nd Mar.	
				Hazareebaugh { Dispensary	0'27	ditto	1'10	ditto.	
		Pachumba		Nil.	Not rec.	1'17	15th Mar.		
		Ranchoe		0'14	Nil.	1'03	22nd Mar.		
		Loharduggah	Palamow	Nil.	ditto	0'60	ditto.		
			Slugbhoom	0'17	0'13	2'51	ditto.		
			Maunbhoom	Nil.	0'05	2'00	ditto.		
			Gobindpore	ditto	Nil.	1'00	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.		Goalparah	Goalparah	Not rec.	0'08	2'08	ditto	Not rec. 23rd Feb. to 1st Mar., and	
								9th to 15th Mar.	
			Dhoohee	ditto	Nil.	1'45	ditto	Ditto ditto ditto.	
			Gowhaty	0'37	ditto	2'14	ditto.		
		Kamroop	Burpettah	1'00	ditto	2'29	ditto.		
			Tezpor	0'54	Not rec	2'08	15th Mar.		
			Mungledye	1'16	ditto	3'48	ditto.		
			Nowgong	0'74	Nil	2'61	22nd Mar.		
		Seebaugor	Seebaugor	2'34	Not rec.	8'29	15th Mar.		
			Golaghat	1'14	ditto	4'50	ditto.		
			Jorehaut	1'00	ditto	7'03	ditto.		
			Nazocrah	Not rec.	ditto	7'14	ditto		
		Luckimpore	Debrooghur	0'00	ditto	5'05	15th Mar.		
			North Luckimpore	1'30	ditto	6'02	ditto.		
	buddya		0'09	ditto	0'57	15th Feb.			
	Samoungoodting		Not rec.	ditto	1'05	22nd Mar.			
	Naga Hills	Shillong	0'52	0'20	1'05	22nd Mar.			
		Jaowai	Not rec.	1'40	5'30	ditto.			
		Cherrapunjee	0'78	2'07	8'18	ditto.			
		Tura	Nil.	0'22	2'32	ditto.			
	Garohills	Bonares	ditto	Nil.	0'23	ditto.			
		Akyab	ditto	ditto	0'00	ditto.			

CALCUTTA,

The 28th March 1878.

H. F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 23rd to 29th March 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds	Weather initials
					Dry	Wet		Direction	Velocity			
CALCUTTA.	Mar.											
	23rd	10	29.843	29.800	87.0	79.2	68	S W	...	...	...	b
	16	29.714	29.732	89.0	72.7	24	N W	...	...	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.889	29.847	88.0	71.0	49	N N W	...	...	...	b
	16	29.741	29.759	90.7	71.0	24	N W	...	...	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.852	29.870	89.7	79.0	69	S S W	...	...	...	b
	16	29.760	29.774	95.0	71.0	28	W by S	...	...	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.848	29.861	85.7	75.7	60	W by S	...	...	...	b
	16	29.735	29.741	93.0	68.8	21	W by N	...	...	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.857	29.875	85.0	78.2	71	S by W	...	...	...	scuds.
SANDWICH ISLAND.	16	29.724	29.744	92.0	70.0	54	S	...	...	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.884	29.902	84.7	78.0	72	S W	...	...	CS	b
	16	29.779	29.797	93.0	80.0	54	S	...	...	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.867	29.885	84.0	77.5	68	S	...	...	...	b
	16	29.836	29.854	91.7	75.0	43	S by W	...	...	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.871	29.890	85	81	83	S W	18.3	...	...	b, m, scuds.
	16	29.742	29.738	85	81	83	S S W	14.5	...	N	...	b, m, scuds.
	24th	10	29.901	29.907	85	81	83	W	10.0	...	...	b, m, scuds.
	16	29.761	29.767	85	80	79	S S E	11.5	...	...	...	b, m
	25th	10	29.822	29.828	85	80	79	W	6.1	...	K	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	16	29.774	29.780	86	80	75	S S W	10.8	...	...	...	b, m
	26th	10	29.802	29.808	86	79	72	W	12.4	...	K	b, m
	16	29.747	29.753	86	79	72	S	10.4	...	...	...	m
	27th	10	29.883	29.889	85	79	71	S S W	13.3	...	N	m, scuds.
	16	29.713	29.750	86	79	72	S S W	17.3	...	N	...	m, scuds.
	28th	10	29.813	29.819	85	78	71	S W	17.7	...	N	m, scuds.
	16	29.814	29.820	86	80	79	S S W	16.5	...	N	...	m, scuds.
	29th	10	29.901	29.907	85	78	71	S W	10.8	...	N	m, scuds.
	16	29.871	29.877	85	78	71	S	12.9	...	...	...	m, scuds.
	23rd	10	29.854	29.846	85	76	61	S W	10.8	...	K	b, g
MADRAS.	16	29.750	29.812	85	77	61	S W	17.8	...	K, KS	...	b, g
	24th	10	29.874	29.866	86	77	64	S W	8.7	...	K	b, m
	16	29.759	29.851	83	77	75	S E	19.7	...	K, KS	...	b, g
	25th	10	29.904	29.900	85	76	64	S	9.2	...	K	b, g
	16	29.761	29.856	86	75	57	W	16.3	...	...	...	b, m
	26th	10	29.854	29.946	85	76	61	S W	7.8	...	K	b, m
	16	29.727	29.819	86	78	69	W	18.3	...	...	...	b, m
	27th	10	29.884	29.876	85	75	60	S W	6.6	...	K	b, m
	16	29.747	29.839	86	77	64	W	13.4	...	...	...	b, m
	28th	10	29.907	29.909	84	75	61	S W	6.1	...	K	b, m
OUTRAGE.	16	29.796	29.888	85	76	61	W	12.3	...	K	...	b, m
	29th	10	29.961	29.956	85	76	64	W	5.4	...	K	b, m
	16	29.824	29.916	87	77	61	W	8.3	...	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.908	29.939	85	74	57	S by E	9	...	...	o
	16	29.843	29.873	85	71	57	S F by S	12	...	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.908	29.944	86	75	57	S S E	6	...	...	b
	16	29.850	29.880	85	74	57	S E	11	...	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.821	29.912	88	76	55	S by W	9	...	...	b
	16	29.837	29.867	80	77	64	S F	10	...	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.970	29.900	87	76	58	S by W	13	...	...	b
ANYAS.	16	29.875	29.865	86	78	68	S by W	12	...	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.927	29.957	87	76	68	S by E	10	...	...	b
	16	29.818	29.844	85	74	57	S E by S	14	...	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.951	29.984	86	76	61	S S E	11	...	...	b
	16	29.784	29.814	85	76	64	S F by S	13	...	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.937	29.967	85	75	60	S F by S	11	...	...	b
	16	29.831	29.861	84	76	67	S E by S	9	...	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.799	29.880	80	76	50	W S W	5.7	...	...	b
	16	29.835	29.716	103	71	15	N W	4.7	...	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.802	29.883	90	76	50	W S W	3.0	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA.
The 29th March 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st March 1873.**

Month	Date	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
March ..	22nd	Inches 29.784	97.8	75.0	145.0	84.6	75.9	69.8	0.62	SSE & SS	0.2	116.2	...	☾	Clear.
	23rd	780	99.0	78.5	143.0	85.8	76.5	70.0	.60	S, SW, & NW	0.2	191.1	...	.	Clear.
	24th	798	97.0	77.0	144.5	85.8	75.8	68.3	.57	WSW & S by W	.	165.5	...	...	Clear. Foggy at 6 & 7 A.M.
	25th	822	95.0	78.0	141.5	85.4	75.8	69.1	.59	Variable.	.	122.3	...	..	Stratocumuli clear.
	26th	786	95.5	77.6	140.0	84.7	74.4	67.2	.57	S by W & S	.	137.8	...	..	Clear.
	27th	792	92.3	77.0	137.0	83.4	77.8	73.9	.74	S & S by E	0.2	191.7	...	.	Clear.
	28th	819	93.0	76.0	139.0	83.4	77.6	73.5	.73	S by E & S	..	216.7	...	☉	Chiefly clear.
	29th	806	92.4	77.0	139.0	83.1	76.7	72.3	.71	S	..	180.2	...	..	Chiefly clear.
	30th	896	93.2	75.5	138.8	82.9	75.1	69.6	.65	S by E & S by W	.	173.1	...	..	Clear and vari. Thunder and lightning at 7 P.M. Foggy from 6 to 7 A.M.
	31st	865	97.5	75.7	142.7	84.3	87.5	69.8	.63	S by E & S	.	224.7	...	.	Clear.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	24.0
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	99.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98.5
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.64
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto	average of nineteen previous years	0.42
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st March	..	1.18
Ditto ditto ditto	ditto, average of nineteen previous years	2.81

GOPRENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st April 1873.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of February 1873.

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" north. Longitude 88° 20' 34" east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·935
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 3rd	30·194
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 & 5 P.M. on the 24th	29·686
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·508
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·016
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·872
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·144
<hr/>	
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	73·9
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 27th	93·5
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 5th	57·9
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	35·6
Mean of the daily max. temperature	85·1
Ditto ditto min. ditto	64·6
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	20·5
<hr/>	
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	65·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	8·2
Computed mean dew-point for the month	60·0
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	13·9
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·523
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·71
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3·30
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0·64
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	138·4
	Inches.
Rained No. days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	NW & NE.

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 28th March 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th March 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.	
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts.			
		Rs	A P	£ s d	Mds Srs.	Rs. A. P	£ s. d.	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	35,037	23,290	4 6	2,129 8 10	172 823 24	35,427 4 5	2,247 10 0	5,276 18 10
Or per mile of railway	217	148	7 0	13 12 2	1,104 0	228 5 11	29 18 0	34 7 2
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	319,854	2,74,093	7 6	25,125 4 7	1,293,180 12	2,70,078 0 4	25,507 2 11	50,428 7 6
Total for 11 weeks .. .	353,791	2,97,323	12 0	27,254 13 5	1,467,933 36	3,11,505 4 9	28,054 12 11	55,899 6 4
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,861	19,677	2 7	1,818 8 3	145 787 2	33,749 15 10	3 552 1 8	5,270 9 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	185	126	12 1	11 12 5	632 0	247 9 8	22 13 11	34 6 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	350,077	2,80,244	1 8	21,105 14 2	1,428,429 38	2,95,942 0 4	17,128 0 5	48,238 14 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd March 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	1,70,190	1 66 011 1 0	15 217 13 7	* 721 788 10	* 3,53,411 1 6	30,542 13 8	45,780 7 3
Or per mile of railway	133 11 1	130 11 1	11 17 9	200 7 8	273 17 7	23 15 4	35 15 4
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	1,173 850	18,02,026 0 0	165 185 14 4	8 153 752 0	41,59 590 13 0	341,346 7 6	546 481 10 10
Total for 12 weeks	1,293,980	19,68 037 1 0	180,403 7 11	8 878,488 10	44 93 001 14 6	411,868 10 2	592 261 18 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	103 750	1,70,485 14 10	15,027 17 6	699,300 20	3,71,835 13 9	34 084 19 1	49 712 16 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	..	133 3 1	12 4 2	290 7 11	290 7 11	26 12 7	38 16 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,260,467	19 49 587 15 5	178,712 4 7	8 888,316 10	52,61 580 8 7	482,511 10 11	661,023 15 6

* Deduct mds 36,549-30 and Rs 19 374 2 3 excess included in return for last week being difference between estimated and actual traffic of certain stations the returns from which were not to hand at time of preparing the statement for that week

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd March 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	4 509	15 061 8 3	1 740 12 10	71 471 30	20 230 11 9	1,857 4 8	3,277 17 6
Or per mile of railway	20 07 6 3	67 6 3	6 3 7	29 183 0	90 10 5	8 6 2	14 9 9
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	54 230	1 93,023 7 7	17 693 16 4	744 258 20	2,30 967 11 6	21,172 0 10	38,668 17 2
Total for 12 weeks	58 808	2 08 084 15 10	19 074 9 2	817,730 10	2 51 228 7 3	23,029 5 6	42,108 14 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,247	14,503 13 2	1 320 10 5	68,256 0	19,132 6 0	1,753 16 0	3,063 6 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	..	64 14 4	5 19 0	29 9 8	85 9 8	7 16 11	13 15 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	62,485	2,17,836 12 1	19,068 7 5	859,543 20	2 30,099 4 7	21,028 8 8	41,000 16 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd March 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d.
Total traffic for the week	7,743	1,199 0 0	119 19 0	24 183 0	995 0 0	99 10 0	209 8 0
Or per mile of railway	277	43 0 0	4 6 0	1,097 0	32 0 0	3 4 0	7 10 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	93 194	13,918 0 0	1 301 16 0	186 997 0	6,073 0 0	607 6 0	1,999 2 0
Total for 12 weeks	100,943	15,117 0 0	1,511 14 0	215,180 0	6,968 0 0	696 16 0	2,298 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7 569	1,190 4 0	119 0 6	25,729 10	693 0 0	69 6 0	183 6 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	270	42 8 2	4 3 0	811 30	24 12 0	2 9 6	6 12
Total to corresponding date of previous year	97,833	14,075 12 6	1,407 11 7	206,948 50	6,404 3 0	640 8 4	2,047 10 11



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 29th March 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

THE HON'BLE F. L. BEAUFORT.

THE HON'BLE V. H. SCHALCH.

THE HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER.

THE HON'BLE LORD ULICK BROWNE.

THE HON'BLE C. E. BERNARD.

THE HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.

THE HON'BLE T. M. ROBINSON.

THE HON'BLE F. F. WYMAN.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

THE HON'BLE BAROO DIGUMBER MITTER.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

HOWRAH LIGHTING-RATE.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT said at the last meeting of the Council he had explained the object and intention of the Bill. With reference to the remarks which had on that occasion fallen from the hon'ble member on the right (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore), he might state for the information of the Council that a communication had been addressed to the Magistrate

of Howrah requesting him to give the widest publicity to the Bill in order that the inhabitants of Howrah might have an opportunity of placing before the Council any objections which they might entertain to the imposition of the lighting-rate or to the provisions of the Bill. Howrah was very near Calcutta, and no doubt the intelligent inhabitants read the daily newspapers and would have full information of the proposal to impose a lighting-rate. He would only observe farther that there was one ground for hastening the consideration of the Bill, viz. that the municipality wished to impose the rate from the commencement of the municipal year in Howrah, which was stated to be the 1st of April. Act III of 1864, under which the Municipality of Howrah was constituted, fixed the 1st of May for the commencement of the municipal year; but it appeared that in Howrah the Municipal Commissioners commenced their year on the 1st of April, and therefore he had inserted in the Bill a clause declaring that the Act should take effect from that date. But full time would be given to the people of Howrah to come forward and submit their objections to the Bill. He would now move that the Bill be read in Council.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Schalch, Dampier, and Digumber Mitter, with instructions to report in three weeks.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the Bill for regulating the registration of births and deaths be read in Council. He mentioned on the last occasion the object of this Bill, and referred to the draft of a Bill which had been submitted by the Select Committee on the Municipal Bill. But he stated at that time that he proposed not exactly to adopt that draft, but to bring forward another Bill. That Bill had now been prepared and circulated to the hon'ble members, and they had been able to compare the two. There was no great difference between the two Bills. It was proposed in the same way that registrars should be appointed to register either births or deaths or both, as might be determined. The Government was empowered to select areas in which the registration of births and deaths, or of births or deaths, would be compulsory. But the draft sent up by the Committee contemplated an elaborate machinery and the appointment of many registrars in order to carry out the provisions of the Bill. It was considered that such an elaborate machinery would be expensive and unnecessary, and therefore the Bill provided a much more simple means of effecting the object in view. It proposed that the Magistrate should be empowered to appoint so many registrars as he might deem necessary, and for that purpose to divide the selected area into districts, in each of which one or more registrars might be appointed. Within such areas the registration of births and deaths, or of one or the other only, would be compulsory under pain of light fines; but in order to obviate any unnecessary trouble, and to make the process as simple and easy as possible, it was provided that each chowkidar or village watchman should report, at certain periods to be fixed by the Magistrate, all births and deaths occurring within his beat, and that he should require the persons who were bound to give such information, that was to say, the persons bound to register births and deaths, to give him the requisite particulars in writing. The delivery of such a written memorandum to the chowkidar would obviate the necessity of personal attendance at the registrar's office; and the chowkidar who neglected to bring such a memorandum, or to report the particulars, would be liable to punishment. The whole process would be as simple as possible. Under this Bill, as in the draft prepared by the Committee, municipalities constituted under Act III of 1864 were authorized to adopt the provisions of the law and to register births and deaths if they thought fit to do so. But they were not required by the Bill to undertake this duty.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Dampier and Bernard, the Hon'ble Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, the Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter, and the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the Bill to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act and the District Towns' Act be passed.

THE HON'BLE MR. BERNARD said, that before the Council proceeded to pass this Bill he would ask leave to move an amendment in terms of the notice which he had circulated and which was as follows:—

"8. For Section 20 of the said District Municipal Improvement Act, the following section shall be substituted:—

"20. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, for the transaction of the business connected with, or for the purpose of making any order authorized by this Act, exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Municipal Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or Vice-Chairman to act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any order of the Commissioners at a meeting, or to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised only by the Commissioners at a meeting."

He must apologise to the Council for troubling them with an amendment at so late a stage, when the Bill stood in the List of Business to be passed. But the Council was aware of the circumstances under which the present short Bill was introduced. His Honor the President had explained that the Government could not hope to bring in any detailed Bill to extend the powers of municipal bodies, although the Government was ready, as suggested by His Excellency the Viceroy, to ask the Council to permit us to try the elective principle in municipalities, and to authorize the expenditure of municipal funds towards the support of hospitals, schools, and dispensaries. The Council and the Select Committee had recognized the principle that if we largely extended the powers of Municipal Commissioners, it would be necessary to extend also the duties and obligations lying upon them. And it might be necessary to provide otherwise for the performance of such duties in the very improbable event of Municipal Commissioners failing to do what the law expected them to do. But the present Bill did not provide for altering the procedure of Municipal Government. All it did was to permit the election of Municipal Commissioners. But it seemed that in this Council, and in the Select Committee, and outside this Council, much stress was laid as to the necessity for increasing the powers of elective Municipal Commissioners. It was urged that men of position and respectability would not take the trouble to stand for election if they had no real power vested in their hands. It was found that this object could not be gained without recasting the whole municipal law, and this the Government was not prepared to undertake at present. But an eminent and active member of the municipality at Alipore had pointed out a way in which it was possible to extend the powers of the Commissioners in one important particular without altering materially the procedure under the municipal law. At present Section 20 of the District Municipal Improvement Act provided that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman should exercise all the powers of the Commissioners except those which by law were required to be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. That is to say, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman might individually do or undo all that the Commissioners as a body might do, with the single exception of fixing the rate of taxation and passing the yearly estimate of expenditure. It might come to this that the Municipal Commissioners could one day settle an estimate for a particular road and might decline to sanction a particular bridge; and the very next day, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman might cancel the Commissioners' orders and undo what the Commissioners had done. MR. BERNARD did not think that any Vice-Chairman had in so open and flagrant a way ever acted in opposition to the wishes of the Commissioners, but if he chose to do so, he would be borne out in his acts by the law, and could do so legally. One result of this state of things had been that the meetings of Municipal Commissioners had not been held so often as the law required, and the Commissioners did not take as much interest in the affairs of the municipality as they might otherwise do, and the whole administration of the municipality drifted very much into the hands of the Vice-Chairman. He would ask the Council to remedy this state of things by adopting in this Bill the provisions of the Calcutta Act, laying down that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman should not, when exercising the powers of the Commissioners, act in opposition to, or in contravention of, the views of the Commissioners as expressed by them at a meeting. This would not invalidate the acts of the Chairman or Vice-

Chairman in matters regarding which the Commissioners had expressed no opinion. But if it would confer this power, that if the Commissioners as a body disapproved of any act or course of proceeding taken by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, they would be able to say, "a majority of us do not approve what you have done in this matter, and you must not do it again." This was not an unreasonable power to give to Municipal Commissioners, and he did not see that it could in any way injure the working of municipalities. If the amendment were adopted, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman would be very much more free to act than he would have been under the Bill passed by this Council in the last session. He did not see that there could be any objection to the adoption of the course proposed. It was thrown out on a former occasion that the Commissioners might refuse to grant any money at all, or they might pass an order that only such amount of rate should be levied as was necessary for the maintenance of police, which, under the law, they were bound to maintain. As far as the voting of money went, as the Act stood, the Commissioners had the power of fixing the rate of assessment to be levied, and they might, if they chose, decline to pass any rate except what was necessary for the maintenance of police. And if they exercised their judgment in declining to sanction a particular bridge or in stopping the watering of a particular street, Mr. BERNARD thought they had a perfect right to do so, seeing that they would probably be acting *bonâ fide* in the interests of economy and of the townspeople they represented. But, as he submitted at the last meeting of the Council, he did not think there was any risk that Municipal Commissioners would, directly they got a little power, set themselves straightway to curtail any reasonable expenditure. In his opinion all independent municipalities were generally very liberal bodies: he thought indeed that the danger was on the opposite direction, and they might be too liberal and even lavish in expenditure. A table of municipal taxation was laid on the table of the other Council, in which the taxation in every municipality was shown separately, and the Acts under which they were governed. If the Council would compare towns of the same size and in other respects of the same calibre, governed under Act III of 1864, with others similarly circumstanced but subject to the Act of 1868, they would find that the rate of taxation was tolerably high in towns which were governed by Commissioners appointed under the former Act, while in the towns governed by the Magistrate under the latter Act, taxation was generally low. Take for instance the towns of Berhampore and Hooghly, which were towns having about the same population, and which in many other circumstances were very similar. Hooghly was a municipality constituted under Act III of 1864, and Berhampore was governed under Act VI of 1868, which was a Magistrate's Act. In Hooghly the ratio of taxation per head was $13\frac{1}{2}$ annas, and in Berhampore the ratio was only $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas. Therefore in two towns similarly circumstanced we found that taxation was tolerably high where Municipal Commissioners were the governing body and very low where the Magistrate had the management of Municipal affairs; and the same would be found to be the case if a comparison was made between Dacca and Moorshedabad, which were towns of about the same size, both with a large population and otherwise similarly circumstanced. He might almost say that if Calcutta had during the last fifteen years been managed by Government officers he did not think we should have had such a high rate of taxation. Perhaps we should have the water works; we most probably should not have had a system of drainage; we should certainly not have had two municipal markets. Indeed we might be pretty certain that if Calcutta had since 1856 been governed by Government officers, the citizens would have had very much fewer advantages and conveniences and very much lighter taxation than they now had. So far therefore as we might judge from the experience of Calcutta, we might reasonably suppose that Municipal Commissioners, if they had the power, would expend money in many useful ways. He would say, if the Council would allow him, that he was for some years Chairman of the Municipality of a town with a population of about 80,000 or 90,000 souls: amongst the Municipal Commissioners there were some five or six nominated by Government, and 18 or 20 non-official members. So far as he could remember the

only case in which he was thoroughly outvoted was on a question of expenditure; he opposed the proposed outlay, and the majority of the nominated Commissioners opposed it; but the elected Commissioners carried it entirely against him. Of course he and the other official members had to consult the Commissioners before they introduced any large or expensive scheme; and they often had to modify large and small proposals after discussion with the Commissioners at a meeting. Such discussions and modifications were probably to the advantage of the town and its people. He should be sorry to think that they were not. He thought the same would be the case in Bengal. If the Municipal Commissioners had real power vested in them, they would speak out their minds, and in the long run their influence in the management of municipalities would prove of great good. It might be argued that if the proposed amendment was put on the ground of giving more power to elected Municipal Commissioners, its operation ought to apply only to municipalities governed under the elective principle. But in Bengal Municipal Commissioners in most districts were nominated; and generally very good men were nominated. Until we got nominated Municipal Commissioners who had some power and took an interest in municipal affairs, we could not expect to get good and active elected Commissioners. Therefore he asked the Council to accept the amendment which he proposed both as to municipalities in which the non-official Commissioners were nominated, and where the elective principle should be introduced. He did not propose to extend the amendment to municipalities constituted under the District Towns' Act, because under that law the members of the committee had very little power, and it would be practically almost impossible to apply the amendment to municipalities of that description.

THE HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he had all along great misgivings that notwithstanding the very laudable desire of the Government to give real elective self-government to municipalities, the existing provisions of the law would in a great measure frustrate the object in view. He himself at one time intended to submit to the Council an amendment somewhat similar to the one now proposed, but the preamble of the Bill, as he read it, made him hesitate to adopt that course. He was glad, however, that the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bernard) had moved the amendment, for RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE was of opinion that some power ought to be given to the Commissioners in order to give the scheme of municipal self-government a fair trial. He hoped that the amendment proposed would be accepted by the Council, and that no technical objection would be allowed to stand in the way of converting the Bill to a certain extent into what it really was intended for, namely, to give the people a system of real elective self-government. For his own part it was scarcely necessary to add that he gave his entire support to the amendment.

THE HON'BLE LORD ULICK BROWNE said, in rising to oppose the amendment it was satisfactory to him to think that he could reasonably expect to receive the support of the President. On the last occasion on which this Bill was discussed His Honor stated that he had received a representation from a Municipal Commissioner of the Suburbs urging that the powers of the Chairman should be restricted before this Bill was passed. But the view taken by the head of the Government was that it was not expedient at present to pass an entirely new Bill, and that as there were already in the Bill before the Council several new provisions which had the effect of transforming the Municipal Acts considerably, it was like the Irishman who said he did not wish to have a new gun, but a gun with a new lock, a new stock, and a new barrel. LORD ULICK BROWNE thought that in the stage in which the Bill was at the last meeting, it had a new stock, a new lock, and what seemed to him a very dangerous hair-trigger ready to explode the municipal gun at any moment. He had then proposed, and the Council accepted, a very moderate trigger-guard. But the hon'ble member, mover of the amendment, now proposed to add the barrel which His Honor the President was unwilling to add to the Bill. Section 20 of Act III of 1864 was passed with Section 28 of Act VI of 1863 (the Calcutta Municipal Act) before the Council.

The wording of the former section was the same, with the exception of the particular words which the hon'ble mover of the amendment now proposed to add to it. The words were—"to act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any order of the Commissioners at a meeting." It was evident, when the Municipal Act of 1864 was passed, that the Council deliberately excluded the words which were now proposed to be included in the section. No doubt it was in consideration of the more advanced state of the Calcutta Municipality that such a provision was made in one Act and not in the other. The District Municipal Act was passed in 1864. During the last nine years he believed—indeed the hon'ble mover of the amendment had admitted—that no complaint had been received that any Chairman had unduly exercised the powers conferred on him by Section 20 as it stood. In addition to this, under the present Bill, it must be remembered that the position of the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners would be very different from what it had been. Hitherto the Commissioners had been carefully selected. But if the elective principle were applied to municipalities, under the very large new powers conferred on the Commissioners by the Bill, it seemed to him very much more necessary that the Chairman should retain the powers which he had hitherto exercised, or rather be in a position to exercise them, if necessary. Now as the Bill stood, if the Municipal Commissioners chose, not merely to say that they would not levy a rate, or that they would levy only a very trifling rate, but that they would not expend the rate already collected and would return it to the rate-payers; or if, in a place like Kishnagur, which was said to be the only municipality fitted for elective representation, the Commissioners should say that the money should be devoted to setting apart a grove for monkeys or the erection of a temple to the monkey-god, they could do so. All this would of course be quite illegal; but if the amendment before the Council was carried, it would be impossible for the Chairman to do any thing against the order of the Commissioners, as he would commit another illegality if he did not accept the vote of the majority; that was to say, if, after the Commissioners had passed such a vote, he spent the money on any purpose connected with the municipality, such as on roads, drains, &c., he would be acting "in opposition to, or in contravention of, an order passed by the Commissioners at a meeting." The hon'ble member had laid stress on the fact of the expenditure being larger in municipalities under the District Municipal Improvement Act than in towns under the District Towns' Act; but LORD ULICK BROWNE thought there were other reasons accounting for that fact, which need not be looked for quite so far off as the hon'ble member had gone. Towns under the Municipal Act were more wealthy and important than towns under the other Act, so it was no wonder that the expenditure was greater in municipalities under the Act of 1864 than in towns under the Act of 1868. There were, it might be said, three grades of towns, those under the District Municipal Improvement Act, those under the District Towns' Act, and those under the Chowkidaree Act, XX of 1856. Those towns that were not of sufficient importance to be classed under the District Municipal Improvement Act, were placed under the District Towns' Act, and those that were not sufficiently rich and important to come under the Towns' Act, remained under the Chowkidaree Act. He therefore thought that the argument adduced by the hon'ble member that towns governed by Municipal Commissioners were more highly taxed than towns under what he called a Magistrate's Act, would scarcely apply as showing that Municipal Commissioners under this Bill were more likely to raise than to reduce taxation. LORD ULICK BROWNE thought that considering that the section as it stood had not given rise to any complaint, and considering the very large powers which the Bill as it stood would confer on the Commissioners, it was advisable that the Chairman should have the opportunity of remedying any illegality or injury to the rate-payers, and he hoped that in this matter the Council would let well alone.

THE HON'BLE MR. WYMAN said it was generally understood that the object of the Bill was to introduce, gradually it might be, but still to introduce, the principle of self-government; and therefore he thought it was most

advisable that the provisions of the Bill should be such as, whilst giving the power of self-government under a system of election to municipalities, those municipalities should feel also that with the system of election and with this self-government, they had a certain amount of discretion and power in administering their own affairs. If in a place like Calcutta, where public opinion was so strong, and where the arbitrary acts of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman would at once meet with condemnation or reprobation at the hands of the press and the public; if it was necessary in Calcutta that such a clause as that proposed should exist in the law, MR. WYMAN thought it was very necessary that this clause should be introduced in the mofussil, where no such public opinion existed. And then the power sought to be bestowed on persons who were really entitled to exercise it was simply that of saying that in things which concerned themselves they should have a voice collectively, and therefore a more powerful voice than that of the individual Chairman or Vice-Chairman who might happen to differ from them. It seemed most strange that it should be advanced that if the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, in the supposed interests of the municipality over which they presided, could do such and such things, either good or bad, the Commissioners as a body should not be able to correct or modify any single one of such Acts; that it should not be in the power of the Commissioners at a meeting to say—"We do not agree with what you have done; what you have done cannot be helped, but we desire that it should not be done again." If you took away this power of objection and remonstrance and of prevention in the future, you reduced the Commissioners to a position which it would not be a matter of pride or satisfaction to independent gentlemen to hold. It might be that the inhabitants of some towns in the mofussil were at present not sufficiently advanced to take so liberal a view of things as the Chairman or Vice-Chairman would do, and it was very possible that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman might possess, on questions under discussion, an opinion of more value than that of the combined Municipal Commissioners; but this Bill was somewhat of an educational measure: it was designed to teach the people how to govern themselves; and unless you gave them some power they would have no interest in the affairs of the municipality. They might make mistakes; but if they did, it would be brought home to them, and in time by judicious management the Chairman and official members would be able to induce the people to do that which it was their interest to do. Assuming, therefore, that they would in time become sufficiently self-educated to manage their own affairs in the manner they should do, they would have a positive right to protect the interests of the persons they represented—the tax-payers. If you took away that power, they became less than the nominees of the Government. No men of independence and intelligence were likely to compete for election if they found that they were to have no power. They would not even have the power by resolution at a meeting to say to the Chairman "We do not approve of what has been done; we desire it should be done in some other way." What was the use of asking intelligent and respectable men to serve as Commissioners under conditions where they were really absolutely powerless? He did hope that the Council would adopt the amendment of the hon'ble member and give this measure of power to the Commissioners in the belief that they would not abuse the powers entrusted to them; that Municipal Commissioners knowing their own interests would support those interests and not fly in the face of reasonable reforms and expenditure; and that in introducing the elective principle we would give it a fair trial, and induce people to come forward under such a system who were men of sufficient intelligence and independence, and who would take a real interest in the affairs of their municipality.

THE HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDUL LUTEEF said, that having had several years' experience of the working of the municipality in the suburbs, he begged leave to state, for the information of the Council, that although the District Municipal Improvement Act did confer powers on the individual Chairman or Vice-Chairman equal to those conferred on the Commissioners as a body, he was not aware of any instance in which the executive of the Suburban Municipality had exercised those powers against the wishes of the Commissioners as a body.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he understood the meaning of the hon'ble member who objected to the amendment to be that the words of the amendment were to be deliberately left out for the purpose of enabling the Chairman to fly in the face of the expressed opinion of the Commissioners, if that opinion was opposed to the opinion of the Chairman himself. He could not understand how it was possible for any one to accept that view of the matter. If in such laws the Chairman and Vice-Chairman alone (as well as the Commissioners as a body) were vested with authority to do certain things, it was merely an expedient arising from the necessity of the case, because the Commissioners were not always to be found sitting and at hand to give every order at the moment it was required in order to carry on business. It was evident, he thought, that such powers were conferred on individuals for the sake of convenience and nothing else, in order to enable them executively to carry out the policy adopted by the Commissioners as a body. He should therefore support the amendment.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought it was not to be denied that the amendment proposed was not an amendment on one point only, but it was a very radical amendment. It certainly did change altogether the character of municipal institutions under the Bill which it was proposed by the amendment to alter. He was free to confess that it seemed to him that as the law stood municipalities under Act III of 1864 were very much a sham. It did seem to him that the law gave to the Chairman an enormous power of doing very much what he liked. We had been told by more than one hon'ble member that the Chairmen of municipalities had not arbitrarily exercised that power, but that the Chairmen felt themselves bound by moral restraint to carry out the wishes and intentions of the Municipal Commissioners. If that were so, possibly there might not be any objection to making the law in accord with the fact. But HIS HONOR must say, as he understood the matter, the law as it at present stood had deliberately given that power to the Chairman, and he was distinctly under the impression that when the independent Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta wished to question the acts of the Chairman, or rather of the Vice-Chairman, they were met by the provisions of Section 20 of Act III of 1864: they were told that it was no business of theirs; that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman had the power, and had exercised that power and that the Commissioners had no power of interference. That being so, he thought, as he had said, that the amendment before the Council was undoubtedly a very radical amendment,—that it furnished the new barrel to this municipal gun. Then as to the question whether this amendment should be adopted, HIS HONOR on a former occasion expressed freely his feeling on the subject. He told the Council that this amendment had been suggested to him by an active member of the suburban municipality. He told the Council, what he now again said, that he thought the proposal worthy of consideration; but he also told the Council that he shrunk from proposing on the part of Government so radical a change in the law; for this reason, that he believed the law as it stood to be drawn not as a Bill permitting independent action on the part of the Commissioners, but one of a totally opposite character, and his fear was that to attempt to put a new barrel in an old stock might lead to confusion. At one time the proposal appeared to him to be so wide that it might involve such alterations as would make a new Act altogether, and still he shrunk from undertaking responsibility for the success of a patched-up measure. In declining that task he was not acting on technical grounds. He would be the last person to make a technical objection. But his feeling being such as he had explained, he should tell the Council that the proposal submitted by the hon'ble member on the left (Mr. Bernard) was not a proposal for which the Government as a body was responsible, but a proposal for which the hon'ble member was individually responsible. HIS HONOR might say for himself that he was inclined to think that if the other parts of the Bill would work with the amendment, then the proposal was in itself a good one. His only doubt was whether the other parts of the Bill would fit with this proposal; whether it might not be found that if you gave too much independence of action under the Bill to Commissioners who were not now independent, you might sooner or later come

to a dead lock. At the same time the amendment was of so concise and precise a character that it was not difficult to put it into words, and if the Council was pleased to accept it, His Honor should not oppose the power vested in him to prevent the Council from exercising their discretion in the matter.

One word in regard to an objection brought forward by the hon'ble member on the left (Lord Ulick Browne). He said that under this amendment it might be in the power of a municipality to vote a temple to a monkey-god, and the Chairman would have no power to prevent it, but would be bound to carry out the resolution of the Commissioners. In that view the hon'ble member was mistaken; for if hon'ble members would look to the wording of the amended clause, they would find that it prescribed that the Chairman should not do certain things, not that he should do any thing. All that was proposed was that the Chairman should not be allowed to do any thing in opposition to, or in contravention of, any order of the Commissioners; but the amendment in no way provided that he should be bound to do any thing whatever which the Commissioners might unlawfully require to be done.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT said he thought it would be expedient to remember exactly how the law stood. As he understood the District Municipal Improvement Act, the powers reserved to the Commissioners at a meeting were that of regulating the amount of the rate to be levied on houses, buildings, and lands, and that of determining on what objects the municipal money should be expended. Those were the only special powers given to the Commissioners at a meeting. Then Section 20 provided that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman should exercise all the powers of the Commissioners except the powers reserved to be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting; that was to say, they should act as the executive of the Commissioners and carry into effect their resolutions. The object of the amendment was to provide that in carrying out those resolutions the Chairman or Vice-Chairman should not act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any resolution which the Commissioners might have passed at a meeting. The law gave no further power than what he had stated, and the amendment went no further than to say that the executive officer of the Commissioners should not do or omit any thing which the Commissioners at a meeting declared should not be done or should be done. That appeared to him a most reasonable thing for the law to declare, and he should therefore support the amendment.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said although he had had no experience of the working of municipalities out of Calcutta, but having had experience in the Calcutta Municipality, perhaps he ought to say a few words. As regards the municipalities constituted as in Calcutta, where the members were appointed by selection on the part of the Government, he would have no hesitation at all to extend to District Municipalities the same powers as were conferred by the provision of the section now in force in Calcutta and now proposed to be incorporated into the District Municipal Improvement Act; but he doubted the expediency of extending this provision to municipalities in which the Commissioners were elected, for at present we had no experience whatever of the class from which the Commissioners might be taken, and until we knew under what principles this power might be exercised we should be importing a very dangerous principle into the Act. It seemed, however, that by a recent alteration power was given to the Government to prohibit future elections in case the system of election did not work satisfactorily; and he thought that with that safeguard there would be no great danger in introducing the principle now proposed. It would certainly give the whole system of election a fair and full trial, and an opinion would be sooner formed as to whether that system was beneficial or not for the country. In that view he would support the amendment.

THE HON'BLE MR. ROBINSON said, it seemed to him that under the amendment, which simply consisted of the addition of a few words to Section 20 of Act III of 1864, it was feared by the hon'ble member opposite that there might be possible circumstances under which, to continue the simile he adopted,

the municipal gun would not go off at all; but he did not think that there need be any apprehension of a danger of that kind. The amendment seemed to him to be simply a limitation of the powers of independent action of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of a Municipality. Beyond that the section seemed to him to have no effect at all; and it simply amounted to this—If the Commissioners decided at a meeting that a certain thing should not be done, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman should not have the power to do that certain thing in spite of that decision. Beyond that the section seemed to have no effect at all. It was a limitation of the possible power of independent action of the Chairman to which he (MR. ROBINSON) thought no objection could be taken, as the intention of all municipal legislation now was to give with the power of electing Commissioners to the payers of municipal taxes, greater powers to the Commissioners. He would therefore vote for the amendment.

THE HON'BLE MR. BERNARD said he did not think he need trouble the Council with much by way of reply, as most of the hon'ble members had supported the amendment. In regard to what had fallen from the hon'ble member on his right (Lord Ulick Browne), he thought that the hon'ble member's objections might be divided into three—First, that it was proposed by the present Bill that the Commissioners should be elected and have more power, and that as they had more power it was more than ever necessary to have a bridle in their mouths, and that the Chairman should have that bridle in his hands. Mr. Bernard thought that very few would accept that argument; it would be taking away with one hand what we were giving with the other. It would be in effect to say to the new Commissioners—"We are giving you a stronger status and larger powers, and we hope you will exercise these powers fairly, but on the other hand we are afraid of what we are doing, and therefore we must keep all the old restrictions on your freedom of action." The hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Schaleh) observed that we did know who the elective Commissioners would be, and it was inexpedient to give them too much power. But MR. BERNARD thought that if we were to carry out that view fully, we should be stultifying ourselves. The second objection to the amendment was that there was great danger that the elective Commissioners would raise no money, or if they expended any money at all, they would expend it on objects which to Europeans would appear useless or absurd; and he referred specially to expenditure on the erection of temples to monkey-gods. Most of us who had experience of municipalities in the mofussil knew that monkeys were often a grave difficulty in the way of townspeople. MR. BERNARD could remember one case of an old decaying Hindu town where the Municipal Commissioners had to, and did spend money on getting rid of the monkeys which infested the place. Their measures were not perhaps fully effectual, but he only instanced this to show that objects of municipal expenditure which seemed to us unnecessary and absurd did come home to the people. If the Commissioners were supported in such expenditure by the people whom they represented, we might well accept their measures. The hon'ble member also demurred to the argument drawn from the fact that in municipalities under the District Municipal Act taxation was high, and in towns under the District Towns' Act, which was a Magistrate's Act, taxation was low. He had said that we very well knew that only the larger and more opulent towns were placed under Act III of 1864, and the smaller and less wealthy towns under Act VI of 1868. MR. BERNARD was certain that that explanation of the matter would not hold good in all cases. He found that the town of Cuttack, with a population of 50,000 persons, Moorshedabad with a population of 40,000, and Berhampore with a population of 30,000, were all important and wealthy places with a large trade of all kinds; and Rampore Beaulah, and the two suburban municipalities of Calcutta, and some other of the largest and most populous towns of Bengal, were under Act VI of 1868, and subject to the management of the Magistrate, and in these towns taxation was low. On the other hand, comparatively small towns, such as Manickgunge, Purneah, and Commillah, were municipalities under Act III of 1864, and taxation therein was high. And it seemed to MR. BERNARD that after all the argument regarding the comparative incidence of taxation

in towns governed by the Magistrate and in towns possessing Commissioners did to some extent hold water. The Hon'ble President had explained the views of the Government on this question. MR. BERNARD understood His Honor to say that he admitted there was much good in the amendment, but he did not feel sure that the existing municipal law would dove-tail in with the increased powers it was proposed to give. The policy of the Hon'ble President therefore was a right one, and he therefore refrained from supporting the amendment on behalf of the Government. MR. BERNARD would leave the matter in the hands of the Council; he could only ask the Council to consider what had been said on both sides, and vote on the motion as they thought proper.

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that as the Bill had just been amended, the consideration of the next motion on the list, for the passing of the Bill, must be postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

AMENDMENT OF THE ABKAREE LAWS.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Section 9, Act XI of 1849, and Section 27, Act XXI of 1856, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Committee. He said that since the Report of the Committee was made, two memorials had been received by the Council, one of which was on behalf of the Bengal Temperance Society, of which Rajah Kalikrishna was the President. This memorial was generally in favour of the Bill; but they deprecated the approbation bestowed by the Government on excise officers who succeeded in enhancing the revenue, forgetting that increased revenue was due as much to a strict enforcement of the law as to an increase in the quantity of spirits sold. The memorial also contained certain suggestions, which, however, might with greater propriety be addressed to the executive department. If any of these suggestions claimed the attention of the Council, they would be considered when the Select Committee again reviewed the other Excise Bill which he had introduced. The object of the Bill now before the Council was simply to empower the Board of Revenue to adjust and regulate the issue of licenses.

The other memorial which had been received was from the licensed vendors of liquor in Calcutta and its suburbs. They objected very strongly to the Bill. They commenced by informing the Council that their business had always been conducted with propriety; that they bore a very good character, and that they did not act in contravention of the law prescribed for the conduct of their business. And they said that the law as it stood was quite sufficient for all purposes. But the present law was not sufficient, because it did not enable the Board of Revenue to do what they considered necessary with regard to the mode of granting licenses and fixing the fees for such licenses. It was on that ground that the present Bill was introduced, and the question raised by the Bill was, whether they should or should not have that power. These vendors complained that the Bill would do them an injury, because they had invested capital in their business presupposing that they would not obtain licenses under the new rules. He took leave, however, to demur to that statement of the petitioners. These men had certainly not gone to any great expense in erecting buildings for their shops, and it was notorious that a large stock of country liquors was never kept. It was difficult to understand on what the capital was expended. Under the present system, moreover, licenses were always given annually, and were revocable at the will of the Board of Revenue and the Excise authorities; the number of shops to which licenses were given had never been fixed, and in point of fact fluctuated from year to year; consequently these vendors could not demand licenses as of right, and they would have no just ground of complaint if at any time their licenses were not renewed. The petitioners said that a diminished consumption of spirits and an increased revenue might be properly obtained by increasing the duty on liquors, and not by the imposition of a heavier tax on licenses. That was a

matter for the consideration of the Board; but so far as he understood the matter, it appeared to him inexpedient to raise the price of the liquors. These vendors also said that the number of shops in Calcutta and the suburbs was very small in comparison with the population, and suggested that the rate of fees for license should be fixed by the legislature; but MR. BEAUFORT thought that the fee ought not to be fixed by the law, because it would properly be varied from time to time with reference to the number of the shops and other circumstances. Therefore it appeared to him that these licensed vendors had shown no real ground of complaint with reference to the provisions of the Bill before the Council. The sole object of the Bill was very clearly set forth in it. It gave the Board of Revenue the power of regulating the issue of licenses—a power which was not conferred on them by the present law, and without which they could not introduce the system which appeared to them most likely to benefit the public.

He was not aware that any amendment would be proposed. He moved that the Report of the Committee be taken into consideration.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said he perfectly agreed with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that the petitioners could not have any vested interest when the licenses under which they carried on their trade was renewable every year at the option of the Commissioner of Police. There was one evil, however, which he was afraid might result from the disposal of licenses by auction to the highest bidder, viz. the difficulty necessarily arising therefrom of using that discrimination in the bestowal of licenses in consideration of the good conduct and character of the vendors which it appeared from the petition had been hitherto rigidly exercised by the Commissioner of Police. The difficulty might, however, be obviated by the insertion of a section in the Bill disqualifying any one from bidding at the sale who had not a certificate of character to produce from the Commissioner of Police. He was aware this reduced the number of bidders, and might otherwise to a certain extent frustrate the object aimed at by the proposed measure; but if the character of the vendors was at all worth looking to, the sacrifice, he dared say, would not be considered too much.

THE HONBLE MR. SCHALCH said, with regard to the remarks which had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Digumber Mitter), he would observe that the Bill proposed to give the Board of Revenue full power as to the mode in which the fees for licenses should be regulated. And as to respectable men only having licenses, he might state that at present no license was granted until a certificate from the Commissioner of Police was produced showing that there was no objection to the license being granted to the applicant. And he had no hesitation in saying that when licenses for liquor shops were put up to auction, one of the first questions would be whether the highest bidders were men of good character, and the highest offer would not be accepted unless we had reason to expect that the duties of a licensed vendor would be properly conducted.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he would relieve the minds of hon'ble members by pointing out that not only the Board of Revenue had exercised a proper discretion in the grant of licenses, but he had looked into the matter and found that under the law no shop could be licensed until the Commissioner of Police had certified to the respectability and character of the person licensed. Therefore any system which the Board might adopt was subject to the positive provisions of the law to which he had referred. Unless a person was certified to be a person of unobjectionable character he could not get a license, and that would entirely meet the objection of the hon'ble member. The sole object of the Bill was this. A monopoly for the sale of liquors was to be given, and the persons to whom that monopoly was given ought to be obliged to pay for it. But HIS HONOR said on the part of the Government that not only should we strictly observe the law which required the certificate of the Commissioner of Police, but we should take care that the question of licensing should not be made a mere question of profit to that extent

that the other considerations which had been alluded to should be subordinated to profit.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, he had just seen this memorial from the Bengal Temperance Society, and there was one remark in it on which he should like to say something. In the 3rd paragraph the memorial ran—

"The temptations in the way of the people have been multiplied in a considerable degree by the efforts of the excise officers to enhance the revenue, probably stimulated by the fact that Government has often publicly recorded its approbation of the conduct of such officers as have succeeded in enhancing the revenue."

If that meant any thing, it meant that the Government had connived at the revenue being enhanced in any way, and it gave as a fact that certain officers who had enhanced the revenue had had praise bestowed on them without the Government looking closely to the way in which the enhancement had been obtained. With the exception of two years (1869-71) he was cognisant of every such order which had been passed by the Government in the Excise Department since 1860. He also knew what had been said and done by the Board during those years. And as far as that remark in the memorial bore the meaning which he had attributed to it, he denied it. He said it was not the case that since 1860 revenue officers had been praised by the Government or the Board of Revenue for raising the abkaree revenue without proper discrimination as to the means which they had adopted. He did not deny that subordinate officers of the Excise Department, and especially new officers, were carried away by their zeal for the enhancement of the revenue. He did not deny that such indiscriminate praise might have been awarded; but that was before the year 1861, and not since that year. Since then, whenever it was observed that the revenue rose under a particular officer, the first and immediate effect on the minds of the Board of Revenue and the Government was to lead them to examine whether in enhancing the revenue the officer had not been acting illegitimately by throwing temptation in the way of the people, and so on. He thought that every person who had watched the orders passed and the temper of the Government and the Board since that year, would agree that there was no foundation in the imputation which had been made in the memorial.

He passed on to the Bill now before the Council. It was rather late to talk of the principle of the Bill. No doubt it had been fully explained since the hon'ble member in charge had asked leave to introduce it. But he saw from the public prints that the change proposed to be made was not understood even at this moment. Therefore he hoped the Council would bear with him if he stated as shortly as he could what the bearing and purport of the Bill appeared to him to be, under the correction of other hon'ble members of the Council. It was stated in one of the papers that—

"The effect of putting up the licenses to auction will merely be that all the vendors will be subject to additional taxation, and that some of them will be thereby driven from the trade—a clear injustice to those who have invested their capital in the expectation that they would be allowed to continue their business as long as their conduct should be satisfactory. The Bill is, like some others which we have seen of late, one of useless vexation and ineffectual aims."

He supposed it was admitted on all hands that it was absolutely necessary in dealing with this matter that private interests should be subordinated to general interests, and for that purpose that there should not be free trade in the sale of liquors and drugs. *Prima facie*, of course, it was objectionable to interfere with trade at all; but in this particular instance it was considered interference was absolutely necessary; the trade must be more or less subjected to restrictions founded on police considerations (using the term in a broad sense). A certain number of shops were necessary to the public; but the asserted principle was that there should be a certain amount of trouble in getting at the liquor; that it should be necessary to seek it; and not that it should be thrown in every one's way by establishing a shop at the corner of every street and twenty more in the street itself. Now the effect of restricting the number of shops was to give rise to competition in obtaining licenses. Under the existing system there existed the power of restricting the number of shops to be licensed.

The Magistrate of Police first gave permission that there should be a shop, and then the revenue officers granted the excise license. In Calcutta that procedure was very strictly carried out. In the mofussil he doubted whether it was so; whether so distinct a line was drawn between the law-functions of the district officer as policeman, and his function as head of the revenue. But the district officers had the right of restricting the number of shops; and that right, in theory at least, was exercised and ought to be exercised. Now the moment the number of shops within a given area was restricted, it was clear that a monopoly of the retail sale was created to that extent; the value of every remaining shop, the good-will of every remaining business within the area, was increased. Hitherto the holders of retail licenses in Calcutta had not paid tax in proportion to the value of their monopoly. He did not say that the license-holder did not pay more to the State as the value of his business increased, for he had to pay the fixed duty on the quantity of the liquor which he sold; but the increase was not proportionate; for, besides the duty regulated on quantity, the dealer had to pay a fee for his license, and, according to the existing law, this fee was not increased in proportion to the value of the business. The consequence of that was that the more the number of shops was restricted, the greater became the value of the remaining shops. In places like military cantonments, where the military authorities only allowed one shop to be licensed, he had seen very valuable monopolies, and abuses in obtaining such solitary licenses had come to notice. The object of the present Bill was that the holders of such monopolies, which had been created by the restrictive action of the police, should be made to contribute to the revenue of the State in some proportion to the value of their business. If this were not done, it was clear that as his own business increased by additional restrictions being placed on the number of shops, the dealer, who was fortunate enough to retain his license, could afford to sell his produce at lower rates than before, for it would be weighted with a lower tax, and to that extent the great object of enhancing the price of such excisable articles to the consumers would be defeated. One of the objects of the Bill was to put an end to that state of things and to bring in a system under which the monopolist should pay tax in some sort of proportion to the value of his business. And the way that would be got at would be by letting the vendors themselves, those who were in the secrets of the trade, settle the price to be paid for licenses by bidding for them at public auction. In this view he believed that no objection could be made to the contemplated measure. And if any harm was done to private interests (for it was undeniable that in any thing of that sort there must be some injury to private interests), he believed the Government would deal with that matter as tenderly as was practicable. Some apprehension had been expressed as to whether under the auction system the interests of the public would not be sacrificed to those of the exchequer, the license being given to the highest bidder without reference to his character for respectability and orderliness. He believed that there was no real ground for apprehension on that score. The hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Schaleh) would remember that when he was Commissioner of Police in Calcutta and Mr. Dampier was Revenue Commissioner of the 24-Pergunnahs, the Collector of Calcutta had granted certain licenses. The Commissioner of Police wrote and said that the licenses were granted without proper care, and he objected to them. Mr. DAMPIER thereupon exercised his power as Revenue Commissioner of giving notice and cancelling the licenses. The matter then went up to the Board of Revenue, and he received from them very severe treatment. They said that he had subordinated the interests of his own department to those of another (the police), and he received a very severe censure. Eventually, however, the matter was submitted to the Government which happily took what appeared to him the only view that could be taken, and upheld all that had been done on the ground that considerations of revenue must give way to those of police and good order. He mentioned that as an instance to show that as the machine worked, it was not likely that fiscal considerations would be allowed to overweigh police considerations, in Calcutta at least, in settling the number of shops. The Commissioner of Police would not stand by and allow it, nor would the Government. Finally he must mention that he had spoken

to-day entirely for himself, and not in any way on behalf of the Government of Bengal.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. BEAUFORT moved that the Bill be passed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that he would only like to say on the part of the Government, before this motion was put to the vote, lest any pledge might be supposed to be contained in the words which had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Dampier), that we should respect what were called the vested interests of publicans; he was not inclined to admit that they had any vested interests which were entitled to be respected by the Government. What the Government might do as a matter of policy, or what the Board of Revenue might do, he was not prepared to say; but he did say that the Government hitherto sold the right of opening liquor-shops from year to year only; that the person who took the license in this form had taken it in the form expressed, and not on any further implied terms; and that the Government was in no degree bound in regard to what the licensed-vendors might consider their vested interests. We all knew that what were called vested interests were very strong in England. The vested interests of publicans in England were so strong that no ministry, however powerful, had ever been able to stand against them. He hoped it was not so in Calcutta. This Bill did not bind the Government to sell licenses by auction. All that it provided was that the Board should lay down not only certain fixed rates which they were authorized by the existing law to do, but rates regulated in such manner as they thought fit. The whole history of the question had been very well stated by the hon'ble member, and he hoped there might be no mistake or misconception on the part of the public in regard to this Bill.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER explained that he thought His Honor the President had misunderstood what he had said. He said that if there were any vested interests injured by the action of this Bill, the Government would deal as tenderly as possible with them. He did not say that the Government would respect them. He put it on the principle that if the Commissioner of Police objected to the grant of any particular license, the license would not be granted. He would also wish to observe that what he had said was without communication with His Honor, and not in any way as representing the Government.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he was quite sure that the Council would feel satisfied that the details of this matter were to be left in the hands of the Board of Revenue, a most capable Board, and that over the Board of Revenue they were superintended by the Government, who in the Revenue Department had the assistance of an officer who was so thoroughly conversant with the question as Mr. Dampier. Under these circumstances he hoped the Council would think that they could prudently pass the Bill.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill passed.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICT.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate labor contract and service.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 5th April 1873.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES BUDGET, BENGAL, 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Calcutta, the 29th March 1873.***READ—**

The three abstract statements A, B, and C, showing the results of the Bengal budget estimates for provincial services during the year 1873-74.

Also—

The several resolutions passed by the Lieutenant-Governor upon the detailed budget estimates for each head of service.

RESOLUTION.—The appended statement A shows the provincial ways and means, and the estimated provincial expenditure for the year 1873-74. The orders on the several departmental budgets have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and it is therefore unnecessary to review again in detail the estimated receipts and expenditure of the several provincial departments. The Lieutenant-Governor will therefore now only notice very briefly the general scope of the provincial budget as it finally stands.

2. The exact result of the provincial finances for the year (1872-73) now closing is not known. As compared to the budget allotments there will be some considerable saving in the ordinary provincial services. But, on the other hand, large grants have been made to district road committees, the road cess collections not having yet commenced. And it must be remembered that the budget allotment of 1872-73 was about £62,800 in excess of the year's income, the savings of the previous year having been allotted to that amount. Until the accounts are made up, it is impossible to say whether, on the whole, there will be a surplus or a deficit for 1872-73. Probably the amount will not be large on whichever side it be.

The opening provincial balance of the year 1873-74 is therefore taken at the amount at which it stood when the accounts were last made up for the

* The special grants consist of £10,000, price of the old Sudder Court building, and £16,600, the capitalised value of house-rents paid for public offices in Calcutta. These two sums are at present intended to meet part of the cost of amalgamated public offices for the Government of Bengal.

beginning of the past year, viz. £397,305, plus £86,600, the amount of special* grants made for special purposes at the end of the year 1872-73, equal to £483,900 in all. If the actual accounts of the past year should, when made up, show that there has been any saving or any excess expenditure for the year 1872-73, the account will be so much better or so much worse.

3. The history of the provincial balances, and the manner of their accrual, was stated in some detail in the Government orders on the public works budget. But it may be well to mention again here that Bengal had in hand, when the provincial finance system began, about £162,000 of the amalgamated road fund balances and other provincial funds. Bengal also received a special grant of £53,000 from the imperial savings of the year 1870-71; and the Government thus began with a balance of £215,000. About £148,000 were saved during the first year of the provincial finance system; one-half of this saving accrued under the Public Works grant, and the whole saving may be said to have been due to the severe and close economy practised by the Lieutenant-Governor in declining to sanction any expenditure not shown to be emergently necessary, or to grant money for new undertakings however useful, until he could see more clearly what were the most pressing requirements of these great provinces where so very much was wanted in all directions and by all departments. The provincial cash balance was further swelled at the close of 1871-72 by special grants made for special buildings. These grants, and the similar grants made in 1872-73 and already mentioned, aggregate about £120,900, and consist of the capitalised values of rents paid by public departments, which the Government proposed to provide with suitable public buildings of their own. The estimated opening provincial balance of 1873-74 therefore, in round numbers, has accrued as follows:—

	£
Accumulated balances of the old road funds	162,000
Extra grant of 1871 from imperial savings	53,000
Savings on the provincial finances of 1871-72	148,000
Capitalised grants for special buildings given in 1871-72 and 1872-73	120,900
Total	483,900

4. In statement A the expected income from "provincial rates and taxes" is "nil," as no such taxes have been imposed in Bengal. The only sources of income that could in any sense be reckoned as provincial taxes are the tolls on roads, rivers, and canals, which formerly constituted the amalgamated road fund. All the local tolls on roads, canals, &c., locally maintained, have now been made over to the district local funds, while those levied on roads and canals maintained by the Public Works Department are properly treated as Public Works receipts, and set against the expenditure on those works.

5. The only grants for the year 1873-74 which largely exceed the allotments made in the previous year are, the education, the medical, the public works, and the local funds grants. The Government orders on the departmental budgets have shown how and why the Government propose to spend these increased grants on education and medical or sanitary relief. The Lieutenant-Governor much wishes that he could grant more money for, and that the educational machinery of Government could usefully spend more money on the schools of Bengal. He is glad to be able to spend so much on medical relief and sanitation. The orders on the Public Works Department's budget show that the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to spend the accumulation of moneys primarily intended for public works on roads, canals, jails, and other public works, so that the provincial money may fructify instead of lying idle. A large allotment (£100,000) is made to meet the grants which the Lieutenant-Governor will still have to make during the year in aid of the funds of district and municipal committees. The road cess income will not be available in some districts until late in the year; there are still some remote and poor districts which have little local income, and which must receive provincial grants for some time to come. The Lieutenant-Governor has considered that he could not spend the balances of the old amalgamated road fund in any better way than granting money in aid of the district committees and towards some very special improvements in certain municipalities.

6. Statement B shows in detail how the grants for the several provincial services have decreased or increased as compared with the previous year. The letter press in the last column sufficiently explains the increases and decreases of charge, and the transfers of new items to the provincial budget.

7. Statement C shows exactly the gross and the net cost of each of the great civil departments inclusive of public buildings.

8. If the full grants now made are spent, and the account is not materially deranged by the final result of the year 1872-73, the year 1873-74 will close with a balance of £173,000 against an opening balance of £483,000. Some savings in the estimates generally result at the end of the year, even after providing for demands which arise in the course of the year, and if this be so, the balance will be so much larger. But however this may turn out, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that he will have been right, now that the wants of the province are more fully known to him, to make liberal grants for 1873-74, for the most necessary objects, out of the provincial balances which are lying at his disposal in the treasury, care being at the same time taken that he does not exceed his means.

ORDERED, that a copy of this resolution and of the appended statements be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; be submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department; and be forwarded to the Accountant-General to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department of Bengal, Judicial, Revenue, and General Departments of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD.

Offg. Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

Showing the funds available and the assignments for each

	£	£
Estimated balance in hand at beginning of year	.....	488,900

RECEIPTS.

Imperial assignment for provincial services	...	1,224,600
Provincial rates and taxes	... ..	Nil.
Police department receipts	... ..	7,820
Jail manufacturing receipts	... ..	101,300
Registration fees	... ..	40,000
Educational receipts	... ..	39,650
Medical receipts	... ..	9,070
Printing receipts	... ..	2,240
Miscellaneous civil receipts	... ..	27,800
Public works receipts	... ..	89,400

Total receipts 1,541,880

Grand total 2,025,780

The 29th March 1873.

MENT A.

of the Bengal Provincial Services during the year 1873-74.

£ £

CHARGES.

Police	...	...	...	...	486,590
Jails	...	...	...	...	174,850
Registration	...	...	...	...	33,300
Education	...	...	...	...	268,940
Medical	...	...	...	...	115,570
Printing	...	...	...	...	28,330
Miscellaneous civil expenditure	...	...	...	...	72,550
Provincial public works, including departmental buildings	...	...	...	...	571,900
Grants-in-aid to local and municipal funds for local works	...	...	...	...	100,000
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	.....	1,852,030
Estimated closing balance	.....				173,750
					<hr/>
Grand total.	...	...	...	.....	2,025,780
					<hr/>

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary.

STATE

Comparative statement showing the gross assignments for each of the

DEPARTMENT.	Assignment for the year		Increase, 1872-73.
	1872-73.	1873-74.	
	£	£	£
Police	479,630	486,590	6,960
Jails	180,200	174,850	.....
Registration	33,600	33,300	... ..
Education	232,960	268,940	35,980
Medical	100 000	115,570	15,570
Printing	31,300	28,330	.. ..
Miscellaneous civil expenditure	76,410	72,350	... ..
Provincial public works	342,740	571,900	229,160
Grants to local and municipal funds	Nil	100,000	100,000
Total	1,476,840	1,852,030	387,670

The 29th March 1873.

MENT B.

Bengal Provincial Services during the years 1872-73, 1873-74.

Decrease, 1872-73.	REMARKS.
£	
.....	This increase is in part due to a change in the form of account whereby certain payments by constables on account of clothing are now shown on both sides of the account. It is in part due also to the cost of new police for the Garo Hills, and to sundry small increases of police charge in different parts of the country.
5,350	The decrease is due to a closer estimate for rations, as the expenditure under this head has in former years fallen much below the estimate. The budget provides for certain increases of jail establishments.
300	The difference is small and calls for no remark.
... ..	The increase is mainly due to the new grant of £35,000 for primary education in rural Bengal. The grants for higher and middle education, and for grants-in-aid, stand at about the same figure as in the previous year.
.. ...	Out of this large increase two-thirds are on account of the special medical relief of the Burdwan fever-stricken tract. The rest is due in part to the opening of new hospitals and dispensaries in different parts of the country, to the establishment of a new vaccination circle in Eastern Bengal, and to the grants required to enable civil surgeons to check and tabulate vital statistics.
2,970	The decrease is due to the more moderate valuation of printing work done at the Alipore Press.
3,360	The decrease is due to this Government having provided only one-half of the cost of local establishments, in the hope that the imperial Government will provide the other half. Some of the other sub-items of the miscellaneous estimate show an increase.
.....	The large increase is due to the Lieutenant Governor's decision that the accumulated balances of funds devoted to public works should, so far as they could usefully be spent, be employed to improve the roads, jails, and buildings of Bengal.
.....	Large sums were given for this purpose in the course of 1872-73, but they did not appear in a budget grant. The district road committees will not have any income from the road cess until the autumn; they require money for the needs of the open season of 1873. The accumulated balances of some old road funds are available; and the Lieutenant-Governor has allotted this sum to meet grants to district road committees and to municipalities.
12,400	Net increase on last year's estimate £375,190

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary.

STATEMENT C.

Showing the expected net cost of each of the Provincial Services of Bengal for the year 1873-74.

POLICE.

			£
Grant as per statement A	...	...	486,590
Add cost of buildings and repairs included in the Public Works budget, plus 25 per cent. for establishment	...	...	6,610
	Total	...	493,200
Deduct receipts as per statement A	...	...	7,820
	Net cost	...	485,380

JAILS.

Grant as per statement A	...	...	174,850
Add cost of buildings included in the Public Works budget, plus establishment as before	...	...	94,410
	Total	...	269,260
Deduct receipts as per statement A	...	...	101,300
	Net cost	...	167,960

REGISTRATION.

Grant as per statement A	...	...	33,300
Add cost of buildings and repairs included in the Public Works budget, plus establishment as before	...	...	3,750
	Total	...	37,050
Deduct receipts as per statement A	...	...	40,000
	Net saving	...	2,950

EDUCATION.

Grant as per statement A	...	...	268,940
Add cost of buildings and repairs included in the Public Works budget, plus establishment as before	...	...	29,050
	Total	...	297,990
Deduct receipts as per statement A	...	...	39,650
	Net cost	...	258,340

MEDICAL.

Grant as per statement A	...	...	115,570
Add cost of buildings and repairs included in the Public Works budget, plus establishment as before	...	...	8,375
	Total	...	123,945
Deduct receipts as per statement A	...	...	9,070
	Net cost	...	114,875

Grant as per statement A	...	...	...	28,330
Deduct receipts as per statement A	...	...	...	2,240
Net cost	...	...	...	<u>26,090</u>

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

				£
Grant as per statement A	...	...	...	72,550
Deduct receipts as per statement A	...	...	...	27,800
Net cost	...	...	...	<u>44,750</u>

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS.

Grant as per statement A	...	...	...	571,900
Deduct receipts as per statement A	...	...	...	89,400
Net cost	...	...	...	<u>482,500</u>

GRANTS-IN-AID TO LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

Grant as per statement A	100,000
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C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary.

The 29th March 1873.

RESOLUTION ON THE PROVINCIAL MISCELLANEOUS BUDGET FOR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1873.

READ—

The Accountant-General's letter No. 966C, dated 28th February 1873, forwarding the "miscellaneous" provincial budget for the year 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.—The sanctioned estimates of receipts and charges under the "miscellaneous" head of the provincial budget is as follows:—

	Actuals of 1871-72. Rs.	Estimate of 1872-73. Rs.	Estimate for 1873-74. Rs.
<i>Receipts—</i>			
Native civil service and pleaderships examinations	18,359	10,000	22,000
Customs publications	26,580	26,000	28,000
Revenue records searching fees .. ..	.....	.....	16,000
Cattle trespass fees	2,08,049	2,17,943	2,50,935
Sale of old stores	5,925	1,20,000	{ 6,000
Refunds and miscellaneous	80,468		
			{ 75,000
Total	3,39,381	3,73,943	3,77,935
<i>Charges—</i>			
Native civil service and pleaderships examinations	285	2,000	5,000
Allowances to civil servants out of employ	4,173	5,000	5,000
Charitable donations	36,670	44,748	40,000
Destruction of wild animals	28,672	42,582	35,000
Books and publications	4,796	7,600	5,600
Sub-divisional establishments .. ..	.....	2,00,000	1,00,000
Customs publications	17,555	18,868	18,000
Cattle pounds charges	90,165	1,13,370	1,15,000
Revenue records contingencies	12,921	15,000	15,000
Accountant-General's and Commissioner's offices for local and provincial work	Nil	Nil	26,800
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	23,143	48,265	1,00,000
Total	2,18,380	4,97,433	4,65,400

2. The alterations made in the Accountant-General's estimates are as follows:—

(a) An addition of Rs. 3,000 has been made on the receipts side, and of Rs. 4,500 on the charges side, on account of examination fees and charges;

(b) The heading "cargo boat fees," with an estimated charge of Rs. 50 in the year, has been struck out. The Chittagong cargo boat fees and charges must be credited to the Port Fund;

(c) The heading "Dacca Government bungalow" has been struck out of both sides of the estimate; its receipts and charges will be shown in the Public Works Department budget;

(d) The heading "customs publications" is allowed to stand for the coming year in the miscellaneous estimates; next year the receipts and charges under this head must be shown in the "printing estimates;"

(e) The charges under "cemeteries" are struck out, and must be shown in the Public Works Department estimates, in which there are already certain receipts and charges on account of cemeteries. It is desirable that all the charges on this account should appear in one place;

- (f) The proposed grant of Rs. 21,895 to "conservancy and municipalities" is struck out from the "miscellaneous" estimate; the money will be paid from Public Works credit of ten lakhs for grants-in-aid of district and municipal committees.
- (g) A grant of Rs. 1,00,000 has been allowed on account of sub-divisional establishments, which it is estimated will cost about Rs. 2,00,000 during 1873-74, but it is hoped that the Government of India will give the other lakh by an addition to the provincial assignment.
- (h) The increased grant under "cattle pounds," estimated by the Accountant-General, is too large. He explains that his estimate was based on the district estimates. The establishments for cattle pounds are sanctioned, reduced, or increased under the orders of Commissioners of divisions. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that while the cattle trespass fees have increased about 10 per cent. during three years, the cattle pound expenditure has increased 38 per cent. The Accountant-General will be requested to state in what divisions the great increase of expenditure has mainly occurred, and measures will be taken to reduce this expenditure.
- (j) The proposed grant of Rs. 10,000 on account of guards for public offices is struck out; the provincial Government has as yet received no assignment to meet such a charge. If an assignment be made, the Lieutenant-Governor will consider whether the charge ought not to appear in the police budget.
- (k) The proposed grant of Rs. 16,700 for "miscellaneous and unforeseen charges" is too small; Rs. 48,265 were allotted on this account for the current year; the Government of India has recently directed that more than one considerable item should be debited to this head; and the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore directed that a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh) be made under this head.
- (l) A further sum of Rs. 26,800 has been added to the estimate, in accordance with the Accountant-General's supplementary letter No. 1053C, dated 22nd March 1873, to meet the cost of establishments sanctioned for provincial and local work in the offices of the Accountant-General and Commissioners of division.

3. In the abstract of the provincial budget the grants for "petty repairs" and for "municipal rates and rents" will be treated as sub-heads of the "miscellaneous" estimate. These charges which do not belong to or constitute a provincial department, are of a purely miscellaneous nature.

ORDERED that copy of the resolution and of the Accountant-General's letter be forwarded to the Accountant-General for information, with the request that the report asked for in paragraph 2, clause (h), of the resolution may be furnished.

Also, that copy, with copy of the Accountant-General's letter with enclosures, be forwarded to the Public Works Department for information, with reference to paragraph 2, clauses (c) and (e). The items transferred to the Public Works Department budget are, as estimated by the Accountant-General—

	Estimated receipts	Estimated charges.
Dacca Government bungalow	2,100	2,500
Cemeteries . . . . .	.....	8,800
Conservancy and municipalities . . . . .	.....	21,800

Also, that the resolution be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RULES FOR LEASING JUNGLE LANDS IN ASSAM AND CACHAR.

No. 1071, dated Calcutta, the 4th April 1878.

From—L. C. ABBOTT, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
To—The Commissioners of Assam and Dacca.

I AM directed to forward herewith a draft of suggested rules for the leasing of waste lands in Assam and Cachar, and to request that you will favour the Lieutenant-Governor with an early expression of your opinion on them, and with any proposals for their amendment which may seem to you advantageous.

2. I am at the same time to inform you that a draft of revised rules for the sale of waste lands in Bengal has been submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India. Under the new rules the terms of revenue-free purchase of culturable waste land will probably be enhanced; but, on the other hand, it will be seen that the Government proposes very liberal lease rules.

3. As to the terms of sale in fee simple, it is to be observed that a large area is not required for *bona fide* tea-planting, and that the cultivation requires the outlay of much capital. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore believes that a reasonable enhanced price for so much of the land as is really required will not seriously deter, while it will keep down the land-jobbing, which was at one time the great bane.

4. If, however, a man is not prepared to buy at a reasonable price, he might, under the proposed lease rules, rent at one shilling per annum for ten years, and thereafter pay ordinary revenue rates. Or, if an enterprising man, whether planter or cultivator, wishes to reclaim a comparatively small block of land not otherwise reclaimable, and shows that he is *bona fide* ready to do so, he would be allowed to do it, holding four years rent-free, three years at quarter, three years at half, and thereafter at full revenue rates. But in this case the lease will not be a property freely transferable till the land is reclaimed, and under both forms of lease the land may be resumed if it is not utilised.

5. Above all things His Honor considers it necessary to guard against the practice previously too common of taking up much land on terms which involve little or no immediate payment, and keeping it without any serious attempt at cultivation (so that no one else can get it,) in the hope of floating a company or making profit in some such way; the result being that if it turns out a good speculation, the grantee fulfils his bargain; if not, he throws it up with little loss.

RULES FOR LEASING JUNGLE LANDS IN ASSAM AND CACHAR.

I.—Unassessed waste lands not previously cultivated or only cultivated in the joom method and long since abandoned and which are so covered with jungle as to require clearance may be granted on leases for ten years in lots containing not less than a hundred and not more than a thousand acres.

II.—Applications for such leases shall be made to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the land is situated.

Every such application shall state—

the estimated area in acres of the land applied for;

the situation of the land and its boundaries, accurately defined in such a way that it can be clearly recognised.

III.—The Deputy Commissioner, on receipt of such application, shall enter it in a register to be kept for the purpose, and shall compare it with the records of his office.

It, in such comparison, it shall appear the land is available, he shall take measures to have it identified on the ground and measured either by the monzadar, or, if he think necessary, by any other special agency. He shall also satisfy himself by careful local inquiry that there are no claims of any kind to the land. If the land applied for be bordered on any side by jungle, the Deputy Commissioner may, for the purposes of the identification and measurement required by this section, call upon the applicant to cut a boundary line between the land and such jungle.

IV.—If on inquiry the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that no right of any kind exists in the land applied for, and that there is no other objection to leasing it; and if, after its position, extent and description have been accurately ascertained, it be found to fulfil the

conditions prescribed in rule I, the Deputy Commissioner may grant it to the applicant on a lease for ten years at the rate of eight annas, equivalent to one shilling, per acre per annum, provided he be satisfied that such applicant is prepared to reclaim and utilise the land. In such leases a reasonable proportion of unculturable land used for grazing, fuel, or other purposes, may be let at four annas per acre, if the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that it is not worth more. If there be more than one applicant for the same land, the Deputy Commissioner may put the lease up to auction.

V.—The lease-holder shall be bound to put up, within one year from the date of lease, such boundary marks as the Collector may deem sufficient. If he should fail to comply with this condition, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause the marks to be put up, and shall realize the cost from the lease-holder in the same manner as if it were an arrear of revenue on the land.

VI.—Holdings settled for ten years under the above provisions shall be heritable and transferable on the condition that all transfers are registered in the office of the Deputy Commissioner. At the end of the ten years' settlement, if the lessee is found to have properly used and cultivated the land, he will be entitled to a renewal of lease for ten years at fair revenue rates, such as are charged on land cultivated with the ordinary crops of the country; and so on after every ten years, or any longer period which the Government may fix. In case of such renewal a fair proportion of land used for fuel, grazing, sites for houses, &c., may, at the discretion of the officers of Government, be included at half rates if culturable, and at one-fourth rates if unculturable.

VII.—Under a similar procedure, leases for ten years of plots of uncultivated jungle land not less than five and exceeding five hundred acres, which are in such a condition as to require heavy labor for clearance, may be given to cultivators or planters on the following terms, if the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that the land is not likely to be taken up for cultivation without special concession, and that the applicant has the means of reclaiming, and is about *bona fide* to reclaim the land. But such leases shall not be transferable without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner, and that consent will not be given unless the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that throughout the time of occupation there has been continuous and active reclamation of the land, and that the occupant is compelled to part with it by unforeseen circumstances.

Rates for the above leases :—

Four years, rent-free.

Three years, one-fourth full revenue rates.

Three years, one-half full revenue rates.

VIII.—If at the end of a ten years' lease under rule VII the land is found to be properly reclaimed and utilised, the lessee will be entitled to a renewal of lease on a heritable and transferable title on the conditions laid down in rule VI.

IX.—No more than one lease can be given to any one person under rules IV and VII without the special sanction of Government.

X.—If the Deputy Commissioner at any time finds that land leased under rules IV or VII is not properly reclaimed and utilised, he may resume the lease; but his decision shall be subject to appeal to the Commissioner. In case a lessee holding rent-free under rule VII is not fairly reclaiming the land the Deputy Commissioner shall be bound to resume it.

XI.—No lessee under rules IV or VII is entitled to sell or carry off wood growing on the land. Such wood may only be used for the fair and legitimate purposes of cultivation and manufacture on the land leased.

The right of Government to the minerals under the land is reserved during the currency of the lease under rules IV and VII, but the lessee may quarry stone or other minerals for fair use on the land.

A renewed lease after the expiration of the first ten years under rules VI and VIII will convey the right to wood and minerals, unless they are specially reserved.

Form of Register under these Rules.

Number and date of application.	Name and father's name of applicant, with condition, nationality, present residence, &c.	Name of mouzah or village in which land is situate, with specification of the land applied for.	Area and description of land as ascertained on inquiry with boundaries.	Result of inquiry as to the existence of rights or other objection to leasing.	Arrangements of applicant for reclaiming, and ground on which Deputy Commissioner is satisfied on that point.	Abstract of final order with date.	Terms of lease if granted.

SALE OF OPIUM IN 1874.

No. 2176, dated Fort William, the 29th March 1873.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Board of Revenue may be instructed to inform all persons interested in the opium trade that the Government of India has determined not, under any circumstances, to sell in the calendar year 1874 more than 45,000* chests of Bengal opium.

* Forty-five thousand chests.

2. The Government cannot of course, until the crop is gathered, pledge itself to bring forward for sale in 1874 as many as 45,000 chests; but should the crop now on the ground yield more than 45,000 chests, the excess will not be sold in 1874, but will be reserved for sale in 1875.

THE LATE OPERATIONS IN THE GARO HILLS.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL

Calcutta, the 1st March 1873.

READ—

The following papers regarding the late operations in the Garo Hills:—

Letter from the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, No. 74, dated 5th December 1872.

"	"	"	"	83,	"	26th	"	"
"	"	"	"	296,	"	28th	"	"
"	"	"	"	87,	"	4th January	1873.	
"	"	"	"	15,	"	6th February	"	
"	"	"	"	23,	"	12th	"	"

and demi-official correspondence.

1. RESOLUTION.—In a letter No. 4413, dated 24th July 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor drew the attention of the Government of India to the absolute necessity which existed for thoroughly reclaiming that part of the Garo Hills which was still independent of control. It was stated that since the policy of direct management of the hill communities had been introduced in 1866, village after village had submitted to the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner in charge, voluntarily enrolling themselves as British subjects and proving the genuineness of their action by regular payment of the trifling dues imposed on them. It was shown that a considerable portion of the hills had been thus brought within the pale of regular government. It was explained that the Lieutenant-Governor would have been quite content to wait for the gradual submission of the remaining Garos had they on their part been content to live at peace with their neighbours now under our protection; but they had chosen to commence active hostilities by raiding on dependent villages, and frequently gave protection to criminals who had offended against our laws. Conduct like this threatened disturbance not only to the peace of the Garo district, but danger to the plains of Gōwalparah and Mymensing, in which on more than one recent occasion the Garo raids had caused considerable panic. The Lieutenant-Governor proposed therefore to put an end to the independence of the savages inhabiting this nook in the midst of British territory, bringing them under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner, and opening paths through the centre of the hills along which our police could patrol.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor's proposals met with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and the necessary preparations for an expedition were at once taken in hand. The local officers had suggested at first that a body of about 800 or 850 armed police, including the 150 men permanently stationed in the Garo Hills, would suffice for the duty; but the Lieutenant-Governor, after consulting with Colonel Haughton, the Commissioner, considered it expedient to allow no possible chance of miscarriage in such an enterprise, and provided for the collection of at least 500 armed police, supported on the side of the Khasi Hills by three companies of regular troops. It was also decided not to commence active operations till the middle of November, by which time it was hoped the country would become tolerably healthy for men from the plains.

3. The expeditionary force was divided into three columns. One column, under Captain Davis, entered the hills from the Goalparah district on the north by the Nibari Dwar; a second, under Mr. Daly, entered from the Mymensing district on the south; the third or main column under Captain Williamson, the Deputy Commissioner, marched from Toora, the head-quarters of the Garo Hills District. It was arranged that each column should follow a prescribed route through the independent tract, visiting and enforcing the submission of all villages on its way; and it was hoped that all would meet at a central rendezvous at about the same time. Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Survey, was deputed to conduct survey operations in communication with Captain Williamson.

4. The expedition was singularly successful. Captain Williamson occupied, without opposition, Dilmagiri, the leading independent village, which had been concerned in the recent raids, and received the submission of all the hamlets in the neighbourhood. Mr. Daly joined him on the 14th December, after repulsing, without loss of men on his side, an attack which the Garos made on his camp. He too had received tenders of submission from most of the villages on his route. Establishing themselves at Rongrengiri, Captain Williamson and Mr. Daly, while waiting for the arrival of the northern column under Captain Davis, visited all the Garo villages within reach, and after receiving their offers of submission, arranged for the payment of the usual small house tax; occasionally inflicting and realizing fines where opposition had been offered or orders disobeyed, and insisting on the surrender of all skulls kept as trophies of raids.

5. Captain Davis' column was longer on the road, and did not join the others till the 2nd January. He had, however, visited all the independent villages on both sides of his line of march, and though he had been twice attacked, he had been able to repulse the Garos and punish the offending communities without much difficulty.

6. During January the remaining independent villages were visited, and submitted. The Garos, convinced apparently that resistance was hopeless, accepted the terms offered them by Captain Williamson, and have, under his directions, been engaged in opening out paths across the hills in several directions, which they will be required hereafter to maintain. The survey had also by the latest reports all but completed its duty and filled up the blank which has hitherto disfigured the maps.

7. Captain Williamson has appointed luskurs, or village representatives, in the newly-acquired tracts, who will be responsible for management on the system already in force in the dependent villages. The hills have been again traversed by him from end to end with a small guard, and found to be perfectly quiet; the new state of things being accepted with a considerable amount of cheerfulness, and great eagerness for trade being manifested on all hands. Already the expeditionary force is being broken up, and men and officers are returning to their own districts.

8. Although the success which has been achieved has been rapid and is likely, as the local officers believe, to prove lasting, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous to leave nothing to chance. His Honor thinks it necessary

that the Deputy Commissioner should be in a position to repress any attempt at a rising, and to punish wilful disobedience of his orders. The ordinary police force of the Garo Hills numbers 150 men. These are used solely as military guards, the administration being based on the village system of luskurs already alluded to. The armed police will now be raised to 300 men, in accordance with the statement submitted with the Commissioner's letter No. 16, dated 6th instant, the details of which are hereby sanctioned. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with Colonel Haughton in the views expressed by him in the same letter as to the expediency of scattering about police posts and the propriety of managing the country by the luskur system; but His Honor is disposed to hold that at any rate one strong post should be maintained in the tract lately independent, so that the authority of Government may be visible and beyond doubt. It would be most unwise to allow the Garos to suppose that the expedition was merely a sort of retaliatory raid, or to leave any opening for conduct involving fresh operations.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to give money to complete the system of roads across the hills, towards the opening of which so much has been already done, and he trusts that no effort will be spared to establish markets and develop trade. Roads and markets ought very speedily to create a social revolution in the hills. The Lieutenant-Governor would also be glad to see the American and other missionaries, who have so zealously undertaken the education of these hill races under the grant-in-aid system, taking advantage of the present circumstances to establish schools for Garos in the hills, instead of keeping them, as hitherto, in the plains of Goalparah. Government would render all reasonable assistance to such an enterprise.

10. There is much reason to believe that the country is rich in many natural products. Its cotton trade has always been considerable, and was known even in the days of the Moguls; and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that, instead of our having to burn large quantities of cotton in punishment of outrage, as was unhappily necessary in a few instances, we may find here a new source of supply to Manchester. The Deputy Commissioner must now do what he can, by the introduction of improved seed and by encouraging trade, to develop this cultivation. On the timber of the hills the Lieutenant-Governor expects full and special report, and will pass no orders on paragraphs 3 to 6 of Colonel Haughton's letter No. 15, dated 6th February, till this is received. Wild elephants are said to be very numerous, and probably kheddah operations would prove profitable at an early date. On all these matters, and on the capabilities of the country generally, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes for further and fuller report from the Deputy Commissioner, when the pressure of his present survey work is over.

11. The Deputy Commissioner must also report more in detail the arrangements made by him for administering the newly-acquired villages. The number of luskurs appointed, their status among their own people, and the mode of selection adopted, should all be explained.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot conclude this resolution without noticing more particularly the services rendered by all concerned in it. Though it has been an all but bloodless campaign, the hardships to which officers and men have been exposed in an unhealthy jungle—marching with the lightest possible equipment—suffering from malaria and extremes of heat and cold—have been more than usually fall to the lot even of Indian frontier forces. His Honor has learnt with much regret that the health of so many of those engaged has suffered severely from these causes. The expedition has however, it may be hoped finally, established British authority in a country which was hitherto an almost unknown land,—an eyesore on our maps and a reproach to our administration.

13. To Colonel Haughton, who, as Commissioner, has had the responsibility of all the arrangements, the Lieutenant-Governor must tender his warm acknowledgments. He must especially thank Captain Williamson,

the Deputy Commissioner, to whom the active conduct of the expedition fell. Captain Williamson, since the first occupation of the hills in 1866, has been in charge of the district, except during one period of leave, and he is yet at his post. Captain Williamson's good work as Deputy Commissioner has been frequently acknowledged by successive Governments. To him it is owing that so much of the Garo Hills had before this expedition submitted voluntarily to British rule; and it is quite possible that in time he would thus have brought all the hillmen under his influence. His future task has now, however, been made easier to his hands, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that the success of the late operations has been greatly due to his own excellent suggestions and arrangements, and to his indefatigable exertions in the field. He has throughout been ably seconded by the various police officers deputed to this duty. Mr. Daly and Captain Davis, Messrs. Goad, Scanlan, and Cawley, police officers, and Mr. Reilly employed in district work during Captain Williamson's employment on the expedition, merit commendation. Colonel Gordon also rendered valuable help in organizing the force and bringing his experience to bear on the *matériel* of the expedition. Colonel Haughton favorably mentions his Personal Assistant Mr. Pughe. The services of all these officers will be brought before the Government of India.

14. The assistance rendered by the detachment of the 43rd Native Infantry on the eastern side of the hills has also to be cordially acknowledged. Though the troops were not called on for active service, they have done most valuable work in opening out a long reach of a road, which will eventually unite the head-quarters of the Garo Hills with Shillong.

15. With his endorsement No. 23, dated 12th instant, Colonel Haughton forwards a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, setting out the services rendered by the neighbouring zemindars in the way of providing coolies and provisions for the force. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that letters conveying the thanks of Government be addressed to these gentlemen. Colonel Haughton was able to make much use of the resources of Cooch Behar.

No. 74, dated Julpigoree, the 5th December 1872.

From—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division.
To—The Offg Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, progress of the Garo expedition.

2. As already arranged, the expeditionary force was divided into four bodies. On the 22nd ultimo Colonel Gordon and Captain Williamson proceeded with Captain Davis, commanding the hillmen, by the steamer to Goalparah. They found that the provision depôts at Gabul Thappa, places well in the interior, and Niburi and Bengalkhatta, on the Goalparah frontier, were fully supplied. Colonel Comber, the Deputy Commissioner, was also able to furnish a number of elephants obtained from the zemindar, and as many coolies as were required. I am not aware on what date Captain Davis actually marched, but he was to proceed into the interior of the Garo Hills on the 4th instant. Captain Williamson having seen that the arrangements were all complete, returned with Colonel Gordon to Tura, taking with him a large supply of provisions; these he immediately commenced to push forward to Seebulgiri and Farrangiri; he anticipated leaving on the same date. The party under Mr. Daly was already in the hills, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Farrangiri, when Captain Williamson returned, and Mr. Daly was engaged in forming provision depôts, the exact location of which, however, I am not informed of. It is believed that his wants were fully supplied.

3. The headmen of Kakooagiri, two villages which after tendering allegiance broke out, and were, it is believed, concerned in the murder committed in the beginning of the year, have tendered unconditional submission and engaged to supply coolies, if wanted, for Mr. Daly's party. The Garos

generally appear disposed to yield the expedition all the assistance in their power.

4. Captain Williamson has furnished each officer with lists of the places to be visited, the names of the headmen, and a sketch of the route to be followed, with such subsidiary instructions as he deemed necessary for their guidance.

5. The military reserve, consisting of the three companies of the 43rd Native Infantry, reached its destination about the 20th ultimo, and immediately commenced hutting themselves: the site seems to be singularly well chosen, as the party looked down on the hills in two different directions. As soon as they provide shelter for themselves they will commence a road to Tura, the men and coolies provided for their carriage both working upon it.

6. The survey party under Captain Woodthorpe left Goalparah in company with Captain Williamson; by my advice they took with them coolies of the Khasi Hills for the carriage of their baggage and provisions. They at once commenced clearing the sites for trigonometrical stations.

No. 83, dated Camp Pootemaroo, the 26th December 1872.

From—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division.
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I REGRET that the difficulties of communication with the various officers in the field have prevented me from giving early and complete information as to the movements of the parties engaged. This evening I have received the first diaries from Mr. Daly and Captain Williamson. The information contained has been anticipated demi-officially. On the whole it appears that although there is a general tendency to submission, the Garos are fully alive to the fact that we intend to bring all professing independence into submission, and desire to preserve their honor amongst their countrymen by some attempts at opposition. I feel no doubt as to the general results of the expedition. It appears to me that the events which have taken place show very plainly the absolute necessity for it, for, as far as I am informed, these people have never shown the least disposition to enter into terms with the British Government. They have been repeatedly invited to do so, but have rejected all overtures made to them, and have simply assumed the privilege of murdering our people in the plains, or any of their neighbours who submitted to us at their pleasure.

2. It has appeared in all the correspondence of the last six or seven years that those Garos who had submitted to our rule were in terror of those who had not done so, and, especially in the early part of this year, that they were liable to be attacked for having done so. I should have been very glad indeed if any of the heads of the independent communities had professed a desire to negotiate with us; but they have all along rejected attempts at communication with them, so there remained nothing but an appeal to force. I am of opinion, from the tone these people have held, and continue to hold, that there is no course open to the Government but that of bringing them into unconditional submission. I trust this object may be effected within the next two or three months; but if not, I would recommend to the Government the policy of proceeding in like manner in a second campaign. The labour, unless the work is effectually done, will be lost.

3. With these remarks I beg to offer some detail of the operations of the different parties engaged.

4. *Mr. Daly, Cachar Police.*—Mr. Daly's diary, commencing from the 7th December, has been received this evening. I have no previous narrative, though I have received some information as to his departure from Cachar and arrival on the frontier by water, which appears to have been very expeditiously accomplished; nor have I any account of his arrival at Farrangiri, an outpost in the hills held during the rains. His diary commences from the 7th

of December, on which date he left that place. I observe here that the ultimate name of almost every settlement in the hills is "giri," which means "hill," and to avoid confusion I have myself dropped it and directed officers to do so.

5. Mr. Daly left Farrang on the 7th December, with a body of Nepaulese and Garo coolies: 89 of the latter deserted during the night. The next day (8th December) he met some people with the headman from Kukwa, who afforded him assistance. These people had been in opposition in May last. Further, he met men from Nengmandul, who tendered submission, and in the same march men from Bowee, who likewise tendered submission. The village was found deserted but not destroyed, as previously reported. The people of Bowee appear to have intended to have resisted, but to have thought better of it. The next day (9th) Mr. Daly marched through a country he describes as easy, and crossed the Summesury river, which was found fordable and navigated by canoes on it, but not navigable from the plains, as heavy falls occur in its course. He passed on easily to Rong Ring,* which is described as

* Otherwise Rong Rong.

a very defensible position. Captain Williamson describes the people of this village as ill disposed, though they have paid revenue for three years. On the 10th December Mr. Daly encamped near Rong Ring and sent back 100 Garo coolies and 95 Nepaulese for provisions; at 5 in the evening the Garos appeared about and burnt their old village (this is said to be the work of the Samadul Garos) close to his camp. The next day Mr. Daly took care to protect his camp, and received an additional supply of coolies from Budaru and Nengmandul. Some of his people met some of the independent, who declared their intention of not submitting and of revenging themselves on those who had done so. Captain Williamson is of opinion that all the people Mr. Daly refers to will submit.

6. On the 12th December Mr. Daly† had heard around his camp voices of men during the previous night. At 1 in the afternoon the Garos attacked and were driven off without loss on our side, losing two of their own men, killed, and another wounded. They are reported to have belonged to Rong Ring and Samandal and Dabot. The close nature of the jungle gives the Garos a great advantage. Flceing, the Garos said they would come with reinforcements, but up to the 15th had made no signs of doing so.

7. On the 13th Mr. Daly got within hearing of Captain Williamson's camp, and he was alarmed by a fire of three shots, which turned out afterwards to have been made at a wild elephant. The next day (14th) he joined Captain Williamson, from which date I have no further record of his proceedings.

8. I now beg to detail the proceedings of Captain Williamson's party, also received this evening. On the 9th instant he marched from Selbal, passing Afal and Gangdeng, to Kiria, where he halted. The two last villages were heretofore independent, but submitted, and paid the tax fixed on them of 8 annas per house. The road was excessively difficult and very tiring to the coolies. The people *en route* showed their unwillingness to disclose the paths by professing ignorance, which is an old Garo custom; but Captain Williamson found they were perfectly informed of the movements of Captain Davis to the north and Mr. Daly to the south. In obedience to

† On the line prescribed

J C H

his orders the people had cleared the paths, and gave in their tribute at the rate of 8 annas per house. A hamlet of Dilma, called Englock, submitted and paid tribute; and another called Banee also submitted. On the 11th he marched to Dilma, the roads being shown by the people of Tongbal. He found the people had removed, and that they had done their best to stop the way by felling trees across the path and planting spikes. Dilma was found to be a very large village in a fine position. He stayed the next day (12th) at the village, and perceived that the people had been long prepared to abandon their place.

9. Dilma appears to be very much nearer our Goalparah frontier than any report I had received induced me to believe. It seems to be within an easy distance of Jeera, in Goalparah, at an elevation of some 1,500 feet higher than the station of Tura, probably about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea.

10. Dilma is supposed to be the head of the opposition, and the place to which all looked for an outstand; but it made no show. Captain Williamson next day (13th) marched to Migadope by an easy road, and Saramphang, where he encamped. Here he received again information of Mr. Daly's movements and the attack made upon him by the Garos.

11. On the 14th, Rungba, Nengmandul, Bowee, and other villages dependent on us, paid in the tax imposed upon them. They had been lately ill disposed. Captain Williamson effected a junction with Mr. Daly, who was at Rong Ring. Captain Williamson's diary terminates on the 15th, on which date nothing fresh had occurred. One or two cases of what appears to be cholera had occurred amongst the Garos and Nepaulese in his camp, which he attributed to surfeit of decayed meat.

12. The information I have received of the movements of the northern party under Captain Davis is very brief, through the medium of short notes. His diaries have not reached me; but as far as the information goes, it seems he was perfectly successful. He appears to have been twice attacked by the Garos, and to have driven them off without loss.

No. 296T, dated Camp Pooteemaree, the 28th December 1872.

Memo. by—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C. S. I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political Department for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in continuation of this office letter No. 83 of the 26th instant, with observation that several of the villages mentioned as friendly by the Deputy Commissioner appear to be among the number at enmity with Government in 1865-66 on account of the acts of the zemindar of Shooshung.

*Diary of the Deputy Commissioner of Garo Hills from 16th to 22nd
December 1872.*

16th December.—Went from camp at Saramphang with Captain Woodthorpe and visited two villages of Samandal which lie close to our camp. Captain Woodthorpe was able to fix the position of these villages.

I sent off Gual, *alias* Disan, the Lukma of Rungbak, to communicate with the villagers of Mandalan, Dilma, and others. He promised to return to camp at Rongreng in four or five days.

Sent Dost Mahomed, Inspector, and all the coolies in camp to clear the path between Rongreng and Saramphang. The country is low near here and liable to inundation in places.

Another Garo died of a disease similar to cholera in its symptoms. There

NOTE.—This disease, from Captain Williamson's report, appears plainly due to surfeit of rotten pigs' flesh found in deserted villages.

J C H,
Commr

is a good deal of sickness in camp; several of the Nepaulese coolies are sick. The Garos whom I have with me in camp are much alarmed at the appearance of sickness; it makes them all anxious to leave us, and I shall have difficulty in getting Garo coolies unless the sickness abates.

17th December.—Marched from Saramphang to Rongreng and joined Mr. Daly's camp. One or two more fatal cases among the coolies to-day. I hope the change of camp may shake off the disease. The camp at Rongreng is well situated; it is high in a clearance of the sal forests, and the sun shines

on the site the greater part of the day. Water of good quality from the Summessuri* is near at hand. The villagers of Jongmi, Udi, and Sengram paid up their revenue to-day. The Lukma of Jongmi did not however make his appearance, but I have sent for him.

* This name is a Bengalee version of the Garo name Shemshong.

18th December.—Halted at Rongreng. The Garos of Rongreng signified their wish to come in, and said they were between two fires,—the fear of us and of the Dilma Garos, which is very likely true. They declare the

† This refers to what is narrated in Mr. Daly's journal.

J. C. H.

Samandal Garos fired their village.† The villagers of Rongma, Farram, and Dorak came in to-day. They have paid up their revenue to the officer at Farram. They seem to have suffered considerably from being kept away from their villages in the jungles, and they were very poorly clad, even for Garos. A sad accident occurred to-day. A khallasee belonging to Captain Woodthorpe's party went to the jungles to fetch bamboos; as he was returning he fell in a trap set by the Rongreng Garos to kill deer, and the spear of the trap, which is united by a flexible hole, pierced him through the stomach, so that his bowels protruded. . . . The man died in a few hours.

19th December.—The Rongreng Garos came in in the morning and I sent them off to bring in the villagers of Sokodum and Rongribri, and others who are, I hear, anxious to submit. Marched with Captain Woodthorpe to Shemshong via Bangon by a different road from that followed by Major Austen and self. Captain Woodthorpe was able to set up his plane-table several times en route, and sketched in a considerable amount of new ground. The coolies arrived from Farram last evening and brought up rice—100 maunds of russud. The road from Rongreng to Bangon was very good; it lay through a splendid sâl forest. From Bangon to Shemshong the road was not so good. I got in

‡ One of the villages which resented the pretensions of the Raja of Shuoshung.

J. C. H.

the villagers of Bangon who had run away from fear of us. The villagers of Shemshong‡ were very friendly, and I found all the women and children in the village, which is the best evidence of the peaceable disposition of the village. As we left the village of Bangon we felt a very severe shock of earthquake, which was accompanied by a loud rumbling sound. The ground shook in an alarming manner, and the trees rocked to and fro as if in a storm; the shock was not such a severe one as we had in Mandul in January 1869.

20th December.—Captain Woodthorpe wanted to follow the course of the Summessuri for some distance below Shemshong, so I procured boats from the village and went some miles down stream with him. The river about there, miles below Shemshong, is much broken up, and there are bad rapids which

§ This is perhaps a mistake. I have ascended very heavy rapids in Burma, and they are frequently navigated in Canada, though there "portages" are often necessary.

J. C. H.,
Commr

would prevent laden boats coming up,§ as suggested by Mr. Daly. The Lukmas of Bangon and Dawa, whom I sent for, came into camp late this evening. The villagers of Shemshong are capital fellows, and turned out most willingly with their boats, &c. There are great numbers of wild elephants near here, and as there is a good deal of level ground, this would be a very likely place for koomkee shikar. Sâl timber is abundant near the village. Fish is abundant in the Shemshong or Summessuri near here, and the Garos of the village understand how to catch them, and thus obtain an additional article of diet which is very beneficial to them.

21st December.—Sent my camp by land and went by boat myself with Captain Woodthorpe to Rongreng, where we arrived at 5 P.M. The river between Shemshong and Rongreng is not very interesting. Passed through two párs of Shemshong, one of which is called Achak Jangsio village. This village has paid up its revenue to Mr. Daly. Found all well in camp on my return. Nearly all the russud has come in from Farram. Found the dák has

come in from Turoo; there were a large number of official letters. On marching in from Dilmá to Saramphang, a Nepaulese coolie was reported missing in the evening. I warned all the camp to keep up close, and there was as usual a rear guard to bring up stragglers; but this man must have eluded the guard,

* Or desert.

and probably remained behind to drink some Garo liquor.* One or two of the coolies got hold of this liquor and got intoxicated, and were brought up by the rear guard. It was too late to search for this man that day; but the next day search was made for him by a guard I sent out, but no traces of him were found. It is not improbable he may have fallen in with the party who were returning from the attack on Mr. Daly's camp; and if so, there is every probability he was killed. The Nepaulese are very callous, and are often found to throw themselves down anywhere in the jungles and do all they know to escape carrying their loads. The jemadar of coolies has just reported three coolies ran away from Farram, where they had been sent to carry russud.

22nd December, Sunday.—Busy with correspondence. The villages of Samandal and Bowee came in and paid up their revenue. The village of Rungma also paid up its fine, as ordered by Captain LaTouche.

No. 87, dated Camp Tura, the 4th January 1873.

From—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I beg to report, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that I this morning arrived at Tura after several days' delay made in the hope of obtaining authentic information as to the burning of a godown in the frontier of Gawalparah. The most diligent inquiry having elicited nothing but vague report, I marched here this morning. Simultaneously with my arrival came the first dak received for several days from Captain Williamson, which enclosed a report from Captain Davis's party, received some days before, copy of which is annexed. I also annex a copy of Captain Williamson's diary from the 23rd to the 29th December. I have received a demi-official note dated 30th December, which contains the same favorable information.

2. I would not have fined the people who have submitted for any acts of opposition to us, excepting proved and specific acts of raid into our territory; but it has been done and cannot be recalled, and it does not appear that as regards these independents, so called hitherto, that any advantage could result from further inquiry. Inquiry will be made, however, into the participation of any who had made allegiance to us who joined them, and some punishment will be awarded.

3. It will be gratifying to the Lieutenant-Governor to observe that there are very few villages still outstanding who have not as yet been visited; of the successful achievement of these I think there can be no doubt. As far as known to me, I think they are of no consequence and will submit as soon as visited. They appear all to be situated well to the west and near Gawalparah, and I believe there is no difficulty whatever in obtaining access to them in the dry season. I have no official report of the proceedings of Captain Davis, but it would seem from all that has come to my knowledge that he has acted with vigor and decision. He appears himself and his subaltern, Mr. Scanlan, to have had fever, which is a great drawback in a campaign; though the disease may not be serious, the bodily work, marching on foot, and reconnoitring, with occasional opposition, is heavy enough for most men. After their labor in a febrile country, they are likely to suffer from a fever attack which prevents them from writing, and when recovered they have early next day to march again. In this view I am prepared to exonerate Captain Davis fully for absence of communication from him. I have heard that a diary from him passed through this station some days back, but it has not reached me yet.

4. Captain Williamson has advocated officially and demi-officially the employment of the police on the making of roads, and, so long as they can be beneficially engaged in that matter, I do not object to the measure; but to me it seems impossible that they should be detained for such business with advantage after the middle of February. The work thereafter, I think, must be remitted to the next cold season, or be carried on by the Garos themselves or other volunteers. I deprecate the idea, which seems to be current, of employing Garos only for this business; they should, in my opinion, be made to work on occasions like the present as far as required, otherwise induced by kind usage to volunteer their labor. From the documents which have been forwarded to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, it will be observed that the Garos have rendered very great assistance to the troops, and great care is needed that they should not be overworked or unduly pressed. Even in Europe, considered civilized, it is well known that in times past men were unduly taxed for forced labor, and the system of forced labor was always a cause of disgust among the peasantry. I think that this is a point very specially to be guarded against, for men willing to render some service continually run away.

5. Coolies have been obtained in the estate of Ranes Surnomoyee of Moorshedabad, on the churs in the east of the Berhampooter, who have been compelled to go up to Tura with loads, and it appears to me that this forced labor has not been judiciously used. There is a great deal too much compulsion, which renders the work disgusting to those employed.

6. The road to Tura has now been made (partly by the labor of the sepays and police forming my escort from Cooch Bihar) easy for bullocks and practicable for carts, from Rohoomaree on the Berhampooter to Damalgiri, only 12 miles from Tura. I have no doubt that with such an assignment of funds as was made for last year (which was unfortunately overlooked by Captain LaTouche, then in charge), in the year 1873-74 carts, bullocks, and animals of all sorts may easily progress from the Berhampooter to the station of Tura for the supply of provisions.

7. With reference to Captain Williamson's proposition, contained in his diary herewith sent, that he should have an increase of 150 police, I beg to recommend its adoption for a time. No doubt the police authorized already may find it difficult to embrace the duties which will be imposed upon them by the submission of the Garos, hitherto called independent, spread over such a large tract of country. It is highly undesirable to call out troops from the regular army. Armed men, trained as police, will be much more easily available, and do all that is required of them at a very much less cost.

8. I very deeply regret the abolition of the police battalions; in my opinion they should have been maintained for charge of jails, treasuries, frontier duties, treasury guards, and a variety of other services, and I think it my bounden duty to express this opinion, which is the result of observation and thought from the day the new organization came out to this hour. I have expressed this opinion before, and only now renew it, the occasion offering. The police collected for this expedition have as yet shown themselves thoroughly efficient, but had to be collected with some difficulty from all quarters of Bengal, and it seems to me alike unjust to the officers and men that they should be so subjected to the performance of military duties for which they can neither expect the honors nor rewards ordinarily assigned to the military. As a matter of fact, the contingent of the Rajah of Cooch Behar and the police sent from Bengal, deputed for the Bhootan Campaign, who underwent all the labors of it, and were exposed to everything that the regular troops suffered, have not received, now eight years after the conclusion of the campaign, the medal accorded to the troops and to them, though in reality they bore the severest part of the duties which were heretofore the lot of the military, and had to maintain posts where they had to meet the enemy, as though they had been regular troops; and His Honor cannot doubt, from the review of my services, I am a competent witness on such a subject.

9. The police, unlike the military, have to leave their wives and children, whom they usually bring now to the places at which they are stationed, and their families, to my knowledge, have been subjected to great inconvenience by the sudden orders to march the men away on two campaigns.

10. I beg to submit Captain Williamson's diary with these observations for the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Diary of the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, from the 23rd to the 29th December 1872.

23rd December.—Busy at official correspondence. There is no news of Captain Davis, except that he is somewhere near Dangken-giri, in the Jirah Doocars. I hope he may arrive soon. I sent a letter to him by the Lukma of Bonigiri, who came in and submitted this morning. Bonigiri is no distance from Dangkengiri. The following paid up revenue to-day:—

	<i>Houses.</i>
1. Amphadamgiri	24
2. Loochulgiri	20
3. Rungalgiri	28
4. Darbat Kullak	20
5. Migadonggiri	24
6. Rungribugiri	40
7. Rongrengiri paid up arrears of revenue	16

Sent off a number of coolies to bring up russud from Farramgiri. Rongrengiri would be a capital position for an outpost. The position is an excellent one, water abundant, and it is central and might easily be connected by a good path with Jirah, I imagine. I ordered the Garos who submitted to-day to clear a path from this to Thappa. When this is opened out we shall have a direct path across the hills.

I shall endeavour to arrange with the Garos to keep this path open at all seasons, when once the line has been cleared and approved by me. I hear the villagers of Dilmagiri have fired their own village. The guard which went for dahs to Kiragiri the other day, found it blazing as they passed through. Some Garos (of Dilmagiri, I suppose) were yelling in the jungle as the guard passed through the village and beyond it, and menaced the constables, but a few shots drove them off, and one of the Garos dropped his shield and spear, which the head constable brought in to camp with him. This was as the guard was going upwards towards Kiragiri. I was in camp at Semsangiri when the guard returned. From what they say, I fear it is true the unfortunate coolie who is missing must have fallen into the hands of the Dilmagiri people, who were smarting under the repulse they received at Rongrengiri, and, if so, he was killed immediately. Parts of a human being were found near the sacrificial altar in the village of Dilmagiri, and a bag like that used by the Nepaulese was found slit up near the place. I shall probably be able to find out more about the man's fate on the return of one or two Luskars who have gone into Tura.

24th December.—The Lukma of Warengiri, independent, was brought in by Thaja Luskar this morning, and he paid up his revenue at 8 per house. This village is situated on the Summesaree river somewhere near Banchamgiri. I sent off Thaja to see to the clearing of the road between the Saramphang Hat and Tura, by a more direct line than that followed by me on my route here, and he reports that the line is now opened nearly to Samandal, so it will be shortly finished. Thaja is a capital Luskur, indeed the best in the hills I think; his word is to be relied on; what he says he does, and he never pretends ignorance. He brought in his brother Thanja, who has long eluded me. I have not seen him since he met me in the fields of Mandalangiri in January 1869. He has always been afraid to come in before.

25th December.—Xmas. day. Sollunga Luskar arrived from Tura and brought in a large dāk of letters. Went up the Semsang river by boat with

Captain Woodthorpe, intending to fix the position of a large tributary of the river which flows in above Saramphang, but about a mile above the hat, our further passage was barred by a small waterfall. The Garos of the village of Bonigiri (lately submitted), whom I sent with a letter to Captain Davis, returned to-day saying that they had delivered it, and Captain Davis was close by, and would camp the night at Saramphang. He curiously sent no reply to my letter, excepting a verbal message, according to my informant, that there was no use writing as he was so close. Possibly the Garos may have invented this; he should have acknowledged the note, to have removed all doubts.

26th December.—Captain Davis did not arrive here after all, and the Lukma of Songsak informed me he was further off than my first informant gave me to understand. I suppose he is visiting villages adjacent to his route, which has delayed him. I was busy at office work nearly the whole day, replying to a large budget of letters that came by yesterday's date. The coolies from Farramgiri arrived in camp to-day with the remainder of the stores. A constable died of fever to-day; he was a man who had been sent from other districts.

27th December.—The Garos of Dilmagiri came in and paid up their revenue amounting to 40, being at the rate of 8 per house for 80 houses. They declared they had nothing whatever to do with cutting up the coolie who strayed from our camp on the march to Saramphang. This they say was done by the villagers of Rungulgiri, who were following us on our march; the man, they say, got intoxicated on some liquor he found in the Rungulgiri village, and then wandered back towards Dilmagiri, where he fell into the hands of the Rungulgiri people, who killed him and stuck his ears up in the pooja place of the Dilmagiri village. The Dilmagiri Garos admit their complicity in the Damakchigiri raid, and that they have five of the heads of the victims. I directed them to go and fetch these skulls, and I shall have them publicly burnt at Rongrengiri. I also fined them Rs. 200. The Luskur of Dilmagiri promised to return within four days with the fine and the skulls. I have directed other villages, who have heads taken in this raid, to surrender them at once to be burnt here, and thus end the feud for ever; and I have inflicted a proportionate fine on all the villages concerned, which I think, under the circumstances, will be sufficient punishment, for it must be remembered that several villages, viz. Bowigiri, Kukwagiri, and Darangiri, have already suffered severe punishment which I inflicted in July last.

The village of Jongmigiri (Dep) which was concerned in the raid, and has two skulls, was to have brought them in to-day, but its representatives not having appeared, I intended to send Mr. Daly to the village to demand their surrender; but Jorah, the Lukma of Neagmandal, begged to be allowed to use his influence on the villagers, and said he would go and try and bring these people in with the heads, and I have allowed him to go. I have news of the whereabouts of Captain Davis to-day; he is in camp at Sokódum. He has succeeded in bringing in 17 villages; he was twice attacked, but appears to have driven off the enemy with loss, and the villages which attacked him have since submitted, owing to the energetic measures he adopted. He expects to reach this camp about the 29th or 30th December. Both he and Mr. Scanlan have been ill, I am sorry to say. There now only remain about 10 villages of small size independent, and these lie towards Bengalkhatta, west of Dilmagiri. Captain Davis's next route will bring him in contact with these villages, and I hope I shall soon be able to report their submission, when the object of the expedition will have been attained.

I set all the coolies in camp to-day clearing the site of the village of Rongrengiri, as on it I shall build a guard-house and godown. Rongrengiri is a most excellent place for a guard, and I think an outpost of 80 or 100 men should be maintained here for the next two or three years, at any rate until we can be thoroughly assured of the reality of the submission of the independent Garos. Rongrengiri is accessible from Doorgapore and Jirah. Supplies of rice could be drawn from Thappa, which is only a day's journey to the

north. The site is excellent, being impregnable on three sides, and easily defended on the fourth; and water is abundant and close by, as the Summes-surée flows under the base of the rock which forms the southern side of the site. The road I propose cutting will run from Doorgapore, *via* Rongrengiri, to Thappa and Jirah; this line is already open between Rongrengiri and Doorgapore, and that between Thappa and Rongrengiri is nearly completed. Rongrengiri has also the great advantage of being near the large Garo hât of Surrengphang, which is only three miles distant. This hât the Garos want to re-open, and Dilmagiri mentioned the matter this morning in conversation. I should imagine that this site would also be fairly healthy, as it is at an elevation of 1,800 feet, considerably higher than Tura, and the surrounding country is high and dry. Nothing would keep the Garos so well in order as a strong post in the heart of the hills, and I would rather have one strong post, strong enough to act in the offensive as well as defensive, than a number of small outposts.

The question of an increase to my district police will have to be considered without delay, now that such a large extent of country has been placed under my direct control. I think I should at least be allowed 300 constables, if my plan of a central outpost at Rongrengiri is sanctioned.

• 28th December.—Mr. Daly and his police have been halting at this place during the week, awaiting Captain Davis's arrival; he has in consequence no diary to submit for the Commissioner.

Sent off the Lukma of Sobukgiri to call in the Lukma of Jongmigiri, who has not yet made his appearance. Sent out a letter to Captain Davis, asking him not to delay his march here, for we are all detained on his account. He seems to have been doing good work, from what I can judge from the scrap of a letter he sent me the day before yesterday; but his having delayed so much on the road, although to good purpose, has prevented my utilizing Mr. Daly's services, for until Captain Davis arrives, I shall not know what places he has visited, and where it is necessary to send Mr. Daly. Had Captain Davis met us here about the 18th, as I proposed, both he and Mr. Daly could have been employed in different directions, and the work Captain Davis is now doing alone, being divided among the two parties, would have been accomplished in probably half the time. Captain Woodthorpe visited Bongongiri and ascended to a peak the Garos had cleared for his operations according to my orders.

29th December.—The building for the police guard I propose leaving at this depôt is making satisfactory progress.

Report from Captain Davis—dated Camp Sookadum, the 24th December 1872.

We arrived here this day. Three or four villages to our west, which I find from a letter from Colonel Haughton received to-day, have not submitted; and as Scanlan is on his back with fever, I leave him here for two days and look up these other villages with 30 men or so. Seventeen villages submitted; a scrimmage with two; one attacked us at night, Dukigiri; one attacked our rear guard and coolies who were leaving Sinal; a few killed in both occurrences—two for certain at Dukigiri. Below is a list of the villages submitted. I was down with fever yesterday, and am not strong yet. We shall be at Rongrengiri in about five or six days.

Villages submitted.

Remgiri.	Mandalangiri.
Dukigiri Para.	Sokadum.
Dukigiri *	Dimbil.
Bolongiri †	Rongrengiri.
Sinal.*	Dulbut.
Yogoguri.†	Baldimgui.
Manda.	Dolbot Dilma.
Grah.	Donel.
Gabul.	

* Burned, and submitted a few days after. † Scrimmages at these places.

No. 15, dated Julpigoree, the 17th February 1873.

From—Colonel J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooh Behar Division.

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 88 of 7th January last, I have the honor to report further on the proceedings in the Garo Hills.

2. The officers have used their best endeavours to save the coolies in their camps from sickness; this is no easy task with persons who are so utterly reckless, specially in matters of diet. The officers themselves have, I believe, with the sole exception of Captain Williamson, suffered from fever or other illness. One officer, Mr. Scanlan, is reported to be in a very precarious state; I myself, though but little exposed, and for a short time in the country, still suffer from fever. This is not probably so much due to any special unhealthi-

Vide Dr. Duke's Sanitary Report to Sanitary Commissioner for last year.

ness of the climate as the vicissitude of temperature to which all entering the hills are exposed—hot sun by day, and, if encamped in a valley, ice at night. This exposure is inseparable from such expeditions as that into the Garo Hills.

3. The information the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor desires regarding timber in the Garo Hills will be collected by the Deputy Commissioner as soon as possible. It appears that owing to the closure of forest operations in the Eastern and Western Dooars by the Forest Department, the Mech timber-cutters have flocked into the more accessible timber districts in the Garo Hills, and at present the timber exports of the district of Gawalparah are mainly from the Garo Hills. A small tax has been levied, and the Deputy Commissioner has been requested to raise this tax to as high a rate as it will fairly bear, leaving due profit to the timber-cutters and to those who take it to market.

4. It seems to me that the Forest Department have hitherto entirely overlooked the object for which it was instituted. This I believe to have been not for the mere purpose of raising revenue to Government, but to ensure a continued supply of timber to the public by avoiding waste. In this division, however, the practice has been to tax timber at a prohibitory rate, as the market stands at present. Recently the Deputy Conservator expressed an opinion to the effect that it was better any amount of waste occurs in private estates than Government forest should be worked without very close supervision. I think I have succeeded in showing him that the Government have as much interest in economizing the timber in private forests as in those reserved by the Government.

5. Whatever stores of timber may exist in the Garo Hills—and I have no doubt that these are very valuable—the utmost circumspection should however be used in managing the property. The soil, if owned by any one, is owned by the Garo people; but they themselves appear to be intruders, from what quarter is not known, who have pushed out "Hazangs" and others now living in the plains. There can be no doubt that the Garos succeeded not only in occupying the hills, but a large fringe of the plains, from which they have been driven back during the last 150 years.

6. Hitherto, since the commencement of the British rule, the Government has not interfered with the cutting of timber in the Garo Hills, and the timber-cutters have only paid small sums, in the shape of presents,* to the headmen in whose district they cut timber. I would

* This is exclusive of the small tax heretofore imposed by my orders on timber passing out of the hills.

recommend that if the Government are pleased to meddle with the timber-cutting in the Garo Hills, and any forest officer is deputed, he should be placed most strictly under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, as the irritation occasioned by the injudicious acts of petty local officers is not

unfrequently a source of great difficulty and discontent, ending sometimes even in rebellion, which, to say the least of it, is an expensive complaint.

7. I very much regret that I am able to give so poor an account of the movements and transactions of the police in the hills. The fact is thus accounted for: I have only received one report from Captain Davis (copy enclosed). It is clear and gives valuable information. Captain Williamson repeatedly complained to me of his failure to get reports from Captain Davis with the northern column. He has however since informed me by demi-official note that he found, on meeting Captain Davis, that officer

It has been later ascertained that all Captain Davis's letters were sent to the central depot at Rongreng, and after long detention there, returned by the native officer in charge to him.

had forwarded* to him journals for five weeks which in consequence of Captain Williamson's movements, and the fact that they were forwarded from village to village by Garos,

who probably did not know their destinations, had miscarried; moreover, Captain Davis and his assistant, Mr. Scanlan, had been constantly ailing with fever: the latter, as already noticed, was reported recently to be in a very precarious state. But these officers have rendered excellent services. Under their auspices Gawalparah is now connected with Tura by a good bridle path, and Captain Davis's party have visited or been visited by every community in the district assigned to him, and he has now, after collecting a house tax at the rate of eight annas per house, as a token of submission to be perpetually rendered, gone on to Tura, there to settle accounts with Colonel Gordon. Captain Williamson will now proceed, as separately reported, to settle the boundary between the Khasi and Garo Hills, in conjunction with the officer conducting the survey.

8. Mr. Daly's party, since the date of my last report, marched across the hills, on the false alarm of a godown having been burnt and constables killed on the frontier of Gawalparah. He has returned to Tura to settle his accounts. This being done, he will retrace his steps to Cachar. From some cause not explained, I have only received one official account of his proceedings. I am aware that Mr. Daly and his companion Mr. Goad have both suffered from fever, and I have little doubt that the absence of reports from them is perfectly explainable. The communities through which the detachment under Mr. Daly has passed, have all tendered their submission, and paid up the revenue imposed, or in addition fines for opposition or failure to discharge the dues they formerly agreed to pay. Captain Williamson's recent return from Tura across the Garo country to Gawalparah has lately been reported by telegram. He found the people everywhere submissive and quiet, and he is at present in the Gawalparah district disposing of a charge of murder on the frontier preferred some months ago, which, from his occupations, he was unable to attend to before. After fixing the boundary between the Khasi and Garo Hills, as separately reported upon, he will return to Tura and hold a general meeting of the chiefs, according to annual custom. He expects that the police (excepting only such a number as may be necessary to retain, as a precautionary measure, in case of reaction, till he has recruited up to the number sanctioned by Government, not as a permanent force, but only till it is clear that no reaction is likely to take place) will be enabled to return to their districts on the 1st March.

9. In the meantime the Government steamer *Koladyne* has been placed at the disposal of Brigadier Stafford, commanding on the North-East Frontier, for his tour round Assam. This service finished, she will take the Bengal Police from the lower districts back to Goalundo.

10. The companies of the 43rd Native Infantry placed on the frontier of the Khasi Hills seem to have done excellent service, although not actually engaged in the field.

11. They have cleared bridle roads from the Khasi Hills, if not altogether as far as, within a short distance of, Tura. At the date of the last report the road had been completed as far as Swangiri, a position well in advance in about longitude $90^{\circ} 34'$ east and latitude $25^{\circ} 30'$ north.

12. I have no doubt that they have proceeded far beyond that. The Deputy Commissioner is instructed to complete the path so as to open easy communications with Shillong. The officers of the 43rd Native Infantry have, I believe, explored the country in all directions round them, and route surveys have been made by the officer in charge, which will prove probably very useful. The detachment has been allowed to return to its headquarters, as there appeared no necessity for detaining it. The exercise the men have had will probably be very useful to them, and I would add that the experience gained by the whole of the police force engaged will probably render them more efficient for like duties in future.

13. The officers of the survey party headed by Captain Woodthorpe appear to have co-operated admirably in the objects of the expedition, and are said to have made excellent progress. The Surveyor-General, however, who himself has had experience on the frontier, is the best judge as to work done, of which he will no doubt receive reports from the officers concerned. It affords me, however, pleasure to record my testimony, based on the reports of the local officers, of the anxiety to push forward their work and the zealous co-operation of the survey officers. I trust that their work, which will prove a very valuable aid in the administration of the country, may shortly be completed.

14. It will be observed from this and other reports that there is now a good bridle road right across the hills from Dalloo, in the plains of Mymensing, through Tura to Gawalparah; another which joins these roads from Shillong to Tura, yet another from the Berhampooter at Rohoomaree to Tura, up which I recently took a nine-pounder field piece on wheels to Tura and back. The Kaloo river has been cleared of snags and logs, and deepened by bamboo groin fences, so that now, about the worst season of the year, canoes carrying 20 maunds can proceed from the Berhampooter to within 9 miles of the station of Tura. The road also has been so improved, that 50 carts and a long string of pack-bullocks now travel from the Berhampooter as far as Damalgiri.

15. My view is, that if the policy heretofore adopted is carried out, the objects of Government will have been fully attained and the Garos rendered peaceable and contented subjects of the British Government. Our policy has been, while using a strong hand, uniformly to conciliate them by all reasonable means in our power. Civilization cannot be introduced in a day, and due consideration must be had to the facts that misrule has been the rule; and that, at any rate from the time of Mr. David Scott to the close of 1866, no efficient measures were taken to bring the Garos into subjection, and furthermore that the British Government did not take efficient measures for their protection from the aggressions of the zemindars in the plains, who had no right or title over the plain country where we first found Garos.

16. In conclusion, I would specially recommend to the notice of Government the services of the officers employed in this business, being either in civil employ, as non-regulation officers, or attached to the police of the regulation and non-regulation districts of Bengal. They cannot look to the rewards and distinctions awarded to military officers in like cases, but they have shared the risks, fatigues, and exposure due to a regular military campaign, and I think are entitled to the recognition of their services by Government.

17. His Honor will be aware that although I myself had considerable acquaintance with the Garo Hills, I declined to propose a plan for the campaign till I had consulted Captain Williamson, whose local experience was greater than my own. I think very much of the success of the campaign is due to the excellent arrangements proposed and carried out by Captain Williamson, and his hearty co-operation in the suggestions made by me for a coercive and at the same time conciliatory policy. He reports that Mr. Cawley, who is permanently stationed in the Garo Hills, has ably seconded him. Mr. Cawley is an officer who had the misfortune on the reduction of the police to be placed in a lower grade.

18. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon has, as far as it was possible for him to do so, most efficiently supervised all the general arrangements, and has provided for the provisions specially required for the police from Bengal. He has also had the duty of winding up the accounts of the police force, which I have no doubt will be effectually carried out. Had occasion required, I have no doubt he would have maintained the character he acquired in the field of Bhootan, when serving under my orders in 1864-65; but as the Garos did not choose to fight, that opportunity was wanting.

19. The energy shown by Captain Davis in preparing the scattered detachments which joined him at Julpigoree for united action in the field, and his subsequent service in the hills assures me that he is a most active and energetic officer. In a very brief period he organized the police collected here, and marched them away to the hills perfectly fitted for a campaign. I regret that the absence of his diaries dis enables me from saying more.

20. The operations of Mr. Daly are very favorably reported upon by the Deputy Commissioner. He made a very rapid progress from Oachar, arriving on the frontier and penetrating the hills before expected. In fact, it was thought impossible he could arrive as early as he did.

21. I have no doubt that Messrs. Goad and Scanlan have done good service; that they have undergone great hardships is equally certain, and I trust that the reports of the officers under whom they served will enable me to do them ample justice hereafter.

22. Mr. Reily, District Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, an officer experienced in the Garo Hills, and enjoying a pension for injuries received, I think in 1865, while engaged against the Garos, has rendered very valuable service at Tura, and has been, from his local experience, of very great assistance to the Deputy Commissioner, though the circumstance of the Garos yielding did not allow him the opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field.

23. I have derived great assistance from Mr. R. Pughe, Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose services were placed temporarily at my disposal for personal assistance. The service having terminated, he has been directed to stay with and assist Colonel Gordon, pending the orders of Government for his future guidance.

24. Under a separate cover will be forwarded a sketch map showing the routes followed by the various officers up to date.

Diary of Captain R. P. Davis, Commanding Northern Column, Garo Expeditionary Force.

Monday, 9th December 1872.—The force under my command, consisting of two European officers, (Mr. P. H. Scanlan and myself,) 1 inspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 8 head constables, 108 constables, minus a guard of 1 head constable and 6 constables sent to guard our stores at the Thappa depôt, left Nibaree this day at 7-30 A.M., accompanied by Mr. Robert of the survey department.

Having marched the whole time through forest jungle, at 8-45 A.M. we reached the river Deyrick, *alias* Dedaram, *alias* Bulbola. We found the water too deep to allow us to cross at the ford, so we proceeded some 300 paces higher up, and after some little trouble crossed the river, which we left to our left. At 9-10 A.M. we came to a slight ascent; after half an hour we made a slight descent and came on very fairly level road; at 10 A.M. we came across a road leading to the north to Susum, to the south to Akaroop, the former said to be a day's journey distant, and the latter only a few hours'. We halted for half an hour at this place, after which we proceeded on our march, and after having gone about one mile we passed a road to our left which led to Akaroop and Rongrengiri, the former place only about an hour's march, the latter one full day's. At 11-20 A.M. we crossed the Rajoong river and saw Gokulgiri about a mile to the west. Halted just outside Gokulgiri at 11-40 A.M. for ten minutes. Proceeded on our march and reached Kamagiri at 1-30 P.M. Kamagiri is situated on the river Deyrick. All the villagers had halted. I had them sent for, and the whole of them returned—men, women, and children. The coolies with the rear guard came in very late to-day, about 10-30 P.M. This is a very long march, and the coolies are tremendously knocked up. Kamagiri village consists of 30 houses. Lukma's name Thisin. Water good and plentiful. Road from Nibaree to Kamagiri good, but rather hilly towards Kamagiri. Kamagiri consists of 30 houses, 10 men, 22 women, and 18 children.

Tuesday, 10th December 1872.—Having made enquiries and found that independent villages Remgiri and Dukigiri were a day's march from this place, also that Rengchagiri had submitted and paid up the revenue, I with Mr. Scanlan and a force of 50 men, leaving the camp standing at Kamagiri, proceeded at 7 A.M. towards the above-mentioned independent villages. We passed through Gokoolgiri which we had passed yesterday, which consisted of 12 houses, 25 men, 15 women, and 12 children, (Lukma's name Chilmil,) and went about two miles further on the road to Nibaree; then turned to the south-east, crossed the Dedaram, *alias* Jenai river, at 8-40 A.M. At 8-50 passed into the clearance of Akaroop village, which lies to the east a short way. At 9 o'clock we reached a "parah" of Akaroop, consisting of 5 houses; the people from this parah had bolted. Proceeded to another "parah" of Akaroop, which we reached at 9-45; we halted here for half an hour; the road from Kamagiri to this place is very fair, but there are numerous ascents and descents. The Lukma of the village "Goran" was with us. The whole of the three "parahs" of Akaroop consists of 54 houses, 72 men, 45 women, and 40 children, all present in this village. At 10-15 A.M. we again started for Remgiri in a southerly direction. We went along a very fair road, but rather hilly, till 11 A.M., when we arrived at the clearance of Remgiri. We were met by villagers on an adjacent hill, who, after a parley with us, conducted us to their village, which we reached at 11-45 A.M., where amicable arrangements were made; the Lukma "Gonjan"

* i.e., for the current year 1872-73, not in advance.

W. J. WILKINSON,
Deputy Commissioner

submitting to the British Government, saying he would pay up the revenue, which he did for one year* in advance. In this village there are three "parahs" close together, consisting of 36 houses, 52 men, 47 women, and 38 children. He accompanied us and led us to Dukigiri. Whilst at Remgiri, a few men came in from Dukigiri. I told them I would visit that village the next morning; they then went away. After making a few enquiries, I was told I could reach Dukigiri by night; we therefore started at 1-50 P.M., and after a march up and down steep ascents and descents, and along a very bad road, half of which was through water, we reached Dukigiri at 3-10 P.M. Found the village deserted, but only some of the property moved away. After sending out some of the Remgiri and other Garos that were with us, they managed to find and bring in towards evening some of the women and three or four of the men of the village, amongst whom was the Lukma "Kinyong." I kept them in custody during the night. About 10 P.M. the village was surrounded by a large body of men (judging from their shouts and the noise they made, I should say there were about two hundred), who pelted stones, &c., at us. We opened fire on them and

kept a vigilant watch, and three times during the night drove them off when they attacked us; no casualties on our side.

Wednesday, 11th December 1872.—This morning, with Mr. Scanlan and fifteen constables, I proceeded some 500 yards or so up the hill, where there were a few houses and where the Garos had been heard during the night, and from where they had been pelting stones. They disappeared on our approach. We took two small guns (iron) from the houses they had been in during the night and returned to camp. The villagers of a "parah" of Dukigiri having a separate Lukma, and who resided about three miles distant, came in to camp saying they had heard the firing during the night, and that their women were frightened and were hanging themselves, and they wanted to submit to Government, I accepted their submission. I call this village Dukigiri-ki-parah. The Lukma of Dukigiri after this said he would submit. I fined the village Rs. 50 for their attack during the night, and told the Lukmas of Dukigiri, Dukigiri-ki-parah, and Remgiri, to accompany me to Kamagiri, where I would receive their revenue for one year in advance, and at 11 A.M. marched for Kamagiri, taking a north-westerly direction direct to Gokoolgiri. The ascents and descents were very great on this road, but on the whole the road was very fair. We halted about one mile south of Gokoolgiri for ten minutes, reached that village at 3 P.M., having crossed the Dedaram river three times; we then proceeded on to Kamagiri, which we reached at 5 P.M. Dukigiri contains 16 houses, 60 men, 44 women, and 35 children. The Lukma's name is Ginjon. Dukigiri-ki-parah contains 18 houses, 45 men, 28 women, and 14 children. The Lukma's name is Lalgiri.

Thursday, 12th December 1872.—Started from Kamagiri *en route* for Gindaparah at 7-30 A.M.; crossed the Deyrick river three times by 8 A.M.; crossed it again at 8-10. At 8-20 we crossed the Shegesin river, which is one of the boundaries of the Kamagiri lands, river running from north-west to south-east. We then after crossing the river entered the lands belonging to Singotalgiri, which village is said to be about three miles to the south. At 8-30 and at 8-40 we crossed the river Deyrick; at 8-50 we reached a road running to the north-west to Jamjoondagiri, which is said to be about three miles distant from this point. The river Chilbura here falls into the Deyrick.

It is not so far from Kamagiri; about 4 miles is the distance I think.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

Tosingbara, Rajeng Lukma's village, is said to be about 5 miles north-east of this spot and about 8 miles west of Kamagiri. Jamjoondagiri lands are on the west of the Chilbura river, and Songotalgiri is south of the Deyrick river at this point. At 9-10 we reached a large clearance, where the Jamjoondagiri villagers had prepared huts for us. We halted for five minutes; at 9-15 A.M. we proceeded on our march; and at 9-25 A.M. we crossed over to the south of the Deyrick river, where we came on to Jamjoondagiri lands; at 9-40 we reached the boundary of Jamjoondagiri and Gindapara lands. From this spot the lands of three villages, Jamjoondagiri, Sungotalgiri, and Gindapara, appear to meet. The Samrenga Joorra divides the lands of the two first-named villages from those of the last. At 9-55 we came across an old road leading to an old Gendapara location; since 9-25 we have come up a very steep ascent, and appear now to be on the top of another ridge of hills. We descended on the other side. At 9-50 came into some of the Gendapara clearances. The road up to this point had been cleared for us. I saw some Garos in the distance and had them caught; they turned out to be the Gendapara Lukma "Songal" and a few villagers. They refused to show the road to their village; after a little gentle persuasion, they pointed out the road and led us to their village, which was totally deserted. The roads had not been cleared, and we came across "panjees" set here and there. We reached the village at 11-30. I fined the village Rs. 25, which I realized, and halted for the night. I ordered the Lukma to send for all his men, women, and children.

This village, although dependent, is not well disposed. I suppose Captain Davis inflicted this fine because he found the road "panjees," though he does not say so.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

to show the road to their village; after a little gentle persuasion, they pointed out the road and led us to their village, which was totally deserted. The roads had not been cleared, and we came across "panjees" set here and there. We reached the village at 11-30. I fined the village Rs. 25, which I realized, and halted for the night. I ordered the Lukma to send for all his men, women, and children.

Friday, the 18th December 1872.—At daybreak the men, women, and children of this village were assembled. I counted 24 houses, 43 men, 18 women, and 18 children. The Lukma's name is Songal. We started at 7 A.M., and cut our road through the jungle eastwards along the top of a ridge of hills; at 9-15 arrived at the boundary of the Gendapara and Katmaclangiri lands; came across a large herd of elephants. At 10 A.M. we halted for 10 minutes at "Rane Jhoora," and at 10-10 A.M. proceeded on our march, and reached Katmandangiri at 11-30 A.M.; villagers, men, women, and children, all present. This village consists of 24 houses, 44 men, 25 women, 26 children. Lukma's name "Gerong." Halted at this village for the night.

Saturday, 14th December 1872.—Commenced to march at 6-45 A.M. in an easterly direction. At 7-5 crossed the Karika Jhoora and came across a road to Akaroop and Rongrengiri. At 7-20, after a very steep ascent, we saw the Bolongiri clearances about two miles off. Having left strong guards with the coolies and baggage to protect and bring them up slowly, Mr. Scanlan and myself with the remaining body of police pushed on to Bolongiri at 7-50; and at 8-5 A.M. we crossed the Jenam river; at 8-10 we met the road to Bolongiri running south, also one running west to the Katmadangiri clearances; at 8-15 we again crossed the Jenam river, where we came on a road leading to Nebaree running in a north-easterly direction, and to Bolongiri south-westerly; reached Bolongiri at 10-30, found the village deserted. This is an independent village. I sent out some Garos to see if they could find any of the Bolongiri men. They returned in about two hours and reported they could find no one. Halted in the village for the night and took the necessary precautions for the safety of the camp. Counted the houses, which amounted to 25, and reckoned, with the Garos and others, that there must have been about 60 men in this village.

Sunday, 15th December 1872.—Started for "Sinal," another independent village, at 6-15 A.M., after burning Bolongiri and destroying about 80 large bales of cotton and a great quantity of dhan. Reached Sinal at 7-50, after numerous ascents and descents over rather a bad road. Summoned the villagers, but they would not appear; burned the village and destroyed large quantities of cotton and dhan, and halted there for one and a half hours. Re-commenced our march at 9-20 A.M., to a village I saw in the distance, but whose name I could not find out. Just as we started, some Garos rushed out of some jungle below the village towards the coolies and baggage. The rear guard stood and commenced to repel them. Mr. Scanlan and myself doubled the police on to the top of a small hill close by, and fired a volley at these Garos and dispersed them. I then, keeping a strong guard to protect the coolies, sent the men into the jungles after the attacking party. After about an hour I sounded the "retreat." The police I had sent out returned, but had not come up with them in the jungles. We then resumed our march at 10-10 A.M. in a southerly direction and came across the clearances of this unknown village at 11-10, after an hour's march over a very bad road "panjeed" and "pitfalled" in many places. We proceeded on in an easterly direction, and at 12-30 came on the village; I halted here for the night and sent out men to call in the villagers. They were unable to find any. This village contained, as far as I could make out, 52 houses.

Monday, 16th December 1872.—This morning I discovered the name of the village to be Jogogiri. Burned and destroyed it, as also a large quantity of cotton, dhan, &c., and proceeded at 6-10 A.M. towards an independent village named Mandah, which lay, as far as I could make out, in an east north-easterly direction. We crossed at the foot of the hill on which Jogogiri was a stream which the Garos call the Chotakisnoi *alias* the Dasing river, and leaving it to our south we proceeded on our march by 6-45 A.M. We had crossed the Chotakisnoi three times. At

This is probably the village known as Sinal Bolong.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

The Garos of this part of the hills, the Nibaree Doora, are among the worst in the hills. These severe measures of Captain Davis have compelled the submission of the villagers.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

As this village, Jogogiri, deliberately attacked Captain Davis, he was right in destroying it.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

9-15 we reached the cultivation of an independent village called "Grab," with the cultivation of Mandah laying about one mile to the south. As we reached this cultivation I sent on Garos to find the Mandah men; they appeared on the top

This village is usually known as Gerraah.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,

Deputy Commissioner.

of a neighbouring hill, and after a long parley they approached us and led us to the cultivation and old village which appeared to have been abandoned for some years. We reached the old abandoned site of Mandah at 11 A.M., and returned to the cultivations (where the villagers evidently lived, as they had their fowls, pigs, cotton, and dham there) at 11-45 A.M., when I halted for the night; the Lukma "Wajan" submitting to our Government. This village contains 21 houses, 35 men, 30 women, 18 children. At 1 P.M., "Songma," Lukma of Gabul, another independent village, appeared, submitted, and paid revenue for his village. Gabul is situated to the south of this, about one day's march distant. The Lukma of "Grab," another independent village, also came into camp and said he would submit. I told him to stay in

I have no doubt that the Lukmas stated the truth, and that they were afraid of meeting with equally severe punishment if they resisted, and were very glad to submit. I think on the whole the lesson those villages in the Nihares Dooar have had, will have a beneficial and, I hope, a lasting effect.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,

Deputy Commissioner.

camp and I would visit his village on the morrow. Grab lies about three miles north-east of Mandah. These three Lukmas said that they had seen and heard about the burning of the villages of Bolongiri, Sinal, and Jogogiri, and as they had no wish to be served in the same way they had submitted.

I also learned this day that the villagers of Bolongiri, Sinal, Grab, and Mandah, had assisted in the attack on us on the night of 10th instant at Dukigiri. The independent village of Gabul is said by the Lukma to contain 19 houses, 25 men, 33 women, and 20 children.

Tuesday, 17th December 1872.—We started for Grab this morning at 6-10 A.M., having sent friendly Garos to Sinal, Jogogiri, and Bonongiri, and other independent villages roundabout, to inform them that if they did not come in I should visit them and reduce them to submission by force. We reached Grab at 7-10 A.M. Halted for 20 minutes, counted the houses, and then proceeded to another parah of Grab. Halted for 40 minutes, and counted the houses and inhabitants. Both villages of Grab contain 38 houses, 58 men, 74 women, and 56 children. Lukma's name is "Ronghan." I ordered the Lukmas of Mandah and Grab to proceed with me and pay in their revenue at Rongrengiri. At 9 A.M. we started for Rongrengiri. At 10-15 we halted at Reesaparah, a parah of Rongrengiri, for 10 minutes, and counted the houses and inhabitants. I found there were 10 houses, 27 men, 24 women, and 11 children. We again made a start for and reached Rongrengiri at 11-35 A.M.; villagers all present. This day's march was over a good road, though hilly, and had been cleared by the various villages. Halted for the night.

Wednesday, 18th December 1872.—Halt at Rongrengiri. Wrote up diaries and made arrangements for bringing in russud for 24 days from Thappa to this place, where I shall leave a guard over it and proceed to visit a few independent villages near Gabul which lie in an east-south-easterly direction from this.

Thursday, 19th December 1872.—Halt at Rongrengiri. Despatched Mr. Scanlan with a proper guard, &c., to fetch russud from Thappa. Sent out Garos to call in independent villages. A Lukma named "Bijit," from an independent village named Mandalangiri, came in and submitted this morning. I accepted his submission, and told

Mandalangiri is close to Dilmagiri, which my column passed through

W. J. WILLIAMSON,

Deputy Commissioner

him to fetch his revenue and call in other independent villages. Attached are tables showing marches made and villages visited, &c., showing supposed number of inhabitants, &c.

Owing to there being a large number of independent villages just off my route, I have been unable to keep to the route proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, but shall adhere to it in the main points. I sent two constables to Goalparah for treatment, as they were a clog on my movements,

one suffering from liver, the other from chest or lung complaint. The roads we have passed over could be made passable for four-footed animals at a very little expense.

Diary closed and despatched *via* Thappa.

R. P. DAVIS, *Captain*,

Commndg. Northern Column, Garo Expeditionary Force.

CAMP RONGRENGIRI, GARO HILLS,
19th December 1872.

Table showing Distances marched by Captain Davis's Force.

Date.	From.	To.	Time on march.	Miles marched.	REMARKS.
9th	Neebaree	Kamagiri	H. M. 5 50	16	Captain Davis reached Rongrengiri on the 17th; had he come on to this place as I directed him, he would have been here by the 21st; a great waste of time has occurred by his not carrying out my instructions.
10th	Kamagiri	Dukigiri	5 35	10	
11th	Dukigiri	Kamagiri	5 30	14	
12th	Kamagiri	Gendapara	4 0	10	
13th	Gendapara	Katmadamgiri	4 20	10	
14th	Katmadamgiri	Bolongiri	3 30	9½	
15th	Bolongiri	Jogogiri	3 55	10	
16th	Jogogiri	Mandah	4 50	11½	
17th	Mandah	Rongrengiri	4 20	12½	
18th & 19th	Halt at Rongrengiri				

Table showing Villages and those submitted, &c., &c., to Captain Davis.

Village.	Name of Luckma.	Houses	Men.	Women.	Children.	Dependent or independent.	REMARKS.
Kamagiri	Teesin	30	40	22	18	Dependent	Submitted on the 10th and 11th December 1872.
Gokulgiri	Chilmil	12	25	15	12	Ditto	
Akaroop	Gonjan	51	73	45	40	Ditto	
Rongri	Gonjan	38	52	47	38	Independent	
Dukigiri	Gujon	10	60	42	35	Ditto	
Dukigiri Keparah	Kuljun	18	35	22	14	Ditto	
Genduparah	Songul	24	43	18	13	Dependent	These three villages were burned by me. I may perhaps have counted in some houses that should not be so.
Katmadamgiri	Girong	24	44	25	26	Ditto	
Bolongiri		25				Independent	
Sinal		56				Ditto	
Jogogiri		52				Ditto	
Mandah	Wajan	21	35	30	18	Ditto	Submitted on 16th and 19th. The two latter not yet visited.
Grah	Ronglean	38	54	74	56	Ditto	
Gahul	Songna	19	35	33	20	Ditto	
Mandalangiri	Bajit	17	Not known for certain.			Ditto	
Rossa Para	Kattek	10	27	24	11	Dependent	Para of Rongrengiri no separate Luckma.

Captain Davis makes no mention of the amount of revenue he has collected in the Hâts. He will give further details when we reach.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 23, dated Jûlpigoree, the 12th February 1873.

Memo. by—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with observations that the whole of the neighbouring zemindars have rendered most zealous assistance; but it is only fair that it should be remembered the great body of coolies, over 700 in number, employed in carrying provision, &c., making roads, clearing the rivers, are hill-men sent from this quarter, more than two hundred of whom had been engaged in the "Lushai" expedition from this quarter; also several elephants were detached; and Cooch Behar has contributed 100 pack-bullocks and 50 carts to travel over roads over which a cart never before passed, for the purpose of storing provisions to supply the garrisons during the coming rainy season.

No. D, dated Goalparah, the 5th February 1873.

From—CAPTAIN W. J. WILLIAMSON, Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills,
To—The Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

THERE is one point on which I omitted to touch in my report on the Garo expedition, and that is the cordial assistance rendered by several of the zemindars of the neighbouring districts.

2. Most conspicuous among these native gentlemen has been Rai Prithi Ram Choudhari, Bahadoor, the zemindar of Mechparah, who contributed very greatly to the success of Captain Davis's column by the cordial manner in which he responded to the calls made on him for russud and coolies. He stored russud at the depôts of Tickri Killah, Nibari, and Thappa, and assisted Captain Davis with a large body of coolies, who have done most excellent service throughout the campaign. This gentleman is always foremost in proffering assistance and in carrying out the wishes of Government to the utmost of his power, and I feel sure that Colonel Comber, the Deputy Commissioner, Goalparah, will endorse this opinion. I trust that his services will meet with some recognition from Government.

3. The Rajah of Sushang also rendered assistance in obtaining some supplies on the southern frontier, and so did the zemindars of Karoibari and Ghollah on the western side of the hills; and the agents of the Rani Surnomoyi, on the Rdomarichar, rendered valuable aid in forwarding the supplies and baggage of the central column to Tura.

4. The estate of the Rajah of Bijni under the Court of Wards, of which Mr. Scanlan is the manager, gave material assistance in forming the depôt at Cabul; and my thanks are due to these gentlemen for the effort they made to promote the success of the expedition.

5. The principal difficulty was supply, and this was successfully overcome by the establishment of several depôts, many of which, indeed the greater number, were situated close to or in the Gawalparah district, and it is to Colonel Comber's management, assisted as he was by the zemindars of his district, that these depôts, on which so much depended, were efficiently maintained. Colonel Haughton is well aware of the demands that were made on the Goalparah district, and will be able thoroughly to appreciate the assistance Colonel Comber, his subordinates, and the zemindars, have given to the officers of the expedition.

Dated Tura, the 22nd January 1873

Demi-official from—Capt W. J. WILLIAMSON, Deputy Commr, Garo Hills,
To—A. MACKENZIE, Esq, Offg Secy. to the Govt of Bengal, Judicial Dept.

I HAVE just received your letter of the 17th, and was much gratified to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased with the results of the expedition. Mr Daly has finished the work I gave him, and has visited the villages remaining independent at the time of my last letter to you. The independence of the Garos is *entirely* at an end now. The survey has been carried through the western hills, and the blank in the map is entirely filled in. I do not think the Garos will give us any more trouble, and their submission I believe to be real and lasting; but as you say, we must not at first rely on it too much; I have therefore recommended that this police be raised to 300 men, which has been sanctioned, and the establishment of a strong outpost at Rongrengiri, near Dilmagiri; and I leave for the interior to-morrow, and shall, when in camp, seek for a suitable place in the Niburi Doar, for another outpost: but perhaps I may be able to look after this part of the newly acquired country without a guard, as I shall have now a strong body of police at Tura to move on the least symptoms of any unquiet. I have cut a capital path across the hills from Durgapur in Mymensing and Jirah in Goalparah. I have joined Tura and Nibari by a path, also Tura and Rongrengiri and Dawa. The 43rd Native Infantry cut a path as far as Swangiri, near the Khasi Hills (marked in the map), and there now only remain 12 miles more to be cut between Dawa and Swangiri to join Tura and Shillong by a good bridle path. I made the Garos cut all these paths, and I have insisted, as a mark of submission, that they always keep them open.

Captains Davis and Daly are working round on their respective routes to Rongrengiri. On their arrival there I have directed them to proceed to Tura, where the whole force will assemble prior to making arrangements for sending the men back to their districts.

I leave to-morrow to visit the Nibari Dooar and the newly acquired villages in that direction, to inspect the new lines of road that have been cleared, and to see to the appointment of Luskurs and Lukmas over the tracts that have lately submitted. I expect to be away from Tura about a fortnight or three weeks.

When I have done the above business, I hope to dispose of the Khasi and Garo Hills boundary, which the Lieutenant-Governor is anxious to have laid down. I have also to see to the completion of the survey; and I shall be accompanied in my present tour by Captain Woodthorpe, who is carrying the triangulation through the hills. The Garos have rendered considerable assistance in this work by erecting, under my orders, conspicuous marks on the higher hill-tops.

Telegram, dated the 1st February 1873

From—Julpigoree
From—Commissioner.

To—Calcutta
To—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

WILLIAMSON telegraphs from Goalparah arrival from Tura. He passed through the heart of the lately independent country; found all perfectly quiet. The Garos have cut a fine road from Tura to Nibari in Goalparah; another road from Shillong to the plains of Mymensing is nearly cleared. Police work nearly finished. Police assembling at Tura to close accounts. Survey has made great progress, but is somewhat hindered by fog.

Dated Camp Tura, the 16th February 1873

Demi-official from—CAPTAIN W. J. WILLIAMSON, Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills,
To—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

YOUR two letters of the 1st and 10th February reached me the day before yesterday and yesterday. I have just returned from a tour in the Jirah Dooar, where, as I told you, I was going to inspect the line of road between the central depôt at Rongrengiri and Jirah. I was not so well pleased with the road, as it is circuitous and in parts hilly. I am inclined to think, after an inspection of the newly-acquired country, that it will be the better plan to give up the idea of outposts and trust to patrols, which can be sent out every month, and visit all the important villages, and if there is the least sign of disturbance, I can *myself* be down on the spot in a very short time, and with the police I shall have at my disposal, suppress it in a moment. Outposts take off a number of effective men, who are isolated in spots not over healthy, where there is considerable difficulty in keeping up supplies, and they are generally only useful for defensive purposes; and they could not be maintained in this case at a strength equal for offensive and defensive purposes, and I have no officers I could spare to put in charge of them, who could be entrusted with the discretion offensive operations would entail. After much thought on the subject, and after having carefully visited the whole country, I incline to a system of patrols through the country, and this I know was Colonel Haughton's opinion, though in the first instance I was inclined to differ from him. You ask whether I found a better locality than Tura. I know the whole hills now, and I think there are no places so suitable for a station as Tura, so healthy or so convenient in all respects, though I am prepared to admit Tura is not central; but this matters little, as now I know the country; I can reach any village in it in three or four forced marches.

Daly has gone back to Cachar. Captain Davis is in Tura; he arrived with his column a day or two ago.

I will write fully about the forests, population, &c. I have already called on the survey officers to supply me with all the information in their power about the forests, their area, variety of timber, facilities for working, &c.

There are some good ~~old~~ forests in the newly-acquired country, but they will be difficult to work owing to the nature of the rivers, which are often full of rocks and rapids.

Wild elephants are very abundant in the centre of the hills. I claimed both the timber and elephant mehal on behalf of Government in the newly-acquired country. The Garos said, with reference to the latter, they were very glad Government wanted the elephants, as they were a source of constant annoyance to them.

Telegram, dated Garo Hills, the 19th February 1873.

From—Dy. Commr., Garo Hills | To—COLONEL HAUGHTON.

Just returned from tour through Jirah Doar. From examination I have now made of country I am averse to stockades,* and think a system of patrols would be better. All is quiet and going on well. Daly left on Friday for his own district. Davis came in here this morning. I have arranged for the appointment of Luskurs in the new tracts. The change Davis made in revenue arrangements in Damrah Doar† has been accepted without a murmur. I shall proceed in a few days to lay down the Khasi boundary with Woodthorpe. Progress is being made in enlisting new police; one-third of new force has been raised. Cart-road will be passable for carts in a week; the business is concluded, and the police force will be sent to their own districts as soon as arrangements can be made for their transport.

* i.e., outposts.

† House-tax of half a rupee, instead of a number, from a village.

Telegram, dated the 19th February 1873.

From—Julpigoree. | To—Dehree Ghât, *via* Burhee.
From—Offg. Commissioner. | To—His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.

ALL well up to date in Garo country. Williamson and Davis at Tura; Daly gone to Cachar. Business concluded, save laying down Khasi boundary. Garo accounts under adjustment in my office.

No. 652P, dated Fort William, the 3rd April 1873.

From—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1196, dated 1st March, forwarding a copy of a Resolution recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the results of the Garo expedition, together with a copy of the reports on which the resolution is based.

2. His Excellency in Council has perused with much satisfaction the accounts of the progress and completion of the expedition, and desires that the cordial thanks of Government be communicated to Colonel Haughton, to Captain Williamson, and to each of the officers named in paragraph 13 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution of 1st March. The Governor-General in Council desires me also specially to acknowledge the assistance rendered by the detachment of the 43rd Native Infantry. In his letter No. D, dated 5th February, Captain Williamson draws attention to the help afforded by Rai Pritheo Ram Chowdree, Bahadoor, zemindar of Mechparah, the Rajah of Sushang, the zemindars of Karoibari and Ghollah, and by other native gentlemen. To these also the thanks of the Governor-General in Council are very cordially tendered.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE											
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.					
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
BENGAL.													
Western Districts.													
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan ...	16 0	15 0	16 0	22 8	30 0	27 4	22 8	18 0	25 0		
	2	Bancoorah ...	17 8	17 8	18 12	24 0	22 0	...	17 8	17 8	23 0		
	3	Beerbhoom ...	16 0	14 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	19 0	19 0	24 0		
	4	Midnapore ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 0		
	5	Hooghly ...	16 0	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0		
		Howrah ...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	17 8		
Central Districts.													
PRESIDENCY	6	24-Pergunnahs	12 4	12 4	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	8 0	8 0	...		
	7	Nudda ...	16 12	14 8	16 12	29 0	32 0	35 0	17 12	17 12	16 0		
	8	Jessore ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 10	28 0		
RAJSHAHY	9	Moorshedabad ...	12 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0		
	10	Dinapore ...	12 0	11 5	12 0	22 5	22 5	22 5	24 0	24 0	27 0		
	11	Maldah ...	18 0	16 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	25 0		
	12	Rajshahye ...	12 8	14 4	15 0	60 0	...	...	15 0	16 14	15 0		
	13	Rungpore ...	16 1	15 12	20 0	...	...	...	16 1	14 1	14 0		
COOCH BEHAR	14	Bograh ...	18 12	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	18 0		
	15	Pubna ...	22 8	17 8	28 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0		
	16	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0		
	17	Julpigoree ...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	8 0		
		Cooch Behar.*											
Eastern Districts.													
DACCA	18	Dacca ...	12 0	12 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	24 0		
	19	Furteedpore ...	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
	20	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	20 0		
	21	Mymensing ...	9 12	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	25 0		
	22	Sylhet ...	11 0	11 0	12 4	11 8	11 8	13 0	23 0	25 0	24 0		
CHITTAGONG	23	Onchar.*											
	24	Chittagong... ..	10 0	8 0	13 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0		
	25	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0		
	26	Tipperah ...	12 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0		
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*											
		Hill Tipperah.*											
BEHAR.													
PATNA	28	Patna ...	17 0	15 0	23 15	28 0	30 0	31 0	20 0	21 8	...		
	29	Gya ...	16 0	13 8	20 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	12 0		
	30	Shahabad ...	16 0	13 8	20 0	26 0	30 0	39 0	11 0	12 0	14 0		
	31	Tihoot ...	14 0	12 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	21 0	21 0	19 0		
	32	Saran ...	15 0	14 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	15 0		
BHAUGULPORE	33	Chumpanu ...	14 0	11 0	21 0	34 0	37 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	12 0		
	34	Monghyr ...	21 0	19 9	21 0	36 7	35 7	38 6	13 6	13 6	14 7		
	35	Bhaugulpore ...	16 6	13 14	20 3	31 9	...	40 6	13 16	16 6	22 11		
	36	Purneah ...	12 0	10 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	25 0		
	37	Southal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	25 9		
ORISSA.													
ORISSA	38	Cuttack ...	18 6	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	18 0		
	39	Pooree ...	17 6	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	22 5	21 0	23 10		
	40	Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...		
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-West Frontier Agency.													
CHOTA NAGPORE	41	Hasareebaugh ...	16 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 8	12 0	12 0		
	42	Lehardugga ...	16 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	16 0		
	43	Singbhoom ...	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	29 0		
	44	Maunbhoom ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	18 0		
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.													
ASSAM	45	Gowalpara ...	20 0	8 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0		
	46	Gowhaty ...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0		
	47	Darrung.*											
	48	Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0		
	49	Seohaugor ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0		
	50	Lukhipore.*											
	51	Naga Hills.*											
	52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.*											
	53	Garo Hills.*											

* Return not received.

Districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1873.

BY THE SHEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	
24 0	30 0	35 8	31 0	30 0	...	38 0	36 0	32 0	26 8	23 8	20 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	
20 0	20 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	21 4	8 12	9 0	8 12	
24 0	24 0	30 0	35 0	15 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	24 0	24 0	24 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	
25 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	
18 0	15 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	
17 2	18 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 12	20 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	
20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	26 11	26 11	8 14	8 14	9 0	
28 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	21 4	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
22 0	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	8 0	8 8	8 8	
27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	7 5	7 5	8 0	
25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
25 5	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	24 0	...	7 15	8 2	...	
29 8	27 1	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	13 0	7 4	7 4	6 0	
33 12	34 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 0	16 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	
30 0	30 0	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 4	31 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	
13 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	
24 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	
32 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
24 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
26 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	
31 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	
33 0	35 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
26 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	
32 8	32 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	
32 4	32 8	21 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	35 0	24 0	34 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
18 0	19 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 4	22 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	
20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	29 0	...	32 0	29 0	29 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	
22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	
25 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	29 0	33 0	20 0	31 0	29 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
24 8	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	21 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	
19 9	18 9	24 1	...	...	...	33 6	31 5	32 5	35 7	36 7	34 6	8 4	8 4	7 8	
20 3	17 11	25 4	...	...	...	31 9	31 9	35 5	25 4	25 4	29 0	8 3	8 3	8 3	
27 0	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	30 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	
23 0	23 0	27 0	40 0	30 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
32 13	30 3	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 15	23 14	32 0	9 8	8 8	9 0	
35 7	29 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	26 4	26 4	9 0	9 0	8 9	
38 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	
17 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	
17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	
20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
24 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	
26 0	30 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	
26 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	
12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	

Published for general information.

H. J. S. CORSON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 5th April 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 <i>Western Districts.</i> Burdwan ...	April 8th*	.10	Weather hot ...	Cotton and teel withering for want of rain; grain market cheaper.	Fever decreasing; some cases of cholera and small-pox.
	2 Baneeoorah ...	" 5th	Nil.	Hot. There has been some rain in the northern part of the district.	Cotton doing well; other crops are being gathered; a good outturn is expected.	
	3 Beerbhooma ..	" 5th	Nil.	Rain and hail in the south of the district on the 30th March. Dry and hot elsewhere.	Where rain fell it did much good. It is wanted generally.	
	4 Midnapore ...	" 5th	Nil.	Seasonable; cloudy in the mornings.	No change since last week. Prospects of crops favorable.	
	5 Hooghly ...	" 5th	Nil.	Clear and cloudy; warm wind from south-west.	Rain much wanted for ploughing.	
	Howrah ...	" 5th	Nil.	No rain; hot and sultry; strong southerly winds in latter part of week and cloudy sky.	Rain required throughout the district; a very plentiful mango crop expected. The young sugarcane is suffering from want of rain.	
PASCHIM DIVISION.	<i>Central Districts.</i>					
	6 24-Pergunnahs ...	" 8th	Nil.	Seasonably warm, and occasionally cloudy	Nothing to notice. Rain is much wanted.	Cholera still prevailing, but to a mitigated extent.
	7 Nuddea ..	" 5th	Nil.	Hot and windy in the day time.	Rain is much required.	
	8 Jessore ..	" 5th	Nil.	The weather has been generally clear and hot, with strong wind. Cloudy on the 5th.	Rain is much wanted in all parts of the district. In the north it is desired to enable planters and ryots to commence their spring sowings, and to revive the October plants and for the sowing of the aus rice. In the south it is wanted for the boro crop.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorsshedabad ...	" 5th	Nil.	Weather getting very hot; no rain during the week.	The rubee crops still being harvested. Aus sowing has begun in some parts.	No abatement of cholera and small-pox is observed.
	10 Dinagepore ...	" 5th	Very little rain, not measurable.	There was a slight nor-wester in the station on Sunday night, and storms have evidently occurred in other parts of the district. Weather generally seasonable.	Ploughing going on for next year's crops.	
	11 Maldah ...	" 5th	Nil.	Weather close, and threatening at times; wind variable.	Rubee crops being reaped; an average good crop expected. Boro dhan thriving.	A good deal of cholera reported from several parts of the district.
	12 Rajshahye ...	" 5th	A few drops of rain on Wednesday.	Cloudy mornings, clear and hot afternoons, and clear nights; much wind from the east.	Indigo and mulberry plants require rain. The lands are being ploughed for paddy crops.	
	13 Rungpore ...	" 5th	.10	Stormy, with little rain.	Rain rather wanted; sowing going on.	Cholera has appeared in the town; rain is needed for public health.
	14 Bograh ...	" 5th	A few drops.	A good fall of rain to the north.	Rain is needed for ploughing.	
	15 Pubna ...	" 5th	1.54	Warm and seasonable. Heavy storm of thunder and lightning, with heavy rain and some hail, on the 2nd April.	More rain is wanted for the cultivation of paddy, jute and other crops.	

* Telegram of the 8th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1878.				
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling ..	April 5th	2.10	Several very heavy falls of hail and rain with high wind, thunder and lightning.	<i>In the hills.</i> Wheat and barley will be reaped in about a fortnight; both these crops promise a full return. Other crops, viz chota dhan, chota bhoota, phapur, sambah, and cowrie are very young, and are doing well. The hail has not seriously injured any of the young crops which are sowing low elevations. <i>In the plains.</i> No crops in the ground at present, the land is being ploughed.	
	17 Julpigoree ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	Cooch Behar ..	" 5th	1.05	Cloudy on several days. Thunder-storm with high wind and hail on evening of the 3rd instant.	The rain has done good to the roneena, kaon, and aus dhan.	
Eastern Districts.						
Dacca Division	18 Dacca ...	" 8th*	Nil.	Weather cloudy at times; west of district very dry.	Rain much wanted.	
	19 Furreedpore ..	" 5th	Nil.	Weather perfectly dry and sunny; now and then the clouds appear, which only increase the rigor of sun's rays.	The continued drought is retarding the sowings of the present year, and injuriously affecting the growing plants in the low lands.	
	20 Backergunge ...	" 5th	Nil.	Warm	Fair, rain much wanted.	
	21 Mymensing ..	" 5th	0.56	Hail-storm on the 30th March. Weather changeable, but for the most part cool, with easterly winds.	The rain that has fallen has been beneficial, but more is wanted, especially in the south of the district.	
	22 Sylhet ..	Mar. 29th	3.35	Getting hot; constant showers keep the weather cool still.	Boro dhan good; murali sown. Heavy rains have prevented the sowing of the aus and aman.	A few cases of cholera reported in some parts of the district.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23 Cachar ..	" 29th	2.29	Stormy; a good deal of thunder.	No crops Tea prospects very good.	
	24 Chittagong ..	" 29th	Nil.	Fair and seasonable ..	No change since last report.	
	25 Noakhally ..	" 29th	Nil.	Cloudy days, with high south wind at noon. Night clear; temperature hotter than in the preceding week.	Moog, kalai, and khesary reaped and gathered; chullies, onions, &c., progressing favorably	
	26 Tipperah ...	April 5th	Nil.	Weather continues cloudy and unsettled. Rain seems impending, and would be welcome.	Good.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	Mar. 29th	Nil.	Heat increasing day by day; rain wanted badly.	The prospects of tobacco are good. All the hill people are now busy preparing their jooms.	
	Hill Tipperah ...	" 29th	0.46	Generally cloudy and very hot; some rain on the 28th March.	In the hills joom cultivation has commenced here and there. No other change to report.	A few cases of cholera at the station

* Telegram of the 8th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1878.				
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	... April 8th*	Nil.	Weather seasonable, though it would be more healthy if the course of the wind were west instead of east.	Few, if any, crops left on the land, and the harvest has been on the whole a satisfactory one.	Small-pox and cholera cases have not diminished in number, but neither disease has appeared as an epidemic in any part of the district.
	29 Gya	.. " 5th	Nil.	Seasonable	Crops are now out.	
	30 Shahabad	.. " 5th	Nil.	Warm with unseasonable east wind.	Rubee crop has been gathered; wheat, barley and linseed bad outturn; sugarcane and opium good, other crops indifferent.	Small-pox abating
	31 Tirhoot	.. " 5th	Nil.	Growing hot, but still pleasant.	The rubee crops are being cut and gathered, but damage done by the hail which fell on the 7th March 1878 has been very great; still 8 annas crop is expected	
	32 Saran	.. " 5th	Nil.	Weather warm with east winds.	Ruhur is being cut; indigo doing well. Fields are being prepared for cheena.	
	33 Chumparan	.. " 5th	Nil.	Fair weather, hot days, and nights rather cool. East winds.	The prospects continue the same as last week, the rubee crop is being reaped.	
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	34 Monghyr	.. " 5th	Nil.	Fair	Harvest nearly in; crop a fair one	
	35 Bhaugulpore	.. " 8th*	Nil.	Easterly wind the whole week.	Crops turning out well as a rule.	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent here and there
	36 Buxar	.. " 5th	Nil.	East wind	Crop report same as last week, most of the cold weather crops, except wheat and oats, have been gathered. On the whole, they are pretty good. The ground is now being prepared for the bhadoi crops.	Cholera on the increase.
	37 Southal Pergunnahs	.. 5th	Nil.	A little rain at Pakour and Jamtara. Weather generally hot and threatening.	Mohowa not so good as last year. Sugarcane and ruhur good, what little there is of it.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack	.. " 8th*	Nil.	Weather cloudy	Rain wanted.	
	39 Pooree	.. Mar. 29th	Nil.	Cloudy, with a stiff wind	The dabca crop, or the paddy grown with irrigation by lift (private irrigation), is nearly ripe	
	40 Balasore	.. April 5th	Nil.	Warm and cloudy	Ploughing has not been commenced as yet in any part of the district owing to want of rain.	Cholera and fever are prevalent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
41	Hazareebaugh	.. " 5th	Nil.	Dry and fine, but cloudy during the last few days.	Little or nothing now on the ground.	Small-pox increasing.
42	Loharduggah	.. " 5th	Nil.	Dry and very hot for the time of the year.	There is nothing on the ground now. The mohowa crop is rather scanty.	
43	Singbhoom	.. Mar. 29th	Nil.	Very hot and dry	No crops on the ground.	
44	Maunbhoom	.. April 5th	Nil.	Cloudy	No crops are now on the ground; the mohowa crop will be a good one.	

* Telegram of the 8th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.		1873.				
45	Goalparah	Mar. 29th	0.11	Days clear and bright, and nights cloudy generally. Slight showers of rain on the nights of the 26th and 27th March.	Sowing of asoo crop is commenced in all places except Dhoo bree sub-division, where rain is wanted for this purpose.	
46	Kamroop	April 7th	2.01	For five nights there were squalls of wind with thunder and lightning; the days were partially cloudy and warm.	Aus paddy being sown; tea plucking commenced; prospects of season favorable.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	Mar. 29th	0.15	Strong east and north-east winds; frequent thunderstorms at a distance.	Ryots are preparing their lands for aus dhan and sugarcane crops; tea season very promising.	
48	Nowgong	" 29th	0.33	Weather seasonable; occasional smart showers, with some thunder and lightning.	Ground being rapidly brought under cultivation for spring crops. Tea manufacturing already commenced, as the weather has been so suitable to produce flushes on the bushes.	
49	Scebsaugor	" 29th	2.89	The weather was pretty cool and mostly cloudy, with frequent showers of rain accompanied by thunder-storm.	Planting of asoo dhan has commenced.	
50	Luckimpore	" 29th	0.62	Strong wind throughout the week; hail-storm on Wednesday morning. At North Luckimpore sub-division rain on the nights of the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant; on the 14th hail with thunder and lightning; the rest of the days fair and dry.	Lands being prepared only as yet for early rice crop; weather favorable for tea and other cultivation.	District healthy.
51	Naga Hills	" 22nd	0.44	Cloudy and dull with light rain.	The new jooms which should have been fired in the middle of the month have been put back by the cold damp weather, and they are therefore not so forward as they were last year.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 29th	Nil.	Showery	The sowing of potatoes has commenced, and in other parts of the hills the people are busy preparing their rice lands for seeds.	
53	Garohills	" 29th	0.70	Very hazy and warm; occasional strong winds; indications of change to rainy weather.	The firing of jooms still continues.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th April 1873.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from 15th to 22nd Mar 1873.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Mar 1873	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS	
					Inches	Up to date		
BENGAL								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS		Inches	Inches	Inches	1873		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	2 00	29th Mar.	Not received 6th to 15th Mar.	
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	2 15	ditto		
		Culina	ditto	ditto	1 21	ditto		
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	2 28	ditto		
	Bansoorah	Baneerunge	ditto	ditto	0 79	ditto		
		Jehansbad	ditto	ditto	0 88	ditto		
		Bansoorah	ditto	ditto	5 40	ditto		
		Sooree	ditto	Net rec	1 15	22nd Mar		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	Nil	0 80	29th Mar.		
		Tumlook	ditto	ditto	0 91	ditto		
		Gurbetta	ditto	ditto	1 50	ditto		
		Midnapore	Contal { Dy Collr's Office Exe Engr's Office	ditto	ditto	0 43	ditto	
	ditto			ditto	0 17	ditto		
	Hooghly	Hooghly	ditto	ditto	0 90	ditto		
	Howrah	Serampore	ditto	ditto	1 22	ditto		
Howrah		ditto	ditto	1 25	ditto			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	1 80	ditto.	Not received 16th to 22nd Mar Not received 6th to 22nd "	
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	1 18	ditto		
		Alipore { Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1 30	ditto		
		Alipore { Jail	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto		
		Banscerhaut	Not rec	ditto	0 65	ditto		
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	0 61	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	ditto	1 42	ditto		
		Barripore	ditto	ditto	1 39	ditto		
		Satkhernah	ditto	ditto	0 98	ditto		
		Barraekpore	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto		
	Nudda	Dum Dum	ditto	ditto	1 41	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb	
		Kishnaghur	ditto	ditto	1 15	ditto		
		Hongong	ditto	ditto	0 86	ditto		
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	1 70	ditto		
		Chocadangah	ditto	ditto	1 57	ditto		
		Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto		
		Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	0 44	ditto		
		Jessore	ditto	ditto	0 85	ditto		
		Nurail	ditto	ditto	5 18	ditto		
		Jessore	Khoolneah	ditto	ditto	1 05		ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb
	Jemdah		ditto	ditto	0 90	ditto		
	Ragrhaut		ditto	ditto	1 08	ditto		
	Magoorah		ditto	ditto	0 54	ditto		
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	ditto	ditto	1 71	ditto		
		Bamperchaut	ditto	ditto	2 16	ditto		
		City Moorshedabad	0 02	ditto	1 30	ditto		
		Jungpore	Nil	ditto	1 78	ditto		
		Aringunge	ditto	ditto	1 96	ditto		
		Dinagore	ditto	ditto	1 39	ditto		
		Maldah	ditto	ditto	0 74	ditto		
		Banulesh	ditto	ditto	2 12	ditto		
		Natore	ditto	ditto	1 60	ditto		
		Bungpore	Rungpore	ditto	Not rec	1 19		22nd Mar
Bhowanungge	ditto		ditto	1 30	ditto			
Titalya	ditto		1 00	2 20	29th Mar			
Bograh	ditto		Nil	0 81	ditto			
Pubna	ditto		ditto	0 97	ditto			
Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec	Not rec	0 75	26th Feb			
		Nil	0 10	1 54	29th Mar.			
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	ditto	Nil	0 85	ditto		
		Fallacotta	ditto	ditto	1 43	ditto		
		Boda	ditto	ditto	1 49	ditto		
Cooch Behar Tributary State		ditto	ditto	1 46	ditto			
Bhutan Doars		Not rec	Not rec	2 40	15th Mar			
EASTERN DISTRICTS								
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office Hospital	ditto	0 60	1 27	29th Mar	Not received 16th to 22nd Mar.		
		0 80	0 90	1 25	ditto			
	Moonshegunge	0 50	0 61	2 34	ditto			
	Furzedpore	Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	0 26		ditto	
		Furzedpore	ditto	ditto	1 83		ditto	
		Goalundo	ditto	ditto	0 20		ditto	
	Bakergunge	Hurrisaul	0 11	ditto	1 71		ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Mar
		Perorepore	Nil	ditto	1 45		ditto	
		Madaripore	ditto	ditto	0 69		ditto	
		Patookhally	Not rec	ditto	0 10		ditto	
Dowlat Khan		2 10	ditto	2 42	ditto			
Mymensing	Mymensing	0 36	0 15	1 05	ditto			
	Jamulpore	Nil	Nil	1 05	ditto			
	Attoah	ditto	ditto	0 66	ditto			
	Kishoregunge	ditto	0 18	0 96	ditto			
Sylhet	Sylhet	1 87	3 33	5 14	ditto			
	Cachar	Cachar	3 77	2 29	11 02	ditto		
Hylakandy		3 15	Not rec	9 40	22nd Mar			
Koyah		1 86	1 93	6 02	29th Mar			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail	Nil	Nil	0 20	ditto			
		ditto	ditto	0 35	ditto			
		ditto	ditto	0 90	22nd Mar			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamutee Hill	Not rec	ditto	0 41	15th Mar		
		Noakhally	3 48	ditto	4 74	29th Mar.		
	Comilla	0 94	ditto	1 76	ditto			
	Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	Nil	0 58	2 09	ditto		
		Hill Tipperah	0 76	0 46	2 04	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	LOCALITY.	RAINFALL FROM 15th to 25th Mar. 1878.	RAINFALL FROM 15th to 25th Mar. 1878.	RAINFALL FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
PUNJAB.	BHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1878.	
		Patna	Patna	Nil.	Not rec.	1.07	22nd Mar.
	Behar		ditto	Nil.	0.97	22nd Mar.	
	Bach		ditto	Not rec.	0.76	22nd Mar.	
	Gya	Disapore... { Jail	ditto	Nil.	0.51	22nd Mar.	
		... { Cantonment	ditto	Not rec.	0.25	22nd Mar.	
		Gya	ditto	Nil.	1.11	22nd Mar.	
	Shahabad	Nowadah	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.	
		Aurangabad	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0.68	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Arrah	ditto	ditto	1.44	ditto.	
		Sasaram	ditto	ditto	0.06	ditto.	
		Buxar	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
	Sarun	Bhuboah	ditto	ditto	5.50	ditto.	
		Mosufferpore	ditto	ditto	4.40	ditto.	
		Durnangah	ditto	ditto	1.45	ditto.	
	Champanun	Hajipore	ditto	ditto	0.95	ditto.	
		Mudhyani	ditto	ditto	2.75	ditto	Not received 2nd to 22nd Feb.
		Seotamaree	ditto	ditto	2.50	ditto	Ditto 22nd Feb. to 1st Mar.
	Monghyr	Tajpore	ditto	ditto	2.43	ditto	Ditto 9th Feb. to 1st Mar.
		Ohuprah	ditto	ditto	1.99	ditto.	
		Sewan	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Moteehari	ditto	ditto	3.90	ditto.	
		Bettiah	ditto	ditto	3.25	ditto.	
		Purneah	Monghyr	ditto	ditto	1.43	ditto.
	Jagoosrai		ditto	ditto	0.54	ditto.	
Jamooie	Not rec.		ditto	1.23	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Mar.	
Sonthal Fergunnahs	Bhaugulpore	Nil.	ditto	1.00	ditto.		
	Soopool	ditto	ditto	1.67	ditto.		
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.		
ORISSA.	Banka	ditto	ditto	1.07	ditto.		
	Purneah	ditto	ditto	1.19	ditto.		
	Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	0.89	ditto.		
OHOTA NAGPORE.	Arrarah	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto.		
	Deoghur	ditto	ditto	1.09	ditto.		
	Jamtara	ditto	ditto	0.45	ditto.		
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Rajmahal	ditto	ditto	0.20	ditto.		
	Pakour	ditto	ditto	0.40	ditto.		
	Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	1.80	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Godda	ditto	ditto	1.02	ditto.		
	Outtaok	Outtaok { Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	2.40	ditto.	
		... { Hospital	ditto	ditto	2.71	ditto.	
Jajipore		0.30	ditto	0.40	ditto.		
Pooree	Kendrapara	Nil.	ditto	0.60	ditto.		
	Jukutumpore	ditto	ditto	2.37	ditto.		
	Falco Point	ditto	ditto	0.05	ditto.		
Balasore	Pooree	0.35	ditto	1.11	ditto.		
	Khoordah	0.32	ditto	0.62	ditto.		
	Malasore	Nil	ditto	0.92	ditto.		
OHOTA NAGPORE.	Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.		
	Sambalpur	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.		
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail	Nil	Nil.	0.04	20th Mar.	
... { Dispensary		ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.		
Pachumba		ditto	ditto	1.17	ditto.		
Loharduggah	Ranchee	ditto	ditto	1.63	ditto.		
	Palamow	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.		
	Chyebassa	0.13	ditto	2.51	ditto.		
Maunbhoom	Purulia	0.08	ditto	2.16	ditto.		
	Gobindpore	Nil.	Not rec.	1.90	22nd Mar.		
	Goalparah	Goalparah	0.08	0.11	2.19	20th Mar.	
Dhooobree		Nil	Nil.	1.45	ditto.		
Howhatty		ditto	0.23	2.70	ditto.		
Kamroop	Bupettah	ditto	Not rec.	2.29	22nd Mar.		
	Tesopore	0.13	ditto	2.41	ditto.		
	Munkledye	Nil.	ditto	3.18	ditto.		
Newgong	Newgong	ditto	0.38	2.99	29th Mar.		
	Seobanagor	0.21	Not rec.	8.50	22nd Mar.		
	Golaghat	Not rec.	ditto	4.50	15th Mar.		
Seebanagor	Jorhat	Nil	ditto	7.03	22nd Mar.		
	Debrooghur	0.71	ditto	7.45	ditto.		
	North Luckimpore	Nil.	ditto	5.05	ditto.		
Luckimpore	Suddya	0.65	ditto	7.47	ditto.		
	Samooogoodhung	Not rec.	ditto	0.67	15th Feb.		
	Shillong	0.28	ditto	1.65	22nd Mar.		
Kham and Jynteah Hills.	Jaowai	1.40	ditto	5.30	ditto.		
	Oherrapoonjee	2.07	ditto	8.18	ditto.		
	Tura	0.22	0.70	3.02	29th Mar.		
Garohills	Benares	Nil.	Nil.	0.23	ditto.		
	Akyab	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.		

CALCUTTA,
The 5th April 1878.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 30th March to 5th April 1873.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometers.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind.		° in.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Mar.											
	30th	10	29.974	29.993	81.3	76.3	64	S by W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.936	29.964	83.4	71.6	81	S by W	...	...	K	...
	31st	10	29.944	29.969	87.5	76.5	58	S S W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.769	29.787	86.0	80.5	48	S by W	...	...	...	b
	1st April	10	29.905	29.923	85.5	76.8	65	S W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.787	29.765	91.7	80.7	54	S by W	...	...	C	...
	2nd	10	29.847	29.865	87.2	78.3	58	S W	...	...	O	...
	16	16	29.709	29.727	91.0	76.7	49	S	...	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.815	29.833	86.3	79.1	73	S S W	...	...	S	...
	16	16	29.678	29.694	89.5	81.2	68	S	...	...	OS	...
	4th	10	29.748	29.760	87.5	78.5	58	S S W	...	...	CK	...
	16	16	29.691	29.699	91.3	80.4	60	S	...	...	CK	...
	5th	10	29.740	29.753	84.5	78.3	75	S W	...	...	CK	...
	16	16	29.655	29.673	88.5	77.7	64	S	...	...	CK	...
SALON ISLAND.	Mar.											
	30th	10	29.981	29.997	86	78	68	S W	123	...	N	m, soude.
	16	16	29.852	29.858	85	77	68	S S E	152	...	N	m
	31st	10	29.864	29.870	86	78	68	S S W	129	...	C	m
	16	16	29.819	29.825	87	77	61	S S W	140	...	CS	b
	1st April	10	29.887	29.841	86	77	64	S W	148	...	...	m
	16	16	29.778	29.784	85	79	75	S	154	...	KS	m
	2nd	10	29.868	29.874	86	79	72	S S W	122	...	CK	b, m
	16	16	29.743	29.749	81	79	75	S	167	...	C	b, m
	3rd	10	29.834	29.840	86	80	75	S W	159	...	C	m, soude.
	16	16	29.693	29.699	86	80	75	S S W	188	...	KS	m
	4th	10	29.771	29.777	86	80	75	S W	195	...	N	m, soude.
	16	16	29.650	29.654	86	79	72	S	198	...	O	m, soude.
	5th	10	29.769	29.775	85	80	79	S S W	137	...	N	m, o, soude.
	16	16	29.691	29.697	83	79	83	S	161	...	N	m, o, soude.
CHITTAGONG.	Mar.											
	30th	10	29.952	29.945	78	76	80	N	88	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.818	29.809	89	77	58	W	89	...	...	b
	31st	10	29.934	29.926	85	73	54	N N E	87	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.788	29.879	91	71	33	S	79	...	...	b, m
	1st April	10	29.904	29.896	86	76	61	S E	40	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.801	29.893	87	76	58	S W	101	...	...	b, m
	2nd	10	29.810	29.841	86	75	57	E N E	41	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.732	29.824	87	75	61	W	94	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.812	29.801	81	76	67	S E	48	...	CK	b, m
	16	16	29.675	29.767	86	75	57	S W	127	...	CK	b, m
	4th	10	29.779	29.871	86	75	57	S W	58	...	CK, C	b, m
	16	16	29.657	29.749	85	77	69	S	174	...	CK, KS	b
	5th	10	29.704	29.856	84	77	71	S E	46	...	KS	m
	16	16	29.708	29.705	84	78	75	S	88	...	KS, K	w
MADRAS.	Mar.											
	30th	10	29.903	29.938	87	75	55	S E	5	...	...	e
	16	16	29.876	29.908	86	76	61	E by S	8	...	...	e
	31st	10	29.899	29.929	87	75	55	E	9	...	...	e
	16	16	29.880	29.910	87	76	58	E	9	...	...	e
	1st April	10	29.984	29.914	88	77	58	E by N	6	...	...	m
	16	16	29.860	29.890	65	77	68	E	11	...	...	m
	2nd	10	29.901	29.901	88	77	68	E by S	6	...	...	e
	16	16	29.838	29.868	84	76	67	E	8	...	...	cloudy.
	3rd	10	29.903	29.933	88	78	62	E N E	10	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.776	29.806	85	78	71	E by N	9	...	...	e
	4th	10	29.837	29.867	87	76	58	N E by E	12	...	...	e
	16	16	29.718	29.778	76	74	90	N E N	17	0.63	...	cloudy.
	5th	10	29.780	29.810	77	73	81	N by W	12	0.54	...	e
	16	16	29.656	29.686	87	77	61	N N E	14	...	...	cloudy.
CHITTAGONG.	Mar.											
	30th	10	29.887	29.909	86	75	57	S S W	57	...	...	b
	16	16	29.779	29.860	93	73	35	S S W	94	...	CS	b
	31st	10	29.852	29.864	89	71	37	S S W	46	...	O	b
	16	16	29.716	29.827	94	70	25	S W	104	...	CK	b
	1st April	10	29.885	29.867	88	72	43	S S W	52	...	...	b
	16	16	29.780	29.811	93	73	35	S S W	95	...	O	b
	2nd	10	29.857	29.939	87	75	55	S S W	42	...	O	b
	16	16	29.697	29.748	94	76	40	S S W	84	...	O	b
	3rd	10	29.797	29.879	88	77	58	S S W	43	...	O	b
	16	16	29.650	29.781	92	75	43	S	89	...	O, CK	b
	4th	10	29.775	29.857	88	78	62	S S W	61	...	O, CK	b
	16	16	29.618	29.699	94	76	40	S S W	95	...	O, CK	b
	5th	10	29.713	29.785	89	77	56	S	91	...	O, CK	b
	16	16	29.578	29.650	94	75	38	S S W	106	...	O, CK	b
ALYAB.	Mar.											
	30th	10	29.864	29.905	87	77	61	S	26	...	...	b
	16	16	29.846	29.857	85	79	75	W N W	26	...	...	b
	31st	10	29.861	29.882	83	78	71	S E	08	...	...	b
	16	16	29.829	29.844	86	76	61	W	46	...	...	b
	1st April	10	29.849	29.869	89	76	52	S W	07	...	...	b
	16	16	29.803	29.824	86	77	64	W	70	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.806	29.827	87	76	58	N N W	18	...	...	b
	16	16	29.756	29.777	85	76	64	W	76	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.879	29.900	88	76	71	N E	05	...	...	b
	16	16	29.789	29.780	85	79	75	W S W	23	...	...	b
	4th	10	29.871	29.892	86	78	68	W	01	...	...	b
	16	16	29.761	29.761	87	79	68	W	13	...	...	b
	5th	10	29.788	29.790	75	73	90	S E	03	...	...	b
	16	16	29.729	29.752	87	83	83	W	03	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th April 1873.

Month	Date	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometers.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew point	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
April ...	1st	Inches. 29.897	94.7	76.0	188.0	83.7	76.8	72.0	66	S by W & S	...	199.0	...	...	Clear & cirri.
	2nd	780	92.5	76.0	187.8	83.6	77.1	72.5	70	S & S by E	...	203.5	...	...	Clear & cirri.
	3rd	743	94.0	78.5	142.0	84.0	78.3	74.6	74	S, S by W & S S W	...	260.5	...	...	Chiefly cirri.
	4th	678	93.6	78.0	187.2	84.6	77.2	72.0	67	S S W & S	19	271.7	...	...	Cirri & cirrocumuli.
	5th	692	87.0	80.2	120.0	83.0	78.0	74.5	76	S S W & S	25	287.4	...	...	Overcast & strati.
	6th	765	89.7	77.5	139.0	82.9	76.2	71.5	70	S & S S W	..	179.2	...	...	Overcast, strati & cirrocumuli.
	7th	839	87.3	76.6	122.0	80.5	75.5	72.0	76	S by E & S	0.6	88.5	...	...	Chiefly overcast.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days

The max. temperature during the past seven days

The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year

The mean humidity during the past seven days

The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th

Ditto ditto ditto

Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th April

Ditto ditto ditto

... { by lower rain gauge ... Nil
by anemometer gauge ... Nil
average of nineteen previous years .. 0.42
... 1.18
ditto, average of nineteen previous years ... 3.29

GOPHNAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th April 1873.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmanee Division High Level Canal for the month of February 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EX- CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo	APPROXIMATE		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EX- CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weights of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.			Maunder.	Tons.					Maunder.	Tons.														
3	Rice	20	20	1	Iron buckets	15	300	405	14	6	0	0	405	14	6	0	0	492	6	0	0	Private and merchandise.	1,328	3,329	79	1,051	73 13 5
3	Paddy	31	16	6	Do. rails	1,610	1,860	2,691	93	0	6	2	2,691	93	0	6	2	3,146	38	0	4	Government Stores.	2,185	2,390	255	9,148	198 13 10
3	Provision	40	110	1	Wagons	...	...	546	20	1	0	6	546	20	1	0	6	663	7	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Oil, &c.	20	265	4	Firewood	...	...	3,689	132	0	9	8	3,689	132	0	9	8	1,551	23	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Straw	687	208	1	Paint, &c.	25	80	44	2	6	11	3	44	2	6	11	3	36	0	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jaggery	470	2,350	1	Plans	420	160	630	23	9	10	0	630	23	9	10	0	501	9	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gall-nuts	40	200	1	Empty	...	...	...	...	1	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bamboo-mats	40	10	2	Steamer	...	...	2,000	71	23	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,439	30	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bamboo—12,000 in No.	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Passenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68		1,388	3,339	20		3,185	3,300	2,935	355	9,148	198 13 10	88	2,935	355	9,148	198 13 10	88	9,148	198 13 10	88	Private and merchandise.	3,512	5,719	484	10,199	201 11 9	

Tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of February 1878.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER—42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.		Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.		Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.												
		Maunder.	Tons.	Maunder.	Tons.					Maunder.	Tons.																												
43	Paddy	6,012	12,023	...	...	...	56 10 0	0	90	Paddy	6,311	12,622	...	262 4 0	0	15	0	0	195	Local traffic	41,578	940	...	181 9 5												
3	Rice	914	914	...	...	...	4 6 0	0	21	Spices	189,520	9,976	...	147 4 0	0	0	6	0	245	Through traffic	297,308	1,803	75,736	627 8 4												
20	Jaggery	22,710	4,543	...	...	...	28 6 0	0	4	Jaggery	5,615	1,123	...	16 2 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Salt	2,630	526	...	...	...	4 12 0	0	8	Gingelly	25,378	6,314	...	93 0 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gingelly	4,104	1,026	...	...	...	7 8 0	0	3	Giam	158	94	...	4 14 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Black gram	926	741	...	...	...	6 4 0	0	1	Salt-fish	675	51	...	0 12 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Wheat	189	63	...	...	...	0 8 0	0	5	Hide	40,880	4,068	...	59 4 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Oil-cake	351	401	...	...	...	3 6 0	0	1	Kaats	689	97	...	1 2 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Cotton	3,530	353	...	...	...	1 12 0	0	2	Straw	441	1,572	...	7 12 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Boorkee	35	356	...	...	...	0 8 0	0	6	Kharrae	4,175	1,670	...	24 0 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bamboos	25	204	...	...	...	1 0 0	0	1	Hausina	10,240	258	...	3 12 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Stones	81	5,193	...	...	...	8 0 0	0	8	Bricks	314	3,144	...	15 8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Boats including passengers	...	...	...	...	...	7 15 3	3	4	Furwood	14	112	...	1 8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	45 4 0	0	3	Bamboos	2,728	830	...	13 0 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Rafts) 6	Bamboos—4,275 in No.	53	...	...	...	...	3 10 2	2	12	Passengers included—	...	...	...	31 10 4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timbers—9	in No.	18	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	0	75	Empty	...	...	...	124 2 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
186		41,578	26,341	940	181 9 5	6	245	Timbers—3 in No	1 2 0	0											
											297,308	53,479	1,803	75,736	927 8 4	2	15	6	0	449				3,38,786	2,743	75,736	1,194 7 9												

* Tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal during the month of February 1873.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER—42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.					STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.				ABSTRACT.	
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
			Maunder.	Tons.						Maunder.	Tons.									
11	Paddy	1,585	5,007	179	1,531	12 8 3	8	Bricks	192	8,584	306	2,452	21 7 4	26	Local Traffic	1,093	188	1,549	27 4 1	
1	Straw	25	261	9	28	0 10 5	4	Laterite	47	2,935	105	1,466	7 5 6	28	Irrigation Traffic	437	445	4,433	44 9 0	
14	Empty	...	...	...	...	6 13 5	2	Lime	198	960	34	511	2 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bamboos, 7,500 in number.	83	...	...	...	6 4 0	14	Empty	...	...	...	...	13 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Passengers—34 in No. for 8 miles.	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Demurrage of 2 boats	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		1,683	5,268	188	1,549	27 4 1	28		437	12,479	445	4,433	44 9 0	54		2,130	663	5,961	71 13 1	

Tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

COSSEY DIVISION.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of February 1878.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Num- ber of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL EXCLU- SIVE OF TON- NAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mile- age.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL EXCLU- SIVE OF TON- NAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mile- age.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total ex- clusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mile- age.	Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.					Maunds.	Tons.	Maunds.	Tons.											
20	Coal	8,420	2,815	13,950	...	...	Rs. A. P.	2	Portland cement	800	4,000	2,000	...	...	30 0 0	1,086	Local	49,869	4,35,956	5,425	50,042	1,306 7 0
25	Cotton	3,275	55,034	7,775	...	...	44 10 0	4	Planks	600	930	2,125	...	...	13 4 6	10	Irrigation	1,400	4,930	147	2,626	48 14 6
16	Firewood	670	1,014	2,125	...	...	12 13 6	4	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Grain	2,550	5,003	7,650	...	...	35 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Hides and horns	1,190	21,000	3,000	...	...	19 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Jaggery and sugar	1,700	7,273	6,235	...	...	25 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Metal	1,114	36,563	2,900	...	...	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	Miscellaneous	6,993	31,563	33,850	...	...	184 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Oil and oil-seeds	1,847	11,547	4,900	...	...	24 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Paddy and rice	9,120	11,844	19,415	...	...	91 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Picea-goods	756	39,378	8,275	...	...	40 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Thread	1,089	36,196	9,125	...	...	44 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Garden produce	1,065	6,720	4,650	...	...	19 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Pottery	321	276	4,275	...	...	17 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Salt	4,350	18,600	9,400	...	...	58 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Silk and indigo	1,847	126,035	5,475	...	...	32 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Jute	465	1,795	1,100	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Straw	253	83	850	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Tobacco	1,815	11,965	4,775	...	...	25 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Stamp paper	6	11,000	275	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sand	1,025	60	1,975	...	...	21 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Rafis of timbers	...	275	Logs 7	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	102 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
819	Passengers	...	...	no. 9,358	...	...	109 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	...	...	51,475	...	...	368 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous re- venue.	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Police boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,066	Total	49,869	4,35,956	151,925	5,425	50,042	1,306 7 0	10	...	1,400	4,930	4,125	147	2,626	48 14 6	1,706	...	51,309	4,40,886	5,573	53,663	1,445 5 6		

Tolls for same month in previous year were Rs. 1,574-14.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for February 1878.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—3 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EX- CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.										
2	Straw	11 Kahan	23	325	39	Local	...	10,623	251	6,987	48 11 3	Tolls realized from the portion of the ramp No. 1 canal, lying between the Rousarua river and the junction of the Ghowahally extension canal, with range No. 1 canal.— J. C. P. Canal closed during the month for all clearance.
1	Plank	70 in No.	100	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Peels bricks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Passengers, 88 men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Salt	375	1,100	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Tobacco	510	3,000	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Pit coal	1,500	550	2,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cloth	8	1,000	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Stone lime	1,000	1,000	1,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Miscellaneous	255	3,200	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Ditto plates	15	600	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Feed	10	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gauges water	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tent	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		3,573	10,623	7,065	251	6,987	48 11 3	39		2,573	10,623	251	6,987	48 11 3	

N.B.—Tonnage shown above is of the boats and not of the cargo.

CONFAL,
The 7th March 1878.F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd March 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	48,514	25,425 9 6	2,530 19 1	1,36,844 18½	26,584 2 8	2,466 17 7	4,787 16 8
Or per mile of railway	273	163 7 9	14 17 11	811 0	169 13 10	15 11 5	30 9 4
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	• 383,791	2,07,323 13 0	27,254 18 5	1,467,953 36	3,11,505 4 9	28,554 13 11	53,969 6 4
Total for 12 weeks	397,305	3,22,753 5 6	30,585 13 6	1,594,818 14½	3,38,089 7 0	30,361 10 6	60,577 3 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,025½	19,321 0 5	1,771 1 11	190,187 14	33,359 13 5	2,966 6 3	4,787 3 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	243	123 7 4	10 13 7	1,215 0	206 13 4	19 11 10	30 5 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	383,062½	2,49,565 2 1	22,876 16 1	1,618,617 12	3,23,301 13 9	29,094 6 8	53,971 3 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd March 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,794½	1,227 0 0	122 14 0	11,854 0	857 0 0	85 14 0	206 8 0
Or per mile of railway	65	45 0 0	4 10 0	435 0	31 8 0	3 2 0	7 13 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year..	18,559½	13,327 0 0	1,352 14 0	69,075 0	5,710 0 0	571 0 0	1,933 14 0
Total for 12 weeks	20,354	14,754 0 0	1,475 8 0	80,930 0	6,567 0 0	656 14 0	2,133 3 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,464	1,128 0 0	112 16 0	27,383 0	573 0 0	57 6 0	200 2 0
Or per mile of railway	231	40 8 0	4 1 0	978 0	31 0 0	3 2 0	7 5 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	100,943	15,117 0 0	1,511 14 0	315,180 0	6,968 0 0	696 16 0	2,306 10 0
Total for 12 weeks	107,406	16,245 0 0	1,624 10 0	342,563 0	7,541 0 0	754 2 0	2,406 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,386	1,143 8 9	114 4 5	31,357 0	573 5 9	57 4 9	171 9 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	264	40 12 8	4 1 7	759 0	20 7 1	2 0 11	6 3 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	105,218	16,218 0 3	1,531 16 0	333,105 30	6,976 8 9	697 13 1	2,219 9 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	196,946	1,78,189 1 0	15,872 18 4	815,468 30	3,98,681 11 6	36,545 16 6	53,413 14 10
Or per mile of railway	153	135 4 6	13 8 0	636 10	311 7 6	29 11 1	40 19 1
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	12,53,580	1,068,037 1 0	180,403 7 11	8,878,483 10	44,63,001 14 6	4,11,858 10 2	592,361 16 1
Total for 12 weeks... ..	1,420,526	21,41,196 2 0	196,276 6 3	9,693,957 0	4,891,683 10 0	448,406 6 8	644,680 12 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	102,883	1,01,756 14 2	17,577 14 3	584,953 10	2,77,572 10 11	25,444 2 2	43,021 17 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	80	149 12 11	13 14 8	456 10	216 13 8	19 17 7	33 12 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,363,323	21,41,844 13 7	196,239 18 10	9,478,809 20	53,39,153 2 6	507,755 14 2	704,645 13 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JEREBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1878, on 222½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,374	17,616 14 8	1,614 17 7	71,268 0	19,555 14 8	1,792 12 6	8,447 10 1
Or per mile of railway ... ..	..	78 15 2	7 4 6	..	87 8 0	8 0 5	15 4 11
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	58,808	2,06,084 15 10	19,074 9 2	817,730 10	2,51,228 7 8	22,029 5 6	44,105 14 8
Total for 12 weeks	63,182	2,25,701 14 1	20,689 6 9	888,968 10	2,70,784 5 6	24,821 18 0	46,511 4 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,471	15,831 11 8	1,450 6 6	65,974 20	16,531 5 2	1,542 17 6	3,998 4 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	..	70 12 8	6 9 9	..	75 4 11	6 18 1	13 7 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	66,926	2,33,658 7 9	21,418 13 11	903,518 0	2,46,930 10 4	22,635 6 2	44,084 0 1



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 5th April 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE,
 The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
 The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN,
 The Hon'ble F. F. WYMAN,
 The Hon'ble RAJAH JOYKENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
 and
 The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the hon'ble member who had charge of the Bill to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act and the District Towns Act had made it over to him. The clauses of the Bill had been settled, and one or two amendments had been made by the Council. The time which by the Rules for the conduct of Business was required to elapse after the amendment of a Bill in Council, had passed, and it now remained only to

pass the Bill. But it struck him that the clause which he had had circulated as a notice of amendment might advantageously be inserted in Section 2, paragraph 2, line 14, after the words "such commissioners." Hon'ble members would see that the object of the amendment was to prevent any cantankerous person from raising a question as to the legality of the retention of his appointment by some Commissioner under the rule of rotation, and so perhaps causing money to be wasted in litigation. The amendment was so trifling that he should have no hesitation, if the amendment were carried, to apply to the President to suspend the rules in order that the Bill might be passed at this meeting.

[HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that it was not necessary to suspend the rules unless the Bill was materially amended.]

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER then moved that in section 2, paragraph 2, line 14, after the words "such commissioners" the following words be inserted:—

"In case such whole number is not evenly divisible by three, the one-third shall be ascertained by taking the number next below it which is evenly divisible by three, as the number to be divided."

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he would also venture, without notice, to propose an amendment which was not material. It appeared to him that the 8th section of the Bill ought to come before Section 7, inasmuch as the 8th section referred to a specific amendment, and Section 7 related to a general question which affected a number of Acts set forth in a schedule. The consequence of the transposition would be, that we should have the material provision first, and then the general Section 7, which would no longer be divorced from the schedule to which it related, but the latter would follow immediately after. He moved that Sections 7 and 8 be transposed.

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the rules which applied to the passing of Bills were as follows:—

"If, after the settlement of clauses, the Bill differs materially upon any important point from the form in which it was read in Council and published, it may be again published as amended and reconsidered after such time as the Council may order.

"If the clauses are settled by the Council as amended by the Select Committee, the Bill may at once be passed. Otherwise the Bill shall not be passed at the same meeting, but shall be brought forward again at a future meeting, and may then be passed with or without further amendment."

Consequently it appeared that the Bill not having been passed at the same meeting at which it was materially amended, it might be passed at this meeting with or without further amendment. And although in the exercise of his duty he should think that if a material amendment were now made, the motion for the passing of the Bill should be postponed, still, as the rule did not really require it and the amendment now proposed was not of a material character, the Bill might be passed at this meeting.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill, as settled by the Council on the 29th of March, with the amendments just adopted, be passed.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said he might state to the Council that if this Bill should eventually become law, it was not his intention to enforce the elective provisions of the Bill on municipalities that were unwilling to adopt them. He had said that he did not pledge himself that this Bill was in all respects such as to ensure success, but he thought the Council had very materially improved the existing law; and if any municipality should express its willingness to try the elective principle, he should, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the law, enable them to make that trial.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill passed.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said it would be in the recollection of the Council that at the last meeting on which the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses was considered, all the clauses of the Bill and the Schedules down to Schedule E had been settled. At a subsequent meeting he had proposed to bring forward some more verbal amendments in regard to

Section 41, and the hon'ble member on the left (Moulvie Abdool Luteef) had given notice of an amendment in the same section. But Mr. SCHALON had then been unable to attend, and the matter was dropped for the time being. He had now to move that the Report of the Select Committee be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALON said he had now to move the following amendments in section 41:—

In line 13 to omit the words "the collector;"

In line 14 to omit the word "him" and substitute for it the words "the collector;"

In line 16 to omit the words "shall find" and substitute for them the words "it shall be found"

The effect of the alteration would be to make the first part of the section run thus—

"If at any time after the passing of this Act, on inquiry made by the Collector, as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of part III of this Act, it shall be found," &c.

The object of the amendments was merely to bring the wording of this section in accord with the wording of the following Section 41A.

After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF said he begged to move an amendment, that the following paragraph be added to Section 41:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time after the passing of this Act, by a Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct that any embankment not mentioned in Schedule E be included in the said schedule, and the provisions of this section shall apply to such embankment"

The amendment, he thought, was clear enough. But he wished to explain that as in this section there was a provision that after an embankment was included in Schedule E, the Lieutenant-Governor would have power to direct that the same should no longer be included in the schedule, if after inquiry it was found that the maintenance of that embankment was no longer necessary, and also to restore any embankment so excluded, he thought it was but fair to provide that any embankment not now included in the schedule, should hereafter be included, if the Lieutenant-Governor found sufficient reason to include it. As far as the Council had information before them, they had a list of embankments supplied by the Government and the local authorities, in accordance with which the schedule had been prepared. There might be other embankments not included in the schedule, and which, in justice to the parties interested, it might be proper and fair to include amongst these embankments; and he was therefore of opinion that the Government should have full power to include such embankments in that schedule without applying for a further law to amend this Act. For these reasons he thought it was proper that the addition which he had proposed should be made to Section 41.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGHUMBUR MITTER said, so far as any new lines of embankments were concerned, he had no objection to support the amendment. In fact the power proposed to be conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor was almost a necessity arising from the enactment of Section 41 of the Bill. As regards, however, the embankments which were now being maintained at the cost of the State, but would no longer be so maintained when the proposed measure became law, he must, to be consistent with what he previously said on the subject, oppose the amendment. Because as respects such embankments, the head of the executive Government was no other than one of the parties to the matter in dispute, the zemindars who were about to be deprived of the benefits they had hitherto enjoyed from them being the other party, and the amendment if carried would have the effect of investing one of the parties, *viz.*, the executive Government, with the power of deciding the question at issue between itself and the zemindars. He had not the slightest doubt but that the head of the executive Government would be perfectly unbiased in dealing with such questions; but he objected on principle to such an union of the executive and judicial functions in the same person, in cases in which, as representing the public, he was directly interested.

He was well aware that after the passing of the Act with Section 41 preserved *intact*, the jurisdiction of the Civil Court over such cases would at once cease; but as he had objected to the provisions of that section, he must in order to be consistent, oppose the amendment, so far as it affected the question of embankments now being maintained at the cost of the State, but not included in the schedule, though judging from the liberal spirit in which the difficulties involved in the question of the schedule were now being met, such precautions as he was now contending for would hardly be necessary.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it might be necessary to clear the ground somewhat to come to a distinct understanding of the meaning of the provision contained in the amendment. If it was accepted it would not be in the power, and he could assure the Council it would not be the intention of the Government to use this amendment as a means for shutting out any course of action, the hon'ble member on the right (Baboo Digumber Mitter) or any other hon'ble member, might wish to take in regard to embankments not included in the schedule. So far from trying any sharp practice, we had adopted a most honest and straightforward course. We had placed before the Council the fullest information in our hands. We had laid before the Council our private records, which showed exactly what we now kept up. We had shown what we proposed to keep up, and we had shown the very small number of embankments that we did not propose to include in this Bill. We proposed to give the longest time reasonable to enable all parties to make any representations they thought fit, so that the hon'ble member to whom he had alluded, or any other hon'ble member, might say "this embankment ought to be included." It would be for him and other hon'ble members to propose any embankments to be included in the schedule, if they had ground for doing so, and if these were included they would not be directly or indirectly affected by the amendment. The effect of the proposed amendment was that if hereafter it should be discovered that for the public interests it was desirable that the Government should keep up certain embankments, they would be added to the list. It might perhaps be that a case might arise in which the Government was not bound to keep up an embankment, but the interests involved might be so great, and the difficulties of apportioning the costs amongst the parties concerned might be so great, that the Government might be willing to keep it up. In such a case this amendment would enable the Government to add this embankment to the list of embankments in the schedule. His impression was that this amendment would rarely be used for the purpose indicated by the hon'ble member who proposed this amendment, namely to include in the schedule any embankment which had been wrongly omitted.

The arrangement now was to give fair notice to all parties interested to come forward with any embankments which ought to be included in the schedule, and this clause would remain as an additional precaution to enable the Government to add to the list any additional embankments which for any reason the Government might be willing to maintain.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said, he did not think there would be any reason to take advantage of this amendment in view to correct the list of the embankments now proposed to be maintained at the expense of Government. It was proposed that the Bill would be again published for general information, and every opportunity would be afforded to the parties interested to speak out if any embankment which the Government was bound to maintain had been omitted from the schedule. But there was one case in which this amendment might be very useful. The principle of the Bill was that all embankments should be maintained by the persons interested; but it might happen—the case was very likely in Hidgely—that there might be some new embankments which the Government might wish to keep up for the protection of their estates in the late salt line; and it might desire to make public its determination to maintain them solely at their own expense, by entering them hereafter in the schedule. MR. SCHALCH thought the provision was a useful one, and he would therefore support the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said, all the sections of the Bill having now been disposed of, he proposed to go on to the consideration of Schedule. E. On a former occasion he had explained that the principle on which the schedule had been prepared was that the Government would only include in the schedule all those embankments which the Government were bound to maintain. He then explained that they were of three kinds; first, embankments connected with the great Burdwan estate as that estate was constituted at the time of the permanent settlement. And he explained that subsequent to that settlement a contract had been entered into with the Rajah of Burdwan, whereby the Government undertook to maintain all embankments necessary for the protection of that estate, which the Rajah had theretofore maintained at his own expense in consideration of a certain deduction from his sudder jumma. By that contract in consideration of the Government maintaining those embankments, the sum so deducted, Rs. 60,000, was added to the jumma. That was certainly a decided contract, and in accordance with that agreement the Government would continue to maintain those embankments, and therefore the embankments so maintained were entered in the schedule. Those embankments were covered by the entire Nos. 1 to 38 of the schedule as it now stood in the Bill. They covered all the embankments which were required along the Salye, the Roopnarain, and the Damooda and Adjai rivers, and all the embankments in connection with the Burdwan estate. The second class of embankments were those in Hidgely. These formed the subject of inquiry in 1839, and at that time the Government decided that certain embankments should be maintained by the Government. Those embankments had since been so maintained. The Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle wrote, under date the 24th June 1872—

"It appears there are no embankments kept up at Government expense in that division except the first four descriptions of embankments enumerated in the category at page 33 of the committee's printed report, and which the Government have already accepted the obligation of maintaining at the public cost."

These were the embankments, beginning in the schedule with No. 39, with the great sea-dyke extending up to the river Hooghly, a distance of 40 miles, and including the embankments along the rivers which flowed into the Hooghly from the interior Nos. 40 to 54, covering in all a distance of 345 miles 352 feet. These formed the second class of embankments. The third class of embankments consisted of those which were kept up for the protection of stations. The Board in their report of 2nd May 1837, which was before the Council, suggested that such embankments should be maintained by the Government. That suggestion had been accepted, and they had been so maintained. These consisted of the embankments numbered 55 and 56, the old and new embankments, to protect the station of Rampore Beaulah, and the embankment numbered 57, to protect the station of Maldah. In regard to this latter embankment a doubt was expressed by an hon'ble member as to the correctness of the names of the pergunnahs inserted in the schedule. On further inquiry he had ascertained that the actual terminal point of the embankment was situated in smaller pergunnahs lying within the large pergunnah named in the schedule. Therefore, he would first ask for leave that in item No. 57, lines 6 and 8, for the word "Sheershabad," the words "Ameerabad" and "Vatra" should be respectively substituted.

The motion was agreed to.

That disposed of the whole of the embankments in the Bill as it now stood. But since the last occasion on which this matter was before the Council, the Government had taken the subject of the remaining embankments maintained at its expense into consideration. It had been stated that the delay in settling the schedule was due to the fact that the mover of this Bill was himself ignorant of what embankments the Government were bound, and what they were not bound, to maintain. MR. SCHALCH had long ago formed his opinion, and to that opinion he still adhered, that the embankments entered in the schedule now attached to the Bill, were the only embankments which the Government were bound to maintain. There were other embankments which were now maintained by Government, and it was a question how far the Government

though not bound to maintain them, was inclined to do so. In dealing with that question the Government of Bengal had to decide, not only with reference to their own funds and the allotments made to them, but in regard to the funds received from the Government of India for the purpose; and therefore some correspondence had been entered into with the Government of India on the subject. That correspondence had now been completed, and the Government were now prepared to state what further embankments they would undertake to maintain. To lay the matter fully before the Council there had been circulated a note by him on the subject, and with that was printed a statement showing all the embankments which on the latest information were found to be now maintained by the Government, in addition to the fifty-seven items included in the schedule attached to the Bill. It would be found at page 3 of the note that these consisted of four classes of embankments, 1st those in the 24-Pergunnahs, extending to 216 miles 138 feet; 2nd, of a long line of embankments in Moorshedabad, on the left bank of the Bhagiruttee, which extended in connection with certain roads and zemindaree embankments over a distance of 93 miles; 3rd, of an embankment on the Matabhanga river; and 4th, of the Khooly Khal line. Of the 93 miles of the Bhagiruttee embankments 72½ miles were maintained by Government, and the remainder consisted of zemindaree bunds, and roads which served as bunds, the zemindaree bunds forming about 7½ miles. For the reasons stated in the Note he certainly considered that the Government were in no way bound to maintain the Bhagiruttee embankments: the Government were under no engagement to maintain any one of them. But on the other hand the zemindars of the estates in the Moorshedabad district, which were protected by these embankments, agreed at the time of the decennial settlement that they would, according to custom, maintain the embankments within their estates. But however that might be, these embankments not only protected a very large tract of country, but also the important stations of Berhampore and Moorshedabad, and on the whole the Government had determined not only to continue to maintain the embankments which they had hitherto maintained, but also that portion of these embankments, which had hitherto been maintained at the expense of the zemindars.

MR. SCHALCH had yet said nothing about the embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs. The history of these embankments was fully given in the Note of the hon'ble member on his left (Mr. Bernard) and in the letter of the Board of Revenue of the 2nd May 1837 to which MR. SCHALCH had already referred. After much discussion the point arrived at was that the Government should either maintain these embankments, or allow the zemindars to do so, giving for the repairs the sum of Rs. 16,000 which they formerly received from Government towards the expense of maintaining them. Shortly before that time the Government had actually abandoned these embankments, but on this report from the Board they determined that they should retain them. There was no distinct engagement that Government should maintain these embankments. But looking to the fact that they lay along the Hooghly and along the numerous streams of the Sunderbunds, where heavy inundations generally took place, the Government had determined to maintain them. These embankments commenced a little below Garden Reach on the left bank of the Hooghly, went down to north of Mud Point, then went across to the eastward along the Sunderbunds, turning up northwards and came back to Tolly's Nullah. So that the whole of the 24-Pergunnahs lay within a ring-fence formed by these embankments. Of the remaining embankments now maintained by Government, there remained the Katcheckatta embankment on the right bank of the Matabhanga river. This was rather a portion of the works connected with the navigation of the Matabhanga river, but as it was very much in the nature of an embankment, to prevent misconception it was thought proper to bring it into the schedule. There remained of those now maintained by Government only the Khooly Khal embankment. He had annexed to his Note a correspondence with regard to this embankment. And he thought from a perusal of that correspondence the Council would concur in thinking that they were embankments not maintained formerly by the Government, which the Government had not bound themselves to maintain, but which in the year 1869 in consequence

of the heavy inundations of the previous year, had been repaired by Government with the distinct reservation that this concession was not to be held to pledge the Government to maintain them in future. But having got into the hands of the Public Works Department, they had been repaired from time to time. These embankments were not of very great importance, and fell quite within the province and power of the zemindars to maintain, and if it should be found on inquiry that the maintenance of these embankments was necessary, they would have to be maintained by Government at the expense of the zemindars, on the principle on which a very large number of embankments were now so maintained, the embankments in Midnapore, Sarun, and Tirhoot, being maintained in the same way.

The result of the inquiries had been that it was now proposed to introduce in the schedule the embankments numbered from 58 to 93, both inclusive, lying within the 24-Pergunnahs, and he would move accordingly.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. SCHALCH would now move that the Bhagiruttee line of embankments, set forth in item No. 94, be added to the schedule.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought it was necessary that he should explain what might seem an inconsistency in accepting, on the part of the Government, the Bhagiruttee embankments, since in doing so the Government undertook certain duties that were undoubtedly the duties of the zemindars. He had on several occasions expressed his opinion that the zemindars were bound to perform certain duties which they had at the time of the permanent settlement engaged to perform; that they ought to be strictly held to these duties, and that it was contrary to principle, and to the duty of the Government to the people of the country that we should relieve the zemindars of those duties, and impose the expense of performing any such duties on the general tax-payer. It was now proposed to make one limited exception with regard to these Bhagiruttee embankments; the considerations under which the Government proposed to undertake this duty had been to a certain extent explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. The fact was that this was a long line of embankments protecting a very large tract of country. That line was in effect and reality, as it had been shown to be, one continuous line of embankments. It might be described as consisting of three classes of embankments. First, there were the embankments protecting the station of Berhampore and town of Moorsshedabad which the Government was bound to maintain; secondly, there were the embankments of much greater length protecting large tracts of country, which we believed the Government was not strictly bound to maintain, but which for a long time past had been so maintained, and which therefore we were willing to maintain; and thirdly, there were the zemindaree bunds which were to this day maintained by the zemindars. But seeing that these various classes of embankments were in reality, or ought to be, one continuous embankment; seeing that they protected an immense tract of country, not only in the district of Moorsshedabad, but in two or three other districts; seeing that these embankments were of such importance to the country; seeing that it would be a task of extreme difficulty and delicacy—that it would be in fact almost impossible to apportion the cost amongst the zemindars whom it benefited; seeing that the expense of the zemindaree portion of the embankment had hitherto been comparatively limited; seeing that we should be able, by taking over the whole embankment, to shorten somewhat the line, to make it more effective and effectual;—we had thought it consistent with our duty to make this concession to the zemindars to undertake to maintain the line as one continuous line, as a Government line of embankments, and not to charge the zemindars and other holders of land directly or indirectly benefited by the embankments. That was a concession of very considerable importance. That must be done subject to the sanction of the Government of India, who paid for the maintenance of the embankments, and who had not yet been consulted on this point. He hoped that by scientific and careful management the Government would not lose much, whilst the people and the zemindars would be benefited. And with that view this Government was willing to accept this continuous line of

embankment, if the Government of India did not object. He had no doubt the Council would not be unwilling to add it to the schedule.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said the only other embankment remaining was the Katcheekatta embankment, marked as No. 95, in the list which he now moved should be added to the schedule.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said he had to thank His Honor, on behalf of the zemindars and ryots as well, for the spirit of moderation and fairness manifested in meeting the difficulties which the question of the schedule at one time presented. When he last had the honor of addressing the Council on this subject, the difference between the miles of embankments now being maintained at the cost of the State, and those included in the schedule was 535 miles. It had now been reduced to 153 miles, and he had every hope, from the care and attention with which the inquiry on the subject was still prosecuted, that this difference would either altogether disappear, or be satisfactorily accounted for.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH the schedule as amended was then agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved that Schedule F be added to the Bill. The schedule referred to certain embankments in two pergunnahs in regard to which the Government had for many years paid a certain sum to the zemindars towards the repairs, the zemindars being bound to maintain them. It was now proposed that that payment should be continued as heretofore, and disposed of in the manner noted in section 41A. The schedule was as follows:—

SCHEDULE F.—(Referred to in Section 41A.)			Amount of contribution.		
Pergunnah.		District.		Rs.	A. P.
Futtehsingh	...	Moorshedabad	...	1,706	10 8
Rokaupore	...	Ditto	...	1,166	2 0

The schedule was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he proposed that the consideration of the Bill should be postponed for twelve weeks, and directed that the Bill as now amended by the Council be published in every alternate *Gazette* during that time.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved that the time prescribed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract-labour and service, be extended for a fortnight. He said it was well known to the Council that this Bill was placed in his charge but lately, and that the important character of the Bill was such that he considered the Committee had not had sufficient time to make their report. He now asked for an extension of time. But it was necessary to state that the Committee did not intend to make a final report, but only a preliminary one at present. The reasons why the Committee would at present be unable to make a final report on this important Bill were obvious. The amendments proposed to be made by the Bill had two objects in view—the first related to the re-arrangement of the provisions of the Bill in parts, chapters, and short sections, clothing those sections in simple language in order that they might be clearly and readily understood; the second object related to the consideration of a few substantial amendments which were proposed to be made in the existing law. The consideration of those substantial amendments required some time and attention, and it was for the purpose of putting forward the views of the Committee on those substantial amendments that this extension of time was required. It would be found in the end that the substantial amendments proposed had for their object the comfort of the coolies and the protection of their lives. And he thought that instead of doing injustice to planters the Bill would be ultimately found, after due opportunity of maturing the Bill was afforded, to be beneficial to all parties concerned. Under these circumstances he asked for a fortnight's time to enable the Com-

mittee to make their preliminary report, and their report would, amongst other things, contain a recommendation that the Bill as amended by the Committee should be printed in double columns with the columns of the old Bill and the new Bill placed in juxtaposition and published in that form. A fortnight's time was asked for to enable the Committee to arrive at the point above indicated in the consideration of the Bill in reference to the inquiries directed by the Council.

THE HON'BLE MR. COLVIN said, in supporting the motion for an extension of time, he would say, speaking as a fractional part of the Select Committee on the Bill, that if the Council saw fit to grant an extension of time, the best endeavours of the Committee would be used to come to such a conclusion on the main features of the Bill as would enable them to make such a preliminary report as the President desired. And he would say that in so far as the differences of opinion on the Bill and the objections raised by the hon'ble member who usually sat on his right (Mr. Robinson) and himself related not so much to the objects to be attained as to the best means of attaining those objects, he thought it would not be difficult to arrive at a general agreement on the questions at issue, subject to the reservation of similar objections and differences of opinion on particular points and special sections. If the Bill was published in the form suggested with the clauses of the old law, and the new Bill placed side by side, such a publication would, so far as it extended, help those interested in the measure to make a readier and perhaps fairer comparison between the old and the new law, and enable those most conversant with the practical working of the special subjects relating to it to note precisely the points in which changes were proposed, and to say whether in their opinion they were for better or for worse. No doubt a considerable amount of time and trouble would have to be devoted to the consideration of the Bill, and of the numerous papers relating to it before it reached its final stage, but he trusted it would be time well spent, and trouble rewarded with a satisfactory result.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he hoped the Council would think the course proposed was a satisfactory one. It appeared to him to be better not to make two mouthful of a cherry, but in the case of a very large mouthful as this Bill was, he thought it was an easier and more satisfactory way that we should make two bites of it. There could be no doubt that the susceptibilities of the gentlemen interested in tea plantations had been disturbed and excited by the introduction of this Bill. He believed it would be found that the change was not so much a change in the character and disposition of an old friend, as a more satisfactory re-arrangement of his dress. The learned Advocate-General had been good enough to take charge of the Bill, and the Committee had met several times. We had the greatest hope that when all were striving to attain the same object; when the representatives of Government who were fully desirous of promoting emigration, and when those who to some extent represented the great European interests engaged in tea; when men representing different views honestly strove for the same object with the desire of arriving at a conclusion, we might hope that in course of the first few weeks, a great many of the difficulties would be smoothed over, a great many of the differences of appearance which disguised our old friend would be got rid of, and he might be presented in a shape in which he might be received in a more dispassionate and unprejudiced manner than in the dress put upon him on his first appearance. That being so, the course proposed was that on this fortnight being given, the Bill should be amended as far as possible, and then republished, and considerable further time would then be given to those interested, thoroughly to consider the subject and to make such recommendations and representations as they might desire to offer, while the Committee also would he hoped, continue their labours.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday the 12th instant, with an intimation that as that day fell in Easter week, the Council would not be asked to sit unless business actually required that there should be a meeting of the Council.

THE JUTE TRADE

It being desirable to publish periodical reports of the local inquiries of the Jute Commissioners, the following first report of the kind is published.

Dated 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, the 10th April 1878.

From—HAMILTON ANSTATHMER, Esq., and Babu HEM CHUNDER KERR, on special duty to inquire into the production of and trade in Jute in Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

UNDER instructions received from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, we have the honor to submit the following report on jute in the sub-divisions visited by us up to date.

In so doing we for the present confine ourselves to the information we have gathered from the ryots respecting last year's crop and the prospects of the crop of 1873-74.

We shall defer touching on the subject of present modes of cultivation, preparation of the fibre, possible improvements in both, &c., until our final report, to be made when we shall have completed our survey of the principal jute growing districts.

On the 22nd ultimo we visited Baraset, a sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs, in which the description of jute commonly known as *desi* is extensively cultivated.

The total area of this sub-division is about 370 square miles, of which it is estimated that one-sixteenth part was under jute cultivation last year, equal to say 44,770 beegahs; and taking the yield per beegah at an average of three maunds, we estimate that the outturn of jute for the sub-division of Baraset last season will amount to about 134,310 maunds. We examined a number of ryots who had been collected from different parts of the sub-division.

One result of the examination was to put beyond a doubt the fact that the cultivation of jute last season entailed loss on the growers.

With regard to the season now coming on, it is evident that the ryots in Baraset do not purpose to cultivate so much jute as they did last year.

It is impossible to arrive at an idea of the extent of the probable reduction on the cultivation, as one and all of the ryots we examined say they cannot decide how much or how little jute they will grow until the sowing season comes on, i.e., about the beginning of next month.

Should the weather then be favorable, considerably more jute will be sown than will otherwise be the case.

Showers of rain in the commencement of May favour the sowing and growth of jute in the districts near Calcutta.

Of the jute of last season's growth in Baraset, a large quantity still remains unsold in the hands of the cultivators, or if sold by them, kept in stock by the Mahajuns; and from what can be gathered from the ryots, it is probable that one-fourth of the jute, equal to say 33,500 maunds, grown in this district last season still remains to be disposed of.

On the 3rd current we visited Barripore, one of the southern sub-divisions of the 24-Pergunnahs.

It is estimated that about 5,000 beegahs of land in this sub-division were cultivated with jute last season. The description grown is *desi*. Calculating the average outturn of jute per beegah to be 3 maunds, we may put down 15,000 maunds as the amount of jute produced in Barripore last season.

We examined a number of ryots collected from different parts of the sub-division. They stated that it was their intention to cultivate much less jute during the coming season than they did last year, but that the extent of their cultivation depended upon the weather in the early part of May.

They further stated that one-fourth of the jute grown in the sub-division last season still remained unsold. The amount may be estimated at between 3,500 and 4,000 maunds.

On the 7th current we visited Ooterparah, in the sub-division of Serampore, where, owing to the valuable assistance rendered to us by the experienced ~~sonindar~~, Babu Jaykishan Mookenjee, we were enabled to ascertain important particulars regarding jute grown in the district of Hooghly.

The description of jute generally cultivated is *desi*. The approximate area of this district, Howrah included, as taken from the census report of 1872, is 1,424 square miles; of which it is estimated that about one hundred square miles was under jute cultivation last season: this is equivalent to 198,600 beegahs.

The outturn of jute per beegah in the district of Hooghly averages by all accounts $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 maunds; and allowing it to be the former amount, we may estimate the total yield for the district to have been 677,600 maunds.

A number of ryots were examined, and they one and all stated that in their opinion the cultivation of jute during the coming season in the district of Hooghly would be much reduced, but that the amount cultivated would depend upon the weather at the sowing time, *i.e.*, in the beginning of May.

They further stated that a large quantity of the produce of last season still remained unsold: indeed that all who could afford to do so had held back in hopes of better prices.

Ryots from different villages variously estimated the unsold portion of last season's crop to be from one-fourth to even three-fourths.

How far these proportions may be depended upon it is impossible to say at present, but the fact is undoubted that a large quantity of last season's crop still remains to come forward to the market; and estimating it even as one-fourth of last year's outturn, it would appear that about 169,400 maunds ~~are~~ still in the hands of the growers in the district of Hooghly.

On the 8th current we visited the western portion of Jessore *via* Chocadangah, but found that but little jute was grown in that part of the district, the soil not being at all suitable; that what little was cultivated was consumed locally; and that the part of Jessore which produced jute for the market was to the east, north-east, and south-east.

THE TRADE IN SAFFLOWER.

RESOLUTION.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1873.

IN September last, the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was drawn to the growing trade and exportation of safflower from Dacca, and he desired all Commissioners to report on the cultivation of this staple within their divisions. From the reports which have now been received, it is evident that although safflower is not yet an important article of produce in Bengal generally, it is very generally grown for local use and consumption over a great part of the country. From the Behar districts it is observed that there is a slight exportation to Calcutta. The remainder of the western and the central and south-western districts produce enough for the local requirements of the population, but do not export. In the country about Dacca, however, there is a very considerable cultivation and export trade. The principal Dacca dealers report the total outturn as from 15,000 to 16,500 maunds, and that of this about 11,000 or 12,000 maunds are the produce of the Dacca district. The remainder is chiefly from Mymensingh, Tipperah, and Furreedpore. If we may take the average value of the dye at Rs. 60 per maund, the value of the exports from this district would in round numbers be from nine to ten lakhs of rupees, of which from six to seven lakhs represents the outturn in the district of Dacca itself.

2. The cultivation of safflower is said to be largely increasing. The competition which has of late years so greatly increased in consequence of the establishment of European agents in the interior on behalf of mercantile firms in Calcutta, is annually, says the Commissioner of Dacca, forcing up the prices

of every article of country produce. The producer gets larger profits while the merchant or exporter gets smaller.

8. So far as the cultivator is concerned the rise in the price of produce is satisfactory. The growing prosperity of the people in Eastern Bengal is now beyond question and has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government. To the jute trade mainly and afterwards in a much less degree to the demand for safflower and other products this prosperity is attributable, and His Honor would do what he could to stimulate their extension. His thanks are due to the Commissioner and Collector of Dacca for the interest they have accorded to this inquiry.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 12th April 1878.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1878.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	April 15th*	Nil.	Weather very hot	Common teel and other crops in want of rain; grain market unchanged.	Fever decreasing; some cholera and small-pox.
	2 Banscoorah	" 12th	Nil.	Hot	The outturn of sugarcane, wheat, and barley has been good. Cotton and khasla teel doing well.	Some cases of cholera reported to the south.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 12th	Nil.	Hot	Rain is much wanted.	
	4 Midnapore	" 12th	Nil.	Very hot	Rain wanted, but the injury for want of it is not serious.	Sporadic cholera in many police stations, and fever prevalent in the town; the heat &c.
	5 Hooghly	" 12th	Nil.	Clear and close, and very hot winds from south.	Rain very much wanted for ploughing. Sugarcane crops also require rain, and such vegetables as are on the ground.	
	Howrah	" 12th	Nil.	No rain; very hot south winds	The police report that some boropaddy has been sown in low lands in Sankrail. Want of rain is greatly felt.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 15th	Nil.	Cloudy weather prevailing in the early part of the week; passed off without storm or rain. The last two days very oppressive, with hot westerly winds.	No crops to notice. Rain much wanted.	Cholera still lingering, but mortality diminished. A few cases of remittent fever are reported in the sudder subdivision, where intermittent fever is rather prevalent.
	7 Nuddea	" 12th	Nil.	Hot and windy in the day time.	Rain is much required now.	
	8 Jessore	" 12th	Nil.	Clear, hot and sultry the last two days of the week. The barometer has been very low.	As mentioned last week, there is very great want of rain for the spring sowings, the October indigo and the aus crop.	Cholera is prevalent.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 12th	Nil.	Extremely hot. No rain in the district during the week.	Rain much wanted for the spring sowings; boro dhan is in ears in some places.	Small-pox and cholera slightly on the decrease.
	10 Dinagepore	" 12th	Nil.	Weather sultry; clouds on the evenings of the 7th and 8th.	Ploughing going on for next year's crops.	
	11 Maldah	" 12th	Nil.	Very warm and dry, with hot westerly winds during the end of the week.	Rubeo crop almost all reaped, average crop expected; boro dhan thriving; rain much wanted for indigo and for agricultural operations generally.	Cholera still prevalent in many parts of the district.
	12 Rajshahye	" 12th	Nil.	Cloudy mornings, hot and clear afternoons and clear nights.	Indigo is flourishing; lands are being ploughed for paddy crop.	
	13 Rungpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	14 Bograh	" 12th		Dry, hot and sultry...	Rain much needed for ploughing.	Rain much needed for health; a slight shock of earthquake at 3-40 P.M. of the 8th.
	15 Pubna	" 12th	Nil.	Cool in evening and morning, but hot and close during the day. Rain wanted.	Lands under cultivation for amun crops.	

* Telegram of the 15th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	.. April 12th	0.38	Occasional showers with hail.	Same as reported last week. Some of the tea gardens on the Hope Town spur have suffered from hail of last week.	
	17 Julpigoree	.. .. 12th	3.94	Weather cool and seasonable. Repeated storms, and heavy showers of rain.	Ploughing has commenced under favorable conditions.	
	Cooch Behar	... .. 12th	5.97	Frequent thunderstorms and gales of wind with rain and hail.	Good.	
Eastern Districts.						
DACA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	... .. 15th*	0.05	Weather very dry; rain here purely local.	Rain much wanted.	
	19 Furreedpore	.. .. 12th	Nil.	Drought continues with powerful sun.	Sowings of the year are being delayed on account of rain, and the fruit crop is suffering all over the district.	
	20 Backergunge	.. .. 12th	Nil.	Hot	Good; rain wanted.	
	21 Mymensing	... .. 12th	Nil.	Occasionally cloudy, but mostly dry and hot.	Continued want of rain is seriously injuring the prospects of the crops. The boro crop of rice has been fairly good.	Two slight shocks of earth-quake felt on 8th at 1 P. M., apparently from south-east.
	22 Sylhet	.. .. 5th	1.75	Wonderfully cool for this time of the year.	Good. Amun sowings commenced.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23 Cachar	.. .. 5th	0.25	Days fair and nights cloudy; weather cool and pleasant.	Tea-making has commenced.	
	24 Chittagong	.. .. 5th	Nil.	Hot and hazy wind generally from westward.	Chillies, tobacco, and other dry weather crops are much in want of rain, which is also desired for the tea.	Cholera has not yet disappeared, but is not very prevalent.
	25 Noakhally	... .. 5th	Nil.	Fair during the week, cloudy on the 5th April.	Chillies, onions, &c., progressing favourably.	
	26 Tipperah	... .. 12th	Nil.	Very sultry in the early part of the week; very strong breeze from south during the last three days.	Good enough, but rain much wanted.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	.. .. 5th	.02	Strong wind on the 1st and 2nd; cloudy on the 5th; weather very hot and dry; no rain.	The tobacco is nearly gathered. The hill people have begun to burn their jooms.	
	Hill Tipperah	.. .. 5th	0.01	Warm and dry, with occasional clouds; a few drops of rain on Sunday morning.	No important change to report. Rain greatly wanted.	Cholera continues to prevail.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVN.	28 Patna	.. .. 15th*	Nil.	Weather seasonable; strong west winds prevailing during the greater part of the week.	No crops on the ground worth reporting on.	Cases of cholera and small-pox still reported from all parts of the district; but more especially to the east of it in the Barka subdivision.
	29 Gya	.. .. 12th	Nil.	Hot	No crops on the ground.	
	30 Shahabad	... .. 12th	Nil.	Seasonable	Rubee all cut; cheena—the only crop on the ground.	Small-pox in places; cholera at Buxar and Dehri.

* Telegram of the 15th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.	81 Tirhoot	... April 12th	Nil.	Hot west wind prevailing.	The rubee crops have all been cut and harvested. Rice and moong sowing going on.	
	82 Saran	.. " 12th	Nil.	Weather hot with east and west winds.	Indigo is doing well; cheena has germinated; fields are being prepared for the bhadoi crops.	
	83 Chumparan	.. " 12th	Nil.	Hot days, but usually at night east wind.	The rubee crop has nearly all been cut and harvested. The outturn is not expected to be very good.	
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.	34 Monghyr	.. " 12th	Nil.	Fair ...	Harvest nearly in; outturn good.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	.. " 15th*	Nil.	Hot westerly winds since Thursday.	Hardly any crops on the ground now.	Small-pox still bad in Bhaugulpore, and cholera very prevalent to the north of the Ganges.
	36 Purneah	.. " 12th	Nil.	Warm in day, cold east wind at night.	Rain wanted for bhadoi sowing	Cholera very prevalent.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	.. " 12th	Nil.	Weather very hot, strong west winds blowing.	In Rajmchal wheat is said to be very good, and the same is the state of sugarcane in Deoghur; mohowa is everywhere short.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttaek	.. " 15th*	Nil.	Weather hot and cloudy. Rain fell only at Jagutsingapore 0.30.	Rain wanted.	
	39 Pooree	.. " 5th	Nil.	Cloudy.	Want of rain rather complained of.	
	40 Balasore	.. " 12th	Nil.	Hot and close	Want of rain has prevented ploughing.	Cholera almost disappeared, but fever very prevalent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
	41 Hazareebaugh	... " 12th	Nil.	Seasonable. Dry westerly wind.	No crops now on the ground.	Small-pox still prevalent.
	42 Loharduggah	... " 12th	Nil.	Very hot, with strong north-west wind.	No crops now on the ground.	
	43 Singbhoom	.. " 5th	Nil.	Very hot and dry and cloudy since two days.	No crops on the ground.	
	44 Maunbhoom	.. " 12th	Nil.	Warmer	No crops on the ground; the mohowa crop will be a good one.	Cholera and small-pox reported both on the Hazareebaugh and Midnapore boundaries.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
	45 Goalparah	... " 5th	60	Cloudy, with occasional rain. A storm accompanied with strong wind and hailstone on the night of the 4th. Another storm occurred in pergunnah Metchpara on the 27th March, blowing down many thatched houses.	The late rains have been beneficial to assu crops, which are being sown.	There have been a few cases of small-pox at head-quarters of the district.
	46 Kamroop	... " 14th†	2.25	The nights were generally squally and wet, and the days pleasantly cool.	Aus paddy being sown; prospects of tea favorable.	Public health good.
	47 Durrung	.. " 5th	1.93	Temperature very variable, north-east wind during the day, south-east squalls and thunder-storms at night.	Prospects of tea season continue favorable.	

* Telegram of the 15th April received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 14th April received on the 16th.

No.	District	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1878.				
48	Nowgong	.. April 5th	2 35	Weather unsettled, frequent violent storms at nights with heavy rain and hail; days generally clear and hot	The spring aus crops have been sown; the rain that has fallen is beneficial; tea plucking commenced. The rain at nights and hot bright days are favorable to the tea bushes.	
49	Seebastugor	.. 5th	1 43	The weather was pretty cool, being partly fair and partly cloudy, with a few showers of rain accompanied by thunder storms	Aus dhan being sown.	
50	Luckimpore	.. " 5th	0 18	Fine bright weather, rain much wanted. At North Luckimpore weather cloudy and rainy at intervals	Rice land being prepared for dry crop, sugarcane being planted out	District very healthy
51	Naga Hills	.. Mar 28th	0 24	Clear and pretty cool for this time of the year	The new cut jooms have not all been fired yet, but all those for kunees dhan and Indian corn have been fired and sown	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	April 5th	1 02	Heavy showers, with hailstone.	Potato sowing is going on, and rice lands are being prepared for seed.	
53	Garo Hills	.. 5th	2 18	Hazy, changeable, wind gradually increased during the week. Towards night thunder, lightning, and rain, and violent gusty wind on the night of Friday and the whole of Saturday, very heavy rain during last night	There are a few clearances yet unburnt	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th April 1878.

H J. S. COLLIER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from 23rd to 29th Mar 1878	Rain from 30th Mar to 5th Apr 1878	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878		REMARKS	
					Inches	Up to date		
BENGAL								
BUREWAN	WESTERN DISTRICTS		Inches	Inches	Inches	1878		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	0 08	2 08	5th April	Not received 9th to 18th Mar.	
		Cutwa	ditto	Nil	2 15	ditto		
		Culina	ditto	ditto	1 23	ditto		
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	2 29	ditto		
		Raneerunge	ditto	0 62	1 41	ditto		
	Raneerunge	Jehanabad	ditto	Nil	0 88	ditto		
		Raneerunge	ditto	ditto	5 49	ditto		
		Raneerunge	ditto	ditto	1 15	ditto		
		Midnapore	ditto	ditto	0 00	ditto		
		Lumlook	ditto	ditto	0 01	ditto		
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	ditto	0 40	1 80	ditto		
		Contal	Py Collr's Office	ditto	Nil	0 13	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Exe Ingr's Office	ditto	ditto	0 17	ditto	
		Howrah	Howrah	ditto	0 03	0 93	ditto	
PRESIDENCY	CENTRAL DISTRICTS							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	1 90	ditto		
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	1 14	ditto		
		Alipore	Dispensary	ditto	1 30	ditto		
		Russeerhaut	Jail	ditto	1 11	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	0 85	ditto		
		Baripore	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto		
		Kathherah	ditto	ditto	0 94	ditto		
		Barakpore	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto		
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto		
		Kishinaghar	ditto	ditto	1 1	ditto		
	Vuddea	Hongkong	ditto	ditto	0 10	ditto		
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	1 21	ditto		
		Choudanagah	ditto	ditto	1 32	ditto		
		Kooshtia	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto		
Ranaghat		ditto	ditto	0 44	ditto			
Jessore	Jessore	ditto	ditto	0 85	ditto			
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	1 05	ditto			
	Khoolneah	ditto	ditto	1 05	ditto			
	Jendah	ditto	ditto	1 00	ditto			
	Bazirhaut	ditto	ditto	1 04	ditto			
RAJSHAHY	Moorsheadabad	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	0 55	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb	
		Berhampore	ditto	ditto	1 21	ditto		
		Ramporehaut	ditto	ditto	2 10	ditto		
		City Moorheadabad	ditto	ditto	2 10	ditto		
		Junepore	ditto	ditto	1 14	ditto		
	Dinapore	Arinagunge	ditto	ditto	1 14	ditto		
		Dinapore	ditto	ditto	1 14	ditto		
		Maldah	ditto	ditto	0 74	ditto		
		Banikah	ditto	ditto	2 17	ditto		
		Nattore	ditto	ditto	0 10	ditto		
	Bogra	Bungpore	ditto	ditto	1 23	ditto		
		Bhowanigunge	ditto	ditto	1 23	ditto		
		Titalya	ditto	ditto	1 01	ditto		
		Bogra	ditto	ditto	0 81	ditto		
		Pubna	ditto	ditto	1 14	ditto		
	COOCH BEHAR	Darjeeling	Sorgungunge	ditto	ditto	1 19	ditto	
Darjeeling			Telegraph Office	Not rec	2 22	15th Mar.		
Darjeeling			Hospital	1 10	3 68	5th April		
Julpigoree			ditto	1 40	2 27	ditto		
Kallacotta			ditto	1 7	1 00	ditto		
Cooch Behar Tributary State		Boda	ditto	1 60	3 00	ditto		
		Cooch Behar	ditto	1 07	2 51	ditto		
		Bura	Not rec	Nil	2 10	15th Mar		
DAKSHIN		EASTERN DISTRICTS						
		Dacca	Dacca	0 60	Nil	2 00	5th April	
			Dacca	0 30	ditto	1 27	ditto	
			Moonahgunge	0 61	ditto	1 14	ditto	
			Manickgunge	Nil	ditto	0 26	ditto	
			Furzedpore	ditto	ditto	1 83	ditto	
		Backergunge	Goalundo	ditto	ditto	0 20	ditto	
	Burrisaul		ditto	ditto	1 71	ditto		
	Perospore		ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto		
	Madaripore		ditto	ditto	0 39	ditto		
	Patoakhally		ditto	ditto	1 10	ditto		
	Mymensing	Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	2 12	ditto		
		Mymensing	0 15	0 10	1 15	ditto		
		Jamelpore	Nil	1 15	2 20	ditto		
		Atkari	ditto	Nil	0 46	ditto		
Kiehringunge		0 18	0 70	1 40	ditto			
Sylhet	Sylhet	3 31	1 68	9 90	ditto			
	Cachar	2 29	0 37	11 27	ditto			
	Hylakandy	3 31	Not rec	12 90	20th Mar			
	Koyah	1 93	Nil	6 02	5th April			
	Chittagong	Nil	ditto	0 20	ditto			
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	ditto	ditto	0 5	ditto			
	Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not rec.	0 90	29th Mar			
	Banganutee Hill	Not rec	0 03	0 43	5th April			
	Noakhally	Nil	Nil	4 34	ditto			
	Comillah	ditto	ditto	1 78	ditto			
Tipperah	Brahmaubariah	0 58	ditto	2 19	ditto			
	Hill Tipperah	0 46	0 01	2 05	ditto			
Not received 16th to 20th Mar.								

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st Mar. to 30th Mar. 1873.	Rain from 1st Mar. to 30th Apr. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
PATNA.	BEHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
		Patna	Nil.	Nil.	1'07	5th April.		
		Behar	ditto	ditto	0'97	ditto.		
		Barh	ditto	ditto	0'78	ditto.		
		Dinapore { Jail	ditto	ditto	0'81	ditto.		
			Cantonment	ditto	ditto	0'85	ditto.	
				ditto	ditto	1'11	ditto.	
		Gya		ditto	ditto	0'74	ditto.	
		Nowadah	ditto	ditto	0'74	ditto.		
		Aurangabad	ditto	ditto	0'68	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	1'44	ditto.		
		Arrah	ditto	ditto	0'68	ditto.		
		Sasaram	ditto	ditto	1'15	ditto.		
		Buxar	ditto	ditto	5'50	ditto.		
		Rhubnoah	ditto	ditto	4'40	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Mosufferpore	ditto	ditto	1'45	ditto.		
		Durbangah	ditto	ditto	0'95	ditto.		
		Hajipore	ditto	0'10	2'92	ditto.		
		Mudhubani	ditto	Nil.	2'50	ditto.		
		Neetamarree	ditto	ditto	2'45	ditto.		
	Saran	Tajpore	ditto	ditto	1'99	ditto.		
		Ohuprah	ditto	ditto	1'13	ditto.		
		Sowan	ditto	ditto	3'30	ditto.		
		Ohamparan	Moteehari	ditto	ditto	3'25	ditto.	
			Bettiah	ditto	ditto	1'45	ditto.	
	BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	ditto	ditto	0'54	ditto.	
			Bagooneah	ditto	ditto	1'23	ditto.	
Jamoolie			ditto	ditto	1'00	ditto.		
Bhaugulpore		Bhaugulpore	ditto	ditto	1'07	ditto.		
		Soopool	ditto	ditto	1'00	ditto.		
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	1'07	ditto.		
Purneah		Banka	ditto	ditto	1'19	ditto.		
		Purneah	ditto	ditto	0'89	ditto.		
		Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	2'00	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunna		Arrarah	ditto	ditto	1'99	ditto.		
		Deoghur	ditto	ditto	0'45	ditto.		
		Jamtara	ditto	ditto	0'20	ditto.		
	Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	0'40	ditto.			
	Pakour	ditto	ditto	1'80	ditto.			
ORISSA.	CUTTACK	Godda	ditto	ditto	1'02	ditto.		
		Cuttack { Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	2'40	ditto.		
		Hospital	ditto	ditto	2'71	20th Mar.		
	Jailpore		ditto	Not rec.	0'60	ditto.		
	Kendrapara	ditto	ditto	0'60	ditto.			
	Juentsingapore	ditto	ditto	2'37	ditto.			
	False Point	ditto	ditto	0'05	5th April.			
	Poorree	ditto	Nil.	1'11	ditto.			
	Balasore	Khoordah	ditto	ditto	0'62	ditto.		
		Balasore	ditto	ditto	0'93	ditto.		
Bhuddruck		ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.			
OHOTA NAGPORE.	Tributary	Cuttack	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.		
		Mehala	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.		
	Sambalpur	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.			
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	HASAREEBAUGH	Hasareebaugh { Jail	Nil	Nil.	0'94	5th April.	
			Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1'10	ditto.	
				ditto	ditto	1'17	ditto.	
		Pachunha	ditto	ditto	1'63	ditto.		
		Loharduggah	Kanchoe	ditto	ditto	0'60	ditto.	
		Singbhoom	Palasnow	ditto	ditto	2'53	ditto.	
		Maunbhoom	Chyebassa	ditto	Nil.	2'38	ditto.	
Purulia	ditto	ditto	1'90	ditto.				
Gobudpore	ditto	ditto	1'90	ditto.				
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	0'11	0'60	2'79	ditto.		
		Dhokree	Nil.	0'50	1'05	ditto.		
		Gowhatty	0'23	2'01	4'71	ditto.		
	Kamroop	Burpottah	0'05	0'87	3'21	ditto.		
		Tezpur	0'15	Not rec.	2'06	20th Mar.		
	Durrung	Mungledye	1'10	ditto	4'14	ditto.		
		Nowgong	0'33	2'30	5'29	5th April.		
	Nowgong	Nebsaugor	2'89	Not rec.	11'39	20th Mar.		
		Golaghat	Not rec.	ditto	4'50	15th Mar.		
	Sebsaugor	Jorehaut	ditto	ditto	7'03	22nd Mar.		
		Dehrooghur	0'63	ditto	8'47	20th Mar.		
	Luckimpore	North Luckimpore	0'87	ditto	8'63	ditto.		
		Suddya	1'14	ditto	9'01	ditto.		
	Vaga Hills	Samoooodting	Not rec.	ditto	0'57	15th Feb.		
		Shillong	Nil.	ditto	1'65	20th Mar.		
	Kham and Jynteah Hills.	Jaowai	ditto	ditto	5'30	ditto.		
		Cherrapunjee	7'33	ditto	15'51	ditto.		
	Garo Hills	Tura	0'70	2'18	5'50	5th April.		
Benares		Nil.	Nil.	0'22	ditto.			
Akyab		ditto	ditto	0'60	ditto.			

CALCUTTA,

The 12th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 6th to 12th April 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Barometer reduced to sea-level	THERMOMETER		Humi- dity Sat =100	WIND		Rain	Clouds	Weather initials
					D.	W.		Direction	Velocity			
CALCUTTA	April											
	6th	10	29.845	29.869	81.2	78.5	76	S S W			S	o
		16	29.743	29.761	81.4	76.4	55	S W				o
	7th	10	29.810	29.818	81.5	79.0	81	S by E				o
		16	29.835	29.853	81.0	79.9	07	S by E				o
	8th	10	29.899	29.944	81.4	78.5	78	E			CK CS,	o
		16	29.764	29.782	81.2	78.0	59	S			CK	o
	9th	10	29.800	29.878	81.2	79.0	65	S W			C, CK	o
		16	29.701	29.719	81.5	78.2	53	S by W				b
	10th	10	29.809	29.837	81.5	79.0	64	S by W				b
		16	29.690	29.678	81.5	81.6	51	S S W				b
	11th	10	29.606	29.714	80.7	81.7	68	S W				b
		16	29.33	29.551	82.5	83.9	51	S by E				b
	12th	10	29.631	29.640	81.7	81.7	63	S W				b
		16	29.505	29.523	101.5	75.5	24	N W				b
SAUNDERS ISLAND	6th	10	29.807	29.879	81	79	79	S	49		N	m, o, u
		16	29.709	29.775	81	75	60	S S F	69		N	m, o
	7th	10	29.806	29.812	82	79	87	S S E	87		N	o
		16	29.824	29.832	81	72	61	S S E	164		N	o
	8th	10	29.18	29.819	81	77	89	N	60		N	o
		16	29.804	29.810	81	78	71	S S E	48		N	b
	9th	10	29.820	29.846	81	80	75	S W	16.1		N	b, m, sounds.
		16	29.743	29.749	81	80	75	S	15.0		K	b
	10th	10	29.840	29.846	81	80	73	S W	19.7		CS	b, m, sounds.
		16	29.710	29.716	81	81	79	S W	15.5		KS	b, m, sounds.
	11th	10	29.716	29.722	81	81	79	S W	17.0			b, m, sounds.
		16	29.590	29.596	80	81	79	S	15.8			b, m, sounds.
CHITTAGONG	6th	10	29.814	29.806	81	77	71	S S W	3.0		KS	m
		16	29.713	29.825	81	77	75	N	2.4		KS	g, m
	7th	10	29.847	29.819	81	78	74	S S W	5.4		KS	u
		16	29.772	29.804	81	77	74	N N W	2.7		K, KS	u
	8th	10	29.884	29.871	81	77	68	S S W	2.0		C, OK, KS	u
		16	29.754	29.846	81	77	61	W	3.2		CK	b, m
	9th	10	29.810	29.841	81	75	55	W	11.1		(K, C	b
		16	29.719	29.801	81	76	55	W	4.7		K	b, m
	10th	10	29.806	29.888	81	77	61	S	13.6		K	b, m
		16	29.684	29.770	81	78	61	W	5.1		K	u
	11th	10	29.607	29.789	81	78	62	S W	17.3		K, KS	b, m
		16	29.575	29.687	81	79	64	S W	18.8		K, KS	b, m
MADRAS	6th	10	29.794	29.81	81	77	71	W	7			m
		16	29.687	29.697	81	79	72	S S E	8			m
	7th	10	29.801	29.801	81	77	56	S S W	4			o
		16	29.680	29.710	81	77	58	S S W	1.5			o
	8th	10	29.838	29.818	81	78	61	S S W	4			o
		16	29.710	29.740	81	79	72	S S W	10			o
	9th	10	29.816	29.871	81	80	61	S S W	5			o
		16	29.719	29.779	81	80	61	S S W	13			o
	10th	10	29.850	29.881	81	78	59	S S W	4			o
		16	29.736	29.761	81	79	61	S S W	10			o
	11th	10	29.882	29.819	81	77	59	S S W	10			o
		16	29.752	29.782	80	78	64	S S W	13			o
CUTTACK	6th	10	29.806	29.778	81	78	65	S S W	0.8		CK, N	u
		16	29.601	29.649	81	76	58	S	6.5		KS	u
	7th	10	29.813	29.816	81	78	61	S S E	1.9		N	d
		16	29.644	29.770	81	72	51	S	0.3		KS, N, C	u
	8th	10	29.820	29.803	81	73	60	N E	1.1		KS, N, C	u
		16	29.741	29.817	81	79	81	S S W	5.6		KS, N	d
	9th	10	29.815	29.815	81	71	66	S S W	2.7		KS, N, C	u
		16	29.611	29.699	81	73	46	S S W	8.7		CK, KS, C	u
	10th	10	29.811	29.811	81	76	52	S S W	2.2		C	b
		16	29.711	29.711	81	76	52	S	6.5			b
	11th	10	29.817	29.817	81	78	53	S S W	0.6			b
		16	29.670	29.701	81	71	56	S	7.5			b
ARZAS	6th	10	29.898	29.898	80	78	68	S W	0.6			b
		16	29.781	29.781	80	78	71	W	0.3			b
	7th	10	29.808	29.810	81	79	68	S	7.3			b
		16	29.810	29.810	81	78	62	W	2.4			b
	8th	10	29.878	29.899	81	79	62	N W	12.1			b
		16	29.770	29.791	81	81	76	W	6.5			b
	9th	10	29.878	29.878	81	80	60	S S E	1.4			b
		16	29.791	29.743	81	79	68	W	4.0			b
	10th	10	29.856	29.856	81	80	75	W	1.5			b
		16	29.714	29.716	81	80	69	W	3.9			b
	11th	10	29.788	29.788	81	80	72	W	1.1			b
		16	29.645	29.640	81	80	69	S	9.0			b
	12th	10	29.753	29.774	81	80	72	S S W	6.8			b
		16	29.687	29.687	81	80	72	S S W	6.8			b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA
The 12th April 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th April 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H	Miles	In.		
April ...	8th	29.837	90.0	74.5	143.0	81.0	75.4	71.5	0.74	S S W & S by E	...	123.8	...	...	Cirrocumuli, overcast and clear.
	9th	.780	94.0	75.0	140.4	83.8	77.6	73.8	.72	S by E, S by W & S	...	157.8	...	...	Clear & cirrocumuli.
	10th	.736	98.5	77.8	143.6	86.1	78.8	73.7	.68	S S W & S W	...	232.3	...	...	Clear.
	11th	.619	102.0	78.2	149.5	87.2	79.7	75.2	.68	S W & S S W	0.4	262.1	...	...	Clear.
	12th	.561	108.5	78.6	151.5	89.3	78.9	72.7	.59	S S W & S W	0.2	245.2	...	...	Clear.
	13th	.609	101.9	80.3	143.0	88.3	80.8	76.3	.69	S W & S S W	1.5	154.2	...	○	Chiefly clear.
	14th	.646	99.0	82.0	145.7	88.1	81.8	78.0	.73	S S W & S by W	0.2	221.0	...	...	Clear & scuds.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	29.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	103.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	100.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.69
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.62
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto	average of nineteen previous years	0.30
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th April	...	1.18
Ditto ditto ditto	ditto, average of nineteen previous years	3.59

GOPENAATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

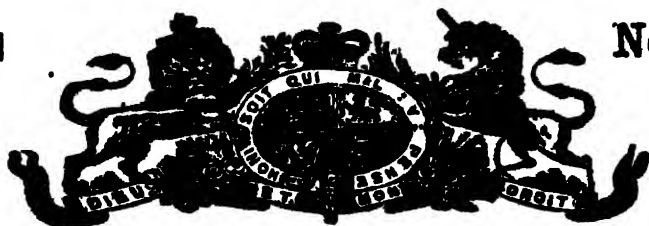
The 15th April 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,850½	1,635 0 0	163 10 0	7,506 0	511 0 0	51 3 0	214 12 0
Or per mile of railway	87	60 0 0	6 0 0	275 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	7 18 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year..	20,254	14,754 0 0	1,475 8 0	80,329 0	4,867 0 0	686 14 0	2,132 5 0
Total for 13 weeks	22,718½	16,389 0 0	1,638 18 0	88,435 0	7,078 0 0	707 16 0	2,346 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway ... corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	.....	... ..	... ..	..



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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SIR JOHN GRANT'S SCHEME FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

The Lieutenant-Governor directs the republication of the subjoined extracts from a Bengal Government letter of the year 1860. He has been much gratified to find in the records so complete a similarity of views to those recently adopted on the part of the distinguished man who held the Bengal Government in 1860. The present rules are so elastic, and so much is left to the discretion of local Officers, that Sir John Grant's opinion may be taken as a useful guide at the present day. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore directed that these extracts be republished in continuation of the Primary School Resolution of the 30th September 1872.

No. 633, dated Calcutta, the 19th October 1860.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—W. GRAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed, with reference to your several letters noted in the margin,

21st of January 1859.
17th of May "
15th of August "

17th of October 1859
(Docket) 18th of Dec "
21st of February 1860.

to forward the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of providing cheap schools for the

masses, and of improving and extending vernacular education generally.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has referred to Lord Stanley's despatch on the subject of education generally, which was received after the first of your letters under acknowledgment had been forwarded, and in which various important points connected with education are discussed; but the present communication will be confined to an exposition of his views regarding vernacular education for the lower classes, and to the question of the funds from which such education must be supplied. The Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 17th of May 1859, has consulted on this important subject not only the officials of the educational department, but

several other gentlemen, Europeans and Natives, who have either had practical experience in dealing with village schools, or have always shown an interest in

W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.

Dr. F. J. Mouat.

G. Smith, Esq.

N. P. Pogose, Esq.

R. Hand, Esq.

Rev. W. Kay.

" J. Long.

" T. Sandys.

" J. Ogilvie.

" B. Geidt.

" K. M. Banerjee.

Rajah Radhakant Deb, Bahadoor.

" Prosunno Nath Roy, ditto.

Rajah Suttachund Ghosal.

" Suttachund Roy.

Raj Prosunno Narain Deb.

Baboo Isurechunder Sainia

" Romanath Tagore.

" Prosunno Coomai Ghose.

" Pearychund Mitter.

" Samachara Sengul.

" Debendranath Tagore.

" Isurechunder Ghosal.

" Shobchunder Deb.

Moonshee Ameer Ally

the elevation and well-being of the ryots. The information given by the above gentlemen, whose names are entered in the margin, is herewith forwarded: and aided by their opinions as well as by a consideration of the means hitherto employed for this object, the Lieutenant-Governor is now enabled to explain

the plan which he recommends for the attainment of the object in view.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor clearly understands the intention of the Government of India and of the Home Government to be, that grants-in-aid are not to be applied to the extension or support of purely indigenous vernacular schools, but are to be reserved for English schools, for Anglo-Vernacular schools, and for Vernacular schools of a comparatively high order. The present object, then, is to devise some scheme for the instruction of the lower agricultural classes, which may be tried at once experimentally, but shall be capable of easy extension and be not ill-adapted to any existing system; suitable to the wants of the people; not calculated to offend their prejudices; and, above all, shall not be attended with inordinate expense, not only at first, but when developed to its fullest extent.

4. Bearing this in mind, the Lieutenant-Governor has come to the conclusion that our best chance of success lies in basing a new scheme on the indigenous schools already existing throughout the district of Bengal, and indeed to be found more or less in every part of India. He has fully considered everything that can be said and that has been said to the disparagement of these primitive institutions. The poor appearance of the sheds used as school houses; the ignorance, obstinacy, and prejudice of the goorooos who preside over them; the almost total want of school books; the very humble character of the instruction generally imparted; and the poverty of the scholars, have been overlooked. But if we are to convey instruction of any kind to the ~~villagers~~, ~~peasants~~, ~~and~~ not, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, affect to disregard instruction that the people have hitherto sought and approved. ~~any attempts~~ made to reach the mere agriculturist, however praiseworthy, and by whatever amount of talent and energy supported, must fail wherever they are not in unison with the habits and feelings of the people. The kind of instruction, which the people naturally desire must not be forgotten. The aid of the village schoolmasters must be invoked. The possibility of elevating and improving both the schools and the race of schoolmasters should not be hastily disregarded. Any scheme involving the abolition of all existing village schools and the deprivation of all the schoolmasters, must create for itself obstacles that may be insurmountable.

5. The ground-work of the plan which the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates must, therefore, be the present indigenous schools. That they exist in numbers, in Lower Bengal especially, is unquestionable. Mr. Long estimates that in Bengal alone there are 30,000 village goorooos; and indeed all persons who have been consulted at any time when the question of vernacular education has been under consideration, from the time of Mr. Adam downwards, however they might differ as to the possibility of improvement, have had no doubt as to their existence, or as to their numbers. The Lieutenant-Governor, then, approving only of a scheme which shall openly recognize the existence and utility of these institutions, would set about this recognition in the following manner.

6. Lists of every village school in each zillah that may be included in the scope of operation should be prepared by the Education Department in communication with the district officers. The Inspector, aided by Deputy Inspectors, should then proceed to make his selection of those schools which he may think most important and most capable of improvement. In doing this he would naturally be guided partly by personal and partly by local consider-

ations. In this selection much will depend on the judgment and tact of the inspecting officer.

7. When the requisite number of schools shall have been selected, the Inspector must endeavour to induce the gooroo, or the proprietors and supporters of the school, who are often talookdars and middlemen, to submit to periodical inspection. To this end the Lieutenant-Governor would not propose that any pledge should be demanded from either schoolmasters or proprietors as to the repairs of the schoolhouse or the number of scholars; or that any weekly or monthly returns or statements of any kind should be forwarded to the Inspectors. This officer, before admitting the school on his list, must take care to satisfy himself that there is a schoolhouse in existence, and that it has a fair daily attendance of scholars; also that the master is willing to receive the support of Government. The erection and repairs of the schoolhouse being left to the inhabitants, the teacher would be chiefly remunerated, as he is now, by the fees of the scholars. In this way the cost of the institution of the school and the greater part of the expense of its maintenance being still defrayed by the people of the neighbourhood, the scheme, even when fully developed, need not be impracticable from its costliness. But in order to enlist the sympathies of the teacher, and to overcome his prejudices, as well as to raise the character of the institution, the following means are suggested. Books should be supplied to the schools at a very low price. These books should contain, in a compact form, all that has hitherto been taught at such places by dictation, namely, arithmetic, agricultural and commercial accounts, forms of agreements, quit-tances of rents, bonds, &c., and even models of the complimentary or formal letters which inferiors constantly address to their superiors. The Lieutenant-Governor does not feel warranted in despising this last kind of instruction because it is not conveyed to the son of an English peasant. It is sufficient for our purposes that such instruction has been imparted in India for generations. The above course will enable any lad of ordinary intelligence to read and write correctly, and to see that he is not cheated in his accounts by the mahajun or the agent of the zemindar. A book of this kind has been in use in some schools near Calcutta; and, as being in every way suited for the purpose, should be largely applied to other similar schools.

On a low and primitive foundation, the Lieutenant-Governor would build a structure of a better kind, taking great care, however, that the higher and better instruction offered should not be too much in advance of the requirements of the people. He would rigidly exclude all attempts at English instruction; or at imparting to Bengal village boys information which can in their case serve no purpose but to puzzle their heads with strange names and foreign ideas. He would restrict the improved course to the measurement of land, to some short Bengali Grammar of the simplest kind, and to the very first elements of geography and of Indian history. If the sons of ryots, in addition to the present course of village instruction, can be induced to read books of instruction and amusement (which must be for the most part written for the purpose), to write with neatness on leaves or paper, to measure their own lands correctly, and to know a little about the existence of other countries and the history and condition of their own, with the prospects of a better education for their sons, a great step will have been made.

9. When the selection of certain schools has been made, and when it has been formally announced that the course of instruction shall not be hastily changed, and shall be supplied with the mechanical aids of which it has hitherto been destitute, it will still be necessary to secure the co-operation of the gooroo. But to this end the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that any compulsory examination, which some gentlemen have recommended to be forced on such persons, would defeat the object which we have in view. It is useless to expect that the ordinary race of village teachers would submit to any ordeal of the kind. All that can be done is by conference, by judicious advice, and by holding out hopes of reward, to stimulate the best men of the class to greater exertion, and to lead them to adopt an improved course of study. This, it must be conceded, is the one difficulty of the scheme. But it does not seem an insurmountable difficulty. When a certain number of gooroo shall have been induced to adopt

the improved system, the feeling of the people will be so much in favour of it as to force it upon the remainder, or to drive them out of employment.

10. It is here of course that the substantial aid of Government must come in, and there can be no inducement so powerful as a payment of a reward in cash. He would take care that these rewards should be quite distinct from any system of grants-in-aid. They would be distributed within a fixed limit by the Inspector on his being satisfied that the school had been well attended by scholars who had passed a fair examination in the subjects to which it is proposed in this letter to limit the education of the ryot. In this way the minute returns, the lengthy statements, and the constant supervision necessary in the system of grants-in-aid, and noticed as prejudicial by Dr. Mouat in his letter of the 20th of August 1859, would be quite unnecessary; while, on the other hand, care must be taken that rewards are not given for mere musters of boys collected together to make a good show. Visits should take place only as often as is necessary for a fair knowledge of what is going on. We know that when the inhabitants want a school, they will maintain one. If the son of an agriculturist wishes to learn anything at all, he will attend such a school, and if the gooroo is capable of teaching anything at all, he will find scholars. It is to the improvement of such schools when brought into existence by the voluntary act of the inhabitants that the State must look. The reward given to the gooroo need in no case exceed half the fees which he receives from his scholars, or say a sum of Rs. 30 or Rs. 36 a year, and it often need not amount to so much. Taking the average of a teacher's earnings at five rupees a month, the sum spent in rewards to each schoolmaster would not on an average exceed Rs. 30 a year; and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the prospect of such a sum would stimulate all but the most apathetic and bigoted teachers. If any gooroo proves impervious to advice, encouragement, or the hope of reward, or having promised largely, fails to fulfil his promises, he will at once be struck off the Government list. But if by advice, conciliatory treatment, books, and substantial rewards, even a dozen schools were led to adopt a better and higher kind of instruction in any one zillah, the latent energies of neighbouring schoolmasters would in time be exerted; and if a scheme so based should once gain a secure footing, there might eventually, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be no limit to the extension of vernacular education except the wants of the people.

19. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend normal schools for teachers as part of this scheme, because he thinks that no normal school, other than a provincial one for each district, would ever supply to the fullest extent requisite teachers for the lower class of schools. It would be unreasonable to expect any teacher brought up at a normal school at Calcutta or Hooghly to proceed to teach scholars in the province of Cuttack or the division of Dacca on such a moderate salary as must be assigned to teachers of schools in those localities. The teachers for each district must be furnished in and by the district.

20. The experiment may be tried at any time in some of the populous districts of Lower Bengal when the money is available. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it will be wise to commence, not with the most civilized parts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Baraset, or Hooghly, where the cry of the inhabitants is for an English education as tending to employ and preferment, or, at any rate, not with the portions of those districts in the vicinity of Calcutta, but rather with more distant zillahs, almost equal in population but not so constantly brought into contact with the advantages of civilization.

22. The main features of the scheme now recommended seem to have the merits of simplicity, cheapness, and facility for indefinite extension. Several of them are recommended by the united judgment of experienced gentlemen of different professions, European and Native. There are difficulties in all plans; but whatever difficulties there are in this plan, it is believed that they are not more than can be surmounted by the known tact, ability, and earnestness of those to whose hands its execution would be entrusted.

THE PROPOSED SUBSTITUTION OF ASSAMESE FOR BENGALI IN THE COURTS AND SCHOOLS OF ASSAM.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1873.

READ again—

Letter No. 3045, dated 17th May, to the Commissioner of Assam, asking for a report on the language used in the courts of Assam, and inquiring why Assamese should not be substituted for Bengallee as the language of courts and schools in Assam.

Reply from the Commissioner, forwarding a collection of opinions from district and sub-divisional officers of Assam, and from other gentlemen whom the Commissioner consulted.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that for many years there have been differences of opinion on the question whether the Assamese language ought to be recognized as the court and school language of Assam. Mr. Moffat Mills, after completing a tour through Assam and questioning carefully all the Government officers and people all over the country, wrote in 1853 :—"The people complain, and in my opinion with much reason, of the substitution of Bengallee for the vernacular Assamese. Bengallee is the language of the courts, not of their popular books and Shasters, and there is a strong prejudice to its general use. It is because instruction is imparted to the youths in a foreign tongue that they look only to Government for employ. Assamese is described by Mr. Brown, the best scholar in the province, as a beautiful, simple language, differing in more respects from, than agreeing with, the Bengallee; and I think we made a great mistake in directing that all business should be transacted in Bengallee, and that the Assamese must acquire it. It is too late now to retrace our steps, but I would strongly recommend Anundaram Phookun's proposition to the favorable consideration of the Council of Education, viz. the substitution of the vernacular language in lieu of Bengallee, the publication of a series of popular works in the Assamese language, and the completion of the course of vernacular education in Bengallee." The highly educated native of Assam, quoted by Mr. Mills, stated in appendix J to Mr. Mills' report that "for more than ten years after the annexation of the province, the Assamese was the language of the courts." And he argued that Assamese was no nearer akin to Bengallee than Ooriah was, and that the people of Assam had as much claim to use their own vernacular as had the people of Orissa.

2. Since Mr. Mills and Anundaram Phookun wrote in 1853, more or less agitation has gone on from time to time for the recognition of Assamese as the language of the courts: the missionary and indigenous schools have continued to teach Assamese; one or more vernacular newspapers, calling themselves Assamese, have sprung up. The late Officiating Commissioner, Colonel Haughton, formally recommended that Assamese should be made the language of the courts. Colonel Haughton's recommendation was not approved by the then Government of Bengal; but meanwhile all civil officers serving in Assam were compelled to pass in Assamese, just as Bengal officers have to pass in Bengallee, or North-Western Provinces officers in Hindustanee. Recently memorials from different parts of Assam have been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor upon the subject; and he has himself held in other parts of India that the vernacular of a people ought not to be elbowed out of a country in favor of another language which happens to be the vernacular of a neighbouring, more numerous and more educated people. The tendency of the Government of India and of the legislation of late years has been to permit the vernacular of each province to be used in its courts. The facts and memorials

of the last few years have shown that the Assamese language is still the vernacular of the people. Accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor caused reports to be called for upon the subject in the following words:—

“ His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has recently had before him more than one petition from Assam, praying that Assamese instead of Bengallee may be made the language of the Government schools and the Government courts in Assam. Your opinion on this point the Lieutenant-Governor gathers to be, that Bengallee and Assamese are so nearly akin that Bengallee may well be left as the language both of schools and courts.

“ But it would appear from Colonel Haughton's letter of the 28th November, and also from some of the correspondence quoted above, that Assamese is taught in the missionary schools; that there are books and a dictionary published of the Assamese language; and that there have been on and off from time to time expressions of feeling in different parts of Assam in favor of the adoption of Assamese as the language of the courts.

“ The Lieutenant-Governor would now ask you to consider the matter fully with reference to the above considerations, and to send a copy of this letter to, and obtain from, each of the Deputy Commissioners of your division a report upon the language used in their courts, and regarding the propriety of substituting Assamese for Bengallee. The Lieutenant-Governor would particularly wish to know for each district what language the people speak when they come to court; what they speak at home in their own houses; and whether there do occur from time to time cases of practical difficulty or inconvenience from the use of Bengallee as the court language. His Honor would also inquire what language is taught in the few indigenous schools there may be, and in the mission schools all over the division, and whether any considerable proportion of the amlah of the Assam offices and courts are Assamese. He wishes not only to know whether the objections to the use of Bengallee are insuperable, but also what reason there is for using Bengallee among an Assamese people. *Prima facie* it would seem natural to use Assamese; and if we are to use Bengallee, it must not only be shown that the evils of that course are not intolerable, but also that there is strong reason for adopting an apparently surprising course.”

3. A report has now been received from the Commissioner, together with reports from all the Deputy Commissioners and some of the more experienced sub-divisional officers in the valley districts of Assam, and also reports from other officers whom the Commissioner consulted. Colonel Hopkinson is himself decidedly in favor of retaining Bengallee as the language of the courts and schools in Assam. He mentions that no reports are submitted from the hill districts, as neither Bengallee nor Assamese is spoken in those districts.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has given his full consideration to the views of the Assam officers, and he is much indebted to them for the full and careful way in which they have handled this important matter.

The majority of the Deputy Commissioners and experienced Assistant Commissioners are, the Lieutenant-Governor finds, in favor of Assamese; and generally it may be observed that the Bengallees, and the officers who have been but a little time in the province, or do not understand its language, are against Assamese, while those who have had most practical experience are for it, excepting Mr. A. E. Campbell. This latter officer is employed in the lowest part of the lowest district of Assam, and seems to have been formerly the advocate of Bengallee, the arguments for which he well puts.

No amount of argument about derivative affinity can get over the fact clearly testified to, and nowhere really contradicted, that the people of Assam do not understand Bengallee, and that the petitions written in their name and the court proceedings are unintelligible to them; while the recent agitation proves clearly that the great majority of the Assamese much wish to have their own language for educational and court purposes.

5. The only real difficulty in the way of recognizing Assamese as the vernacular of the province is the paucity of higher school books in the language, and that difficulty is greatly mitigated by the fact, so much dwelt upon by those who favor Bengallee, that a really literate person who knows one of the two languages can soon master the other. For teaching the higher classes of schools, therefore, when Assamese books cannot be got, we must use Bengallee school books. Subject to this limitation, Assamese must now, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, be introduced into all the courts and schools of the valley districts of Assam. Bengallee words may be employed for technical terms for which there is no Assamese equivalent, and for which English words cannot be conveniently introduced; but for the rest Assamese must be used *bond fide*

as the court and school language of Assam. The recent orders of the High Court have, it is understood from Major Lamb's and Major Campbell's reports, virtually made the use of Assamese compulsory in petitions and such like documents.

6. In all primary schools Assamese will be taught to the exclusion of Bengallee; also in all middle schools, and in the lower and middle classes of higher schools. When a class of twelve or more boys wish for it, Bengallee may be separately taught them as a language. In the upper classes of higher schools every subject in which there is an Assamese book is to be taught in Assamese; subjects in which Assamese school books do not exist, can be taught either in Bengallee or in English. The Inspector of Schools, Assam Circle, will be at once instructed to make a careful and exact report upon the subject of Assam school books now available, and the best means of procuring them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE CULTIVATION OF SORGHO.

No. 91, dated Royal Botanic Gardens, the 4th April 1873.

From—G. HENDERSON, Esq., M.D., Offg. Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your letter No. 425 of 3rd February 1872, and enclosed correspondence regarding *surghum succharatum*, I have the honor to report that on a plot of ground in the garden measuring 1,680 square yards (or 80 square yards more than one-third of an acre), two pounds weight of seed was sown on 17th July 1872, and that it yielded the following amount of green fodder according to the native overseer, Baboo Prosuno Oommar Sen, who recorded the result of the experiment:—

				lbs.
1st crop	13th August	...	...	1,040
	14th "	...	...	1,040
	17th "	...	...	1,600
	18th "	...	...	1,640
	30th September	...	...	480
Total				5,800 1st crop.
2nd crop	19th October	...	...	2,880
	23rd "	...	...	800
Total				3,680 2nd crop.

Or a total amount of fodder of about 4 tons 4 cwt. exclusive of some left for seed, and this gives roughly 12 tons to the acre. I believe almost no manure was given, for, when I saw the crop on my arrival here in December, it looked a very poor one. I have now commenced another experiment with seed produced in this garden, and expect to be able to give a more favourable report by and bye.

I find in the Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society for 1871, vol. III, part 1, new series, and page 31, a memorandum regarding this plant by Mr. John Scott, Curator of this garden. I believe it has been repeatedly tried for very many years in various parts of India, and the reason why it has not yet established itself is probably because it requires a very large quantity of manure as well as plenty of water. Many years ago I made experiments with it in the Punjab in every variety of soil, and found that it

could be successfully grown almost anywhere, and if well manured and liberally watered, it yielded a very large quantity of excellent fodder, considerably more I think than any other fodder plant with which I am acquainted, and could be cut five or six times during the summer. I also tried to extract sugar from the juice and made some fair samples which, as far as I recollect, had this peculiarity that neither flies nor ants would touch it.

On questioning the native gardeners here as to the quality of the fodder, I was told that it is so injurious to cattle that no one would take it as a gift, and that cattle would hardly eat it. It appears that the crop grown here last summer was offered to the villagers about, but they, seeing such fine fodder offered gratis, were naturally suspicious of it, and would have nothing to do with it. So the next batch was sent to the Commissariat, but the Commissariat Sergeant learning that the villagers refused it, declined to let any experiments be made on the Government cattle. I need not say that there is no foundation whatever for this idea that the plant is injurious to cattle. I know as a fact that cattle are fond of it and thrive on it, and the bullocks in this garden are now eating it without any bad effects. I saw fields of the *surghum suocharatum* in Eastern Turkistan near the city of Yark and where it was growing to ten feet in height.

My opinion of the plant is that it is one of the very best that can be grown for fodder where plenty of manure and water can be given. The crop is no doubt rather an exhausting one, and it would just be the thing to grow where sewage irrigation can be obtained, and in saline, or reh soils, if it could once be got to germinate after flooding or draining the land sufficiently. I believe it would take up the excess of saline matter faster than almost any other crop.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL FOR 1871.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 17th April 1873.

READ—

A letter No. 298, dated the 21st December 1872, from the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, forwarding his annual report for 1871.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks that as on the last occasion so this year the Sanitary Commissioner's report was not received in the Bengal Office until the very end of the year succeeding that under review, and that the whole report for 1871 was not printed and furnished to Government until the end of March 1873. So serious a delay, which would vitiate the value of almost any report, has rendered a mere compilation like the present quite unprofitable for purposes of action, and the Lieutenant-Governor must express his strong dissatisfaction at its recurrence. His Honor trusts that there will be no delay as regards the submission of the report for the past year, which should now be ready, and that it will be submitted, as has been promised, by the 15th April.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor, moreover, cannot express his full approval either of the form or method of the report as it has now been submitted. It is not sufficient to present to Government, as Dr. Jackson has done, after the manner of his predecessors, "a simple compilation of materials supplied to the Sanitary Commissioner's office by the Civil Surgeons of the province." The Lieutenant-Governor expects from the Sanitary Commissioner something very much more complete than this. The Sanitary Commissioner, without re-producing or even necessarily abstracting the local reports, except where they were of sufficient interest to bring before the special consideration of Government, should, in his general report, condense and review the sanitary condition of the

country as a whole, and bring any remarkable facts in the sanitary history of the year into prominent notice. A report which was so very much out of date as that under review might also have brought down the history of a recent and terrible pestilence like the Burdwan fever to some later date than the 30th December 1871. The Sanitary Commissioner should be the adviser and counsellor of Government in all matters relating to the general public health. His report should place the Government in possession of all known facts, and of his views on points of sanitary importance. For instance, the report now due should certainly discuss the question whether the poorer people of the Burdwan fever tract are more under-led than those in Eastern Bengal or Behar.

3. It is of special consequence that the Sanitary Commissioner should accept his full responsibility in Bengal, where the statistics of sanitary registration are still in their infancy, and are in many respects quite untrustworthy. His Honor observes, indeed, that Dr. Jackson does say that, in spite of the untrustworthiness of his figures, his report contains a very fair notice of the relative prevalence of the diseases to which the mortality of the year has been due. This may be the case, but without a fuller explanation Mr. Campbell cannot be assured that accuracy has been secured even in this respect. He would wish that the Sanitary Commissioner had gone more carefully into the question. Dr. Jackson has nowhere in his report summarized his own experiences and opinion as to the sanitary condition of Bengal, or of any part of Bengal, during the year under review.

4. Dr. Jackson has worked out thoroughly and shown once for all the extremely untrustworthy nature of the statistics with which he has been furnished, and with which we are at present obliged to deal. His Honor recognizes and concedes the exceptional difficulties which beset the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal. His returns are incomplete from every district, and absolutely untrustworthy, and it is only by persevering efforts that they can be improved. In 1871 the mortality in Bengal, with a population of 66 millions, is registered at 260,331, which is only a proportion of four in a thousand; in the Punjab, with a population of 17½ millions, the deaths recorded are 363,378, giving a death-rate of 21 per thousand; in the North-Western Provinces, where the population is about 30 millions, the deaths are 578,650, and the death-rate 19·5 per thousand; in England the average death-rate is 22·1 per thousand.

5. In the following table, which the Lieutenant-Governor has taken from the Sanitary Commissioner's report, the districts of Bengal are arranged in order as to efficiency in mortuary registration in 1871:—

Mortality over 10 p r 1,000			From 5 to 10 per 1,000.			From 3 to 5 per 1,000			Under 3 per 1,000		
1	Serampore sub-division	14·3	5	Kamroop	0·8	1	Bhaugulpore	4·9	39	Furzedpore	2·8
2	Nowgong	11·8	6	Singbhoom	8·0	2	Howrah	4·6	38	Patna	2·6
3	Gowalpara	10·6	7	Salsagar	8·2	23	Moorshedabad	4·3	34	Jalpigonee	2·5
4	Behbhoom	10·1	8	Jessore	7·9	24	Malah	4·2	35	Pubna	2·5
			9	Burdwan	7·8	25	Manbhoom	3·9	36	Shahabad	2·4
			10	Chittagong	7·5	26	Loora	3·6	37	Midnapore	2·4
			11	Huily	7·4	27	Nudda	3·6	38	Balugung	2·2
			12	Chitragong	7·3	28	Suru	3·6	39	Tipperah	2·1
			13	Binnorah	7	9	Chunpauran	3·1	40	Dacca	2·1
			14	Lajshahye	6·9	1	Dinagpore	3·1	41	Monghyr	1·9
			15	Bogra	6·9	1	Balasoie	3·1	42	Sylhet	1·8
			16	Hazratnag	6·4				43	Kungpore	1·7
			17	Lachudugga	6·1				44	Cachar	1·6
			18	Darjeeling	5·7				45	Purneah	1·5
			19	Norhal	5·7				46	Mymensing	1
			20	34 Pargunnahs	5·3						

Nothing could prove the worthlessness of the returns more clearly than the figures displayed in this statement. The figures for the district of Mymensing, showing a death-rate of 1 per 1,000, would be ridiculously, if they were not deplorably, wrong. Dr. Jackson also remarks that in Burdwan, where so fatal an epidemic was raging, it is probable that not more than one death in several can have been reported.

6. Dr. Jackson proceeds to show by an interesting analysis that there is a special defect in all districts in the registration of female and of infant mortality. It is in infant mortality that the greatest deficiency appears. In England the deaths of persons under five years of age form 41·1 per cent. of the total mortality; in Bengal they form only 15·8 per cent. It may be possible that infant mortality may not be so great in India as it is among the poorer classes of the great cities of Western countries; but the disproportion cannot approach to what it amounts to in these returns, and His Honor is glad to see that Dr. Jackson's attention has been specially drawn to the question. The careful system of registration which Government is now, under the sanction of the Legislature, beginning in small manageable areas will no doubt throw light upon this inquiry.

7. His Honor has already succeeded in effecting, since the close of 1871, a tentative reform in the system under which mortuary and vital statistics are acquired in these provinces. He has freely confessed that the acquisition of accurate statistics is at present impossible over the enormous areas which compose our districts, with their vast populations and uneducated agencies; and, while not relinquishing the attempt to do what he can towards a complete registration, he has resolved in the meantime to perfect the system on a smaller scale over certain experimental selected areas, both urban and rural, in every district. Arrangements have been made for the collection of sanitary statistics from these selected localities from the 1st January last; the general returns of the district being also obtained in, it is hoped, an improved state. His Honor is now awaiting a report from the Sanitary Commissioner upon the success or otherwise of their endeavours during the first quarter of the present year.

8. Very recently also the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted a proposal which he anticipates will produce the most favourable results in ensuring an improved system of general registration. He has sanctioned the recommendation which has repeatedly been urged upon Government by successive Sanitary Commissioners and by district officers for allowing a sanitary clerk to all Civil Surgeons in connection with the collection of sanitary statistics, which in these provinces, as elsewhere, is a duty imposed upon the medical officer. Mr Campbell trusts that the Sanitary Commissioner and the medical officers will be able to make the most of the establishments which will shortly be placed at their disposal.

9. His Honor believes that all officers are now fully aware of the great importance that he attaches to the correct registration of these statistics, and he has only to acknowledge the cordial co-operation that he has already received from the Commissioners and Magistrates, and the readiness with which they have responded to his call on numerous occasions.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor directs the distribution of this report as usual.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

OPERATIONS OF THE SEVERAL ROAD CESS COMMITTEES DURING
THE QUARTER ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1872.

No. 2090.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of
Bengal in the Public Works Department, (Accounts)
under date the 15th April 1873.*

Read again Proceedings of this Department, No. 921 of the 15th February 1873, having reference to the Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Fund for the Cess Year 1872-73.

Read also letter No. 2929, dated the 28th March 1873, from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, submitting abstracts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road Funds for the quarter ending December 1872, and also a Statement shewing what portion of the expenditure was made through Public Works Officers.

REMARKS.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to see that the whole of the receipts and expenditure to the end of December last, the first quarter of the current cess year, has been brought to account, although the preparation of these statements has been delayed for the accounts of the Nuddea District; received only on the 2nd instant.

2. His Honor regrets however, to find that the services of Officers of the Public Works Department are not more utilized by the different Magistrates and Collectors than they are. It is seen from Statement B. that out of an expenditure of Rs. 1,90,744 only Rs. 62,214 or 32·61 per cent has taken place through Public Works Officers; and also that the payments on account of establishment, other than Public Works, amounts to Rs. 14,825.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the services of the Public Works Establishment may be utilized as far as practicable.

ORDERS.—That a copy of these proceedings, with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, as well as the Statement B., be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

That a copy of the above as well as of the Statements referred to, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, Financial Branch, for information. Also that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners, to all Superintending Engineers, to the Accountant-General, Bengal, and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information and guidance.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of the Receipts of the several
ending 31st

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	RECE									
	Balance on 1st October 1872.	REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871.					Road Cess leviable other- wise than under the District Road Cess Act.	RECEIPTS		
		Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on minors and railways.	Fines.	Total.		Road Tolls.	Ferry Tolls.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Burdwan*	28,923 18 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 3 8	1,340 6 8	3,079 8 0	
Bancoorah	17,839 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 0 0	702 0 0	.....
Beerbhoom	23,344 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,107 2 0	80 0 0	
Midnapore	31,564 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 14 9	1,181 6 0	555 9 6	
5 Hooghly with Howrah*	42,317 12 11	.....	.....	.....	80 8 0	80 8 0	71 7 4	2,739 4 0	638 12 0	
24-Pergunnahs*	34,711 12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 12 11	1,908 4 9	3,567 0 3	
Nuddea	4,822 7 8	.....	.....	.....	58 4 0	58 4 0	.....	554 0 0	3,735 2 3	
Jessore*	21,486 3 8	.....	.....	.....	289 0 0	289 0 0	.....	593 8 0	1,189 10 3	
Moorshedabad*	10,118 2 11	.....	.....	.....	252 0 0	252 0 0	.....	192 0 0	1,712 0 0	
19 Dinagore	14,831 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 0 0	2,734 0 0	
Maldah	6,067 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 0 0	1,923 4 0	
Rajahmhye*	6,328 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1,355 3 0	1,355 3 0	4 15 0	546 4 6	3,755 7 6	
Rungpore	19,175 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 8 0	1,548 1 6	
Bograh	9,680 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	672 8 0	
15 Pubna	9,450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512 8 0	
Darjeeling	40,882 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	
Julpigoree	20,786 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 6 0	
Dacca*	14,448 12 6	.....	.....	.....	110 0 0	110 0 0	.....	.....	2,768 1 8	
Furzedpore*	3,332 15 6	29 4 10	.....	.....	54 0 0	83 4 10	.....	.....	153 0 0	
20 Backergunge	4,932 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 0 0	
Mymensing	9,209 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,102 0 3	
Sylhet	11,064 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cachar	43,208 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448 12 0	
Chittagong	20,780 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331 4 2	
25 Noakhally	3,671 11 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	993 12 0	
Tipperah*	8,039 8 8	.....	.....	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	.....	259 4 0	
Chittagong Hill tract...	19,704 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	21,490 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 8 5	1,898 0 1	6,517 5 8	
Gya	10,167 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,989 4 0	200 0 0	
30 Shahabad	19,160 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	705 8 6	.....	2,195 14 7	
Tirhoot	54,437 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,951 2 9	
Saran	16,780 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 12 9	.....	9,400 8 5	
Chumparun	8,781 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 8 8	.....	11,438 11 0	
Monghyr*	16,044 1 0	.....	.....	.....	234 0 0	234 0 0	8 10 0	1,341 10 8	3,416 0 8	
35 Bhagulpore*	47,166 7 8	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	13 0 0	.....	.....	3,995 10 0	
Furneah	17,270 5 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 9	.....	309 8 0	
Southal Pergunnahs	30,429 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack*	18,675 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,478 7 0	
Pooree*	10,983 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Balasore*	10,252 7 6	1,225 9 8	.....	.....	183 10 6	1,359 4 2	.....	.....	77 7 6	
Hazarebaugh*	9,929 15 5	.....	.....	.....	372 10 10	372 10 10	.....	.....	.....
Lohardugraha	29,638 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333 10 0	
Singbhoom	15,072 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maunbhoom	19,273 10 8	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	28 0 0	.....	18 0 0	108 0 0	
45 Gopalpara	7,153 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072 14 0	
Kamroop	13,946 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840 13 5	
Durrung	8,088 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	749 0 0	
Nowgong	9,058 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	746 8 0	
Beehaugor	5,526 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,015 8 0	
50 Luckimpore	10,749 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573 0 0	
Naga Hills	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	8,712 13 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Garo Hills	20,007 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,28,324 9 9	1,254 14 6	.....	.....	3,040 4 4	4,295 2 10	1,137 13 11	18,981 7 11	1,00,822 0 5	

* Districts in which the Road

Dated, 31st March 1873.

ROAD FUND.

District Committees of the 1st Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73,

December 1872.

IPTS.

FROM TOLLS.		Grant-in-aid from Provincial Revenue Fund.	Sales of pro- duce and Stores.	Fines and refunds.	Miscella- neous.	Total receipts.	Total including balance.	Outlay.	Balance.
Canal or River Tolls.	Total.								
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	4,419 14 8	....	1 15 6	.....	5 0 0	4,424 14 8	33,375 1 6	6,805 13 3	26,519 4 3
.....	702 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	702 0 0	18,657 4 6	2,388 3 0	16,269 1 6
.....	2,277 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,277 2 0	25,021 11 6	3,313 14 8	22,707 12 10
.....	1,746 9 6	.....	15 0 0	.....	70 0 0	1,821 9 6	8,513 7 2	5,141 12 9	28,441 10 5
.....	3,378 0 0	.....	.. ..	17 10 9	12 0 0	3,507 10 1	45,877 7 0	8,582 1 4	37,295 5 8
.....	5,470 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,470 5 0	40,233 14 2	23,004 0 6	16,229 13 8
.....	4,109 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,109 2 3	9,240 13 11	7,820 0 5	1,700 12 6
.....	1,793 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,051 13 0	23,334 1 5	1,789 10 5	21,718 7 0
.....	1,904 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,330 8 0	4,234 8 0	11,001 10 11	5,306 0 5	9,208 4 6
.....	3,064 0 0	.....	.....	.....	212 8 9	3,276 8 9	18,137 14 7	2,187 4 6	15,950 40 1
.....	2,077 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,077 4 0	8,111 10 0	2,718 2 3	5,426 7 9
.....	4,301 12 0	.....	.....	134 11 5	.....	5,702 12 0	12,125 5 0	8,573 2 2	8,553 3 4
.....	1,048 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,048 0 0	21,124 3 9	1,187 1 6	19,937 2 3
.....	731 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	731 8 0	10,313 2 0	110 0 0	10,203 8 0
.....	512 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	512 8 0	9,903 8 0	1,381 14 0	8,580 10 0
.....	120 0 0	.....	6 6 0	15 0 0	1,694 11 5	1,814 11 5	51,084 5 2	11,532 0 1	37,136 12 1
.....	11 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 6 0	20,708 2 7	3,968 15 3	16,811 3 4
.....	2,768 1 3	.....	.....	1,051 1 0	0 4 0	3,819 2 3	14,381 2 9	18,214 8 6	5,166 10 8
.....	153 0 0	.....	.....	.....	40 8 0	270 12 10	3,600 12 4	2,927 13 3	1,584 15 1
.....	181 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 0 0	5,113 12 3	2,202 12 3	2,911 0 0
.....	1,102 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,102 0 3	10,371 7 5	753 8 0	9,617 15 5
.....	448 12 0	.....	0 10 11	.....	10 0 0	558 12 0	11,004 8 0	850 10 0	10,213 14 0
1,005 5 0	1,316 9 2	.....	.....	.....	52 15 9	1,368 9 2	13,710 14 0	5,498 5 2	88,312 8 10
.....	1,054 12 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	1,114 12 0	22,117 6 0	319 3 0	21,798 3 0
.....	250 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 4 0	4,785 7 11	3,332 0 0	1,453 8 11
.....	7,915 5 9	3 10 0	77 1 0	.....	.....	8,308 12 8	19,791 10 1	2,130 7 2	6,020 5 6
.....	3,180 4 0	.....	16 0 0	.....	021 0 0	3,201 4 0	30,127 14 5	771 10 9	19,022 15 7
.....	2,105 14 7	.....	.....	.....	173 11 0	3,078 2 10	11,402 8 10	4,790 0 11	25,237 13 6
.....	21,051 5 0	.....	1,326 2 2	.....	87 0 0	22,378 5 0	22,225 5 4	13,250 1 11	8,900 3 5
.....	9,410 8 5	.....	40 0 0	200 0 0	198 3 0	10,608 11 1	50,892 0 7	19,807 11 3	60,934 5 4
.....	11,520 3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,520 3 3	26,053 0 0	4,538 1 0	22,115 7 3
.....	3,757 11 1	.....	.....	4 0 3	.....	3,909 5 7	20,304 13 9	1,157 0 3	18,817 13 6
.....	3,205 10 0	3 12 0	13 7 9	.....	78 12 0	3,100 13 9	21,012 6 7	3,288 1 0	18,755 4 10
.....	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8 0	50,557 5 5	5,091 7 6	45,466 13 11
.....	1,478 7 0	.....	169 2 7	.....	406 0 0	1,884 7 0	17,003 9 9	10,766 5 0	6,837 4 3
.....	77 7 6	.....	.....	10 1 5	.....	87 7 6	31,061 15 1	1,030 7 3	30,031 7 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	11 2 5	.....	1,497 11 5	18,172 11 11	5,329 8 10	12,843 3 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 2 5	10,004 8 8	240 8 2	10,745 0 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,138 11 8	11,669 3 2	3,164 10 5	8,505 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	872 10 10	10,402 10 3	1,361 12 8	8,810 13 7
.....	333 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	333 10 0	28,070 0 0	2,014 15 4	27,021 0 8
.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	15,072 2 7	8,212 0 10	8,860 1 9
.....	1,072 11 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072 11 1	18,137 10 8	5,830 14 8	13,500 12 0
.....	810 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	810 13 5	8,226 13 5	1,315 11 7	6,911 1 10
.....	719 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	0 2 0	721 0 0	11,788 15 0	30 0 0	14,750 15 0
.....	708 8 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	710 8 0	8,430 12 8	1,000 0 0	7,430 12 8
.....	2,015 8 0	.....	7 12 0	.....	.....	2,023 8 0	9,704 8 7	2,713 2 0	7,051 6 1
.....	573 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	573 0 0	7,518 6 7	4,578 2 5	2,970 4 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,322 0 1	3,084 6 7	8,237 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,712 13 1	5,087 8 11	3,025 4 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,007 7 0	133 4 0	19,869 3 0
1,005 5 0	1,20,711 13 4	7 6 0	1,073 9 11	1,517 14 4	6,091 8 5	1,35,412 4 0	10,63,700 14 0	2,35,627 0 1	8,28,169 14 5

Code Act is in force.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts of the several
ending 31st

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	EXPEN									
	COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND COMMITTEES' CONTROL.			Refunds.	ORIGINAL WORKS.				Roads and Bridges.	
	Estab- lish- ment.	Contingen- cies.	Total.		Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Carries.	Total.		
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Burdwan*	...	230 0 0	230 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3,987 7 8	...
Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,244 5 6	...
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,312 12 2	...
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	1,210 14 0	...	...	1,210 14 0	3,235 10 0	...
5 Hooghly with Howrah*	1,311 8 0	104 8 3	1,416 0 2	2,000 0 0	2,348 3 7	...	...	2,348 3 7	2,120 0 0	...
24-Pergunnahs*	1,622 14 3	503 12 4	2,218 10 7	...	1,003 11 6	...	...	1,003 11 6	20,032 8 2	...
Nuddea	1,206 5 8	40 0 0	1,246 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	6,096 11 9	...
Jessore*	1,537 8 5	148 2 0	1,685 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorsheadabad*	1,555 14 0	49 1 1	1,605 5 7	...	1,000 12 0	...	...	1,000 12 0	2,417 4 4	...
10 Dinagopore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836 0 9	...
Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,515 6 3	...
Rajshahye*	1,315 9 9	793 12 2	2,109 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	1,141 10 9	...
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,032 1 6	...
Bograh	110 0 0	...	110 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071 14 0	...
Darjeeling	239 11 4	18 12 0	258 7 4	2,075 0 0	...	...	...	...	11,036 1 6	...
Jalpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,203 11 0	...
Dacca*	1,322 9 2	285 10 9	1,488 3 11	24 0 0	8,875 1 2	...	...	8,875 1 2	2,381 11 5	...
Furteedpore*	952 3 9	375 5 0	1,327 8 9	...	170 11 7	...	...	170 11 7	201 2 1	...
20 Backergunge	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,842 12 3	...
Mymensing	90 0 0	33 8 0	123 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	550 0 0	...
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492 10 9	...
Cachar	...	...	...	...	2,204 5 0	...	...	2,204 5 0	1,929 0 2	...
Chittagong	128 0 0	...	128 0 0	...	144 3 0	...	...	144 3 0	23 6 0	...
25 Noakhally	...	...	...	...	2,285 0 0	...	...	2,285 0 0	807 6 0	...
Tipperah*	1,610 8 9	101 2 11	1,711 11 8	...	100 0 0	361 6 0	...	461 0 0	...	...
Chittagong Hill tract	...	...	...	...	721 10 9	...	...	721 10 9	...	...
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,383 15 4	...
Gya	...	...	...	...	700 0 0	...	...	700 0 0	1,629 15 9	...
30 Shahabad	...	...	...	...	1,107 12 5	...	...	1,107 12 5	9,560 5 6	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	1,011 8 0	...	...	1,011 8 0	16,980 2 9	...
Barun	890 0 0	33 10 0	423 10 0	...	613 3 3	...	...	613 3 3	8,601 4 6	...
Chumparan	57 0 0	...	57 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	970 7 0	...
Monghyr*	1,160 6 4	122 10 5	1,283 0 9	4 0 0	740 11 9	...	...	740 11 9	1,080 2 3	...
35 Bhawalpore*	1,066 9 4	60 13 6	1,127 6 10	...	423 8 8	...	...	423 8 8	3,375 3 10	...
Purneah	918 8 11	33 10 0	953 2 11	...	180 0 0	...	...	180 0 0	9,497 0 0	...
Monthal Pergunnahs	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	...	277 14 9	...	...	277 14 9	370 10 8	...
Cuttack*	173 13 1	4 0 0	177 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	5,055 11 9	...
Pooree*	...	...	1,043 2 0	...	172 12 6	...	...	172 12 6	...	...
40 Balasore*	901 5 4	51 12 8	958 12 8	...	210 0 0	...	...	210 0 0	1,600 0 0	...
Hazareebangh*	885 4 8	23 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	453 0 0	...
Loharduggah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,805 6 10	...
Singbhoom	...	...	984 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	5,916 10 6	...
Maunbhoom	881 7 4	102 14 0	...	...	4,224 3 7	...	...	4,224 3 7	265 5 1	...
43 Goalparah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080 5 10	...
Kamroop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	...
Durrung	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	2,443 2 6	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,616 15 9	...
Seebaugor	...	...	...	...	77 4 3	...	...	77 4 3	2,636 15 6	...
50 Luckimpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,027 8 11	...
Khasi & Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	138 4 0	...	...	138 4 0	...	...
Total	19,586 4 3	3,188 15 1	22,775 3 4	4,103 0 0	31,200 11 10	361 6 0	...	31,562 1 10	1,57,892 15 5	...

* Districts in which the Revenue is collected by the District Officers.

Dated, 31st March 1873.

ROAD FUND.—(Continued.)

District Committees of the 1st Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73,

December 1872.

DITURE.

REPAIRS.			Total Original Works and Repairs.	ESTABLISHMENT.			Tools and Plant.	Total Outlay.	REMARKS.
River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.		Public Works Establish- ment.	Other Establish- ment.	Total.			
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
.....	3087 7 3	3,997 7 3	..	800 0 0	800 0 0	1,779 0 0	6,805 13 3	
..	2,211 5 6	2,211 5 6	..	113 13 6	113 13 6	..	2,388 3 0	
..	3,212 12 2	3,212 12 2	..	101 2 0	101 2 0	..	3,318 14 8	
..	438 0 0	3,073 1 0	4,803 8 0	..	214 1 0	214 1 0	..	5,141 12 9	
..	2,120 0 0	4,108 8 7	..	607 13 6	607 13 6	..	8,589 1 4	
..	20,093 8 2	21,190 3 8	..	559 2 3	559 2 3	..	23,004 0 6	
..	6,096 11 0	6,096 11 0	..	105 0 0	105 0 0	81 0 0	7,529 1 5	
..	104 0 0	104 0 0	..	1,780 10 5	
..	199 0 0	2,616 4 4	3,626 0 10	..	165 0 0	165 0 0	..	5,396 6 5	
..	1,816 0 0	1,816 0 0	..	328 7 9	328 7 9	22 12 0	2,187 4 6	
..	2,515 6 3	2,515 6 3	.....	203 12 0	203 12 0	..	2,718 2 3	
..	1,111 10 0	1,111 10 0	..	322 1 0	322 1 0	.....	3,573 2 2	
..	1,033 1 0	1,033 1 0	..	165 0 0	165 0 0	..	1,187 1 6	
..	110 0 0	
..	1,071 14 0	1,071 11 0	..	310 0 0	310 0 0	..	1,381 14 0	
..	480 4 3	11,630 1 0	11,630 1 0	..	450 8 0	450 8 0	106 8 3	14,532 9 1	
..	3,713 15 3	3,713 15 3	..	213 0 0	213 0 0	.....	3,986 15 6	
..	2,381 11 5	11,250 12 7	..	415 8 0	415 8 0	..	13,214 8 6	
..	201 2 1	117 11 8	..	222 15 10	222 15 10	39 7 0	2,027 13 3	
..	1,812 12 3	1,812 12 3	..	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	2,202 12 3	
..	30 0 0	580 0 0	580 0 0	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	753 8 0	
200 0 0	683 10 0	683 10 0	..	168 0 0	168 0 0	..	850 10 9	
.....	1,920 0 2	4,223 5 2	..	1,275 0 0	1,275 0 0	..	5,498 5 2	
.....	22 0 0	100 0 0	..	26 10 0	26 10 0	.....	319 3 0	
.....	807 0 0	3,152 0 0	..	180 0 0	180 0 0	.....	3,332 6 0	
.....	401 6 0	..	161 5 0	161 5 0	5 0 0	2,330 7 2	
.....	721 10 0	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	771 10 9	
.....	4,383 15 4	4,383 15 4	..	406 1 7	406 1 7	..	4,790 0 11	
.....	1,529 15 9	2,229 15 9	..	365 0 0	365 0 0	54 10 0	2,619 9 9	
.....	12 0 0	9,72 5 6	10,930 1 11	..	2,570 0 0	2,570 0 0	.....	13,250 1 11	
.....	16,080 2 0	18,801 10 0	..	105 0 0	105 0 0	871 0 6	19,867 11 3	
.....	8,601 4 0	4,111 7 0	..	..	..	..	4,538 1 9	
.....	970 7 0	970 7 0	..	429 0 3	429 0 3	..	1,457 0 3	
.....	1,080 2 3	1,800 14 0	..	275 3 0	175 3 0	25 0 0	3,288 1 9	
.....	3,375 3 10	3,803 12 1	..	180 4 7	180 4 7	..	5,019 7 6	
.....	9,497 0 0	9,077 0 0	..	81 10 7	81 10 7	54 8 0	10,766 5 6	
.....	374 10 3	684 9 0	..	281 14 3	281 14 3	..	1,038 7 3	
.....	5,065 11 9	5,065 11 9	..	82 0 6	82 0 0	14 0 0	5,329 6 10	
.....	172 12 0	..	76 11 5	76 11 8	..	219 8 2	
.....	1,600 0 0	1,810 0 0	..	611 8 5	611 8 5	.....	3,464 10 5	
.....	453 0 0	453 0 0	.....	..	..	..	1,361 12 8	
.....	1,865 6 10	1,865 6 10	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	123 8 6	2,049 15 4	
.....	5,910 10 6	5,910 10 6	..	205 8 4	205 8 4	..	6,812 0 10	
.....	265 5 1	4,498 8 0	..	303 1 0	363 1 0	..	5,836 14 8	
.....	1,080 5 10	5,030 5 10	..	282 1 0	282 1 0	3 4 0	1,316 11 7	
.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	..	..	..	1,000 0 0	
.....	2,443 2 0	2,593 2 0	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	2,713 2 0	
.....	4,516 15 0	4,516 15 0	.....	61 2 8	61 2 8	.....	4,578 2 5	
.....	2,638 15 0	2,716 3 9	.....	308 2 10	308 2 10	.....	3,064 6 7	
.....	
.....	5,027 8 11	5,027 8 11	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	5,087 8 11	
.....	138 4 0	.....	.....	..	.....	138 4 0	
200 0 0	1,159 4 3	1,59,182 8 8	1,00,744 5 0	..	14,321 13 0	14,324 13 0	3,179 10 8	2,35,027 0 1	

Cess Act is in force.

F. R. BOYCE,

Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

B.

Statement shewing the expenditure incurred by the District Road Committees and Public Works Officers on the District Works during the 1st quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73.

DISTRICTS.	EXPENDITURE ON DISTRICT WORKS.			Charges of Establishment employed by District Road Committees.	Total.	REMARKS.
	By District Road Committee.	By Public Works Officers.	Total.			
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Burdwan ...	3,087 7 3	.....	3,087 7 3	809 6 0	4,746 13 3	
Bancoorah ...	2,214 5 6	.....	2,214 5 6	143 13 6	2,348 3 0	
Beerbhoom ...	527 12 3	2,684 15 9	3,212 12 0	101 2 6	3,313 14 6	
Midnapore ...	4,803 8 0	.....	4,803 8 0	248 4 0	5,141 12 0	
Honghly with Howrah ...	1,330 5 7	3,137 14 0	4,468 3 7	607 13 8	5,166 1 1	
24-Pergunnahs ...	20 6 6	21,105 13 2	21,126 3 8	550 2 3	21,085 5 11	
Nuddea ...	1,524 15 0	4,571 12 0	6,096 11 0	105 0 0	6,301 11 0	
Jessore ...	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	104 0 0	
Moorshedabad ...	212 0 0	3,414 0 10	3,626 0 10	165 0 0	3,791 0 10	
Minagepore ...	581 5 7	1,254 11 2	1,840 0 9	328 7 9	2,168 8 6	
Maldah ...	2,515 6 3	.....	2,515 6 3	202 12 0	2,718 2 3	
Rajahmbye ...	1,141 10 0	.....	1,141 10 0	323 1 6	1,463 12 3	
Bangporo ...	172 9 0	850 8 0	1,022 1 0	155 0 0	1,177 1 6	
Bograh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No expenditure on works
Pubna ...	1,071 14 0	.....	1,071 14 0	310 0 0	1,381 14 0	
Darjeeling ...	11,036 1 6	.....	11,036 1 6	450 8 0	12,001 9 6	
Julpigoree ...	3,713 15 3	.....	3,713 15 3	213 0 0	3,906 15 3	
Dacca ...	11,256 12 7	.....	11,256 12 7	445 8 0	11,703 4 7	
Farradepore ...	437 13 8	.....	437 13 8	222 15 10	660 13 6	
Backergunge ...	1,812 12 3	.....	1,812 12 3	300 0 0	2,112 12 3	
Mymensing ...	580 0 0	.....	580 0 0	50 0 0	630 0 0	
Sylhet ...	682 10 0	.....	682 10 0	118 0 0	800 10 0	
Cachar ...	4,223 5 2	.....	4,223 5 2	1,275 0 0	5,498 5 2	
Chittagong ...	.....	100 9 0	100 9 0	20 10 0	103 3 0	
Noakhully ...	3,152 0 8	.....	3,152 0 8	140 0 0	3,292 0 8	
Tipperah ...	361 6 0	100 0 0	461 6 3	161 5 8	623 11 6	
Chittagong Hill Tract ...	721 10 0	.....	721 10 0	50 0 0	771 10 0	
Patna ...	.....	4,383 15 4	4,383 15 4	408 1 7	4,790 0 11	
Gya ...	1,155 11 9	1,071 4 0	2,226 15 9	365 0 0	2,591 15 9	
Shahabad ...	7,296 5 6	6,383 12 5	13,679 1 11	2,579 0 0	16,258 1 11	
Tirhoot ...	15,740 8 0	3,115 2 0	18,855 10 0	105 0 0	18,960 10 0	
Barun ...	2,172 11 0	1,041 12 0	3,213 13 0	4,114 7 9	7,327 10 9	
Chumparan ...	970 7 0	.....	970 7 0	220 9 3	1,190 6 3	
Moonghyr ...	.....	1,800 14 0	1,800 14 0	175 3 0	1,975 14 0	
Bhaugulpore ...	3 0 2	3,800 2 11	3,803 12 1	160 4 7	3,963 16 8	
Purneah ...	0,452 1 0	224 15 0	0,677 0 0	81 10 7	0,758 10 7	
Southal Pergunnahs ...	614 9 0	.....	614 9 0	241 11 3	855 10 3	
Cuttack ...	4,013 6 3	112 5 6	4,125 11 9	82 0 0	4,207 11 9	
Pooree ...	.....	172 13 6	172 13 6	70 11 8	242 5 2	
Balasore ...	1,810 0 0	.....	1,810 0 0	611 8 5	2,421 8 5	
Hazareebaugh ...	.....	473 0 0	473 0 0	.....	473 0 0	
Lohardugga ...	1,805 6 10	.....	1,805 6 10	00 0 0	1,805 6 10	
Singbhoom ...	5,010 10 0	.....	5,010 10 0	205 6 4	5,215 6 4	
Maunbhoom ...	4,489 8 8	.....	4,489 8 8	363 1 0	4,852 9 8	
Gowalparah ...	1,030 5 10	.....	1,030 5 10	282 1 9	1,312 7 7	
Kamroop ...	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Durrung ...	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	
Nowgong ...	1,073 0 0	920 2 6	2,593 2 6	120 0 0	2,713 2 6	
Seclaugor ...	2,150 8 0	2,057 7 0	4,518 15 0	61 2 8	4,579 17 8	
Luckinporo ...	1,390 11 3	1,310 5 6	2,700 6 9	308 2 10	3,008 8 7	
Naga Hills ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	5,525 0 11	102 0 0	5,627 8 11	00 0 0	5,627 8 11	
Garo Hills ...	138 4 0	.....	138 4 0	.....	138 4 0	
Total ...	1,24,520 8 6	62,211 12 10	1,86,731 5 6	11,824 13 0	2,05,509 2 4	

F. R. BOYCE,

Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 19th April 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	April 22nd*	1.84	Weather fair	Summer crops thriving; more rain wanted; grain market steady.	Fever still prevalent, some cholera and small-pox.
	2 Bancoorah	" 19th	0.86	Very hot almost throughout the week. Cool and cloudy with some rain on 18th; more rain expected.	The rain will do much good to the standing crops—cotton, khasla, teel and indigo. It will also help on the preparation of the ground for sugar-cane, and enable the cultivators to commence ploughing operations.	
	3 Beerbhoom	" 19th	0.60	Dry up to 18th; on the night of 18th there were a few drops of rain accompanied by high wind. It is still threatening.	Rain wanted. Teel and indigo crops suffering.	
	4 Midnapore	" 19th	0.20	Hot and sultry till the night of the 18th, when a good shower of rain fell.	The prospects of such crops as there are at this season are fair, and the rain will benefit them, especially indigo.	Cholera and fever generally prevalent will probably be reduced by the rains.
	5 Hooghly	" 19th	1.50	Clear throughout; very hot wind from south and west. Slight showers of rain on the night of the 18th. Heavy showers on the morning of the 19th.	Not sufficient rain for ploughing the land for rice crop. Vegetable crops have been saved to a great extent by the rain.	
	Howrah	" 19th	Nil.	Dry and extremely hot; wind southerly	Some paddy has been sown broadcast in low lands in Sankrail and Bally. Rain very much wanted.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 22nd	0.11	Weather exceedingly warm and sultry, on the 19th it assumed a stormy appearance, and there was a partial fall of rain which considerably lowered the temperature.	No crops. Rain much wanted for cultivation, and tanks drying rapidly	Cholera nearly extinct in Diamond Harbour sub-division, but reported still prevalent in Barralipore, Baraset, Bussurhat and Satkhira. Fever somewhat prevalent in the last named sub-division.
	7 Nuddea	" 19th	0.29	Very hot throughout the week. A storm came on the night of the 18th, it lasted throughout the night, and some rain has fallen.	Rain was very urgently required in the district.	There has been an occasional outbreak of cholera, but not more serious than usual.
	8 Jessore	" 19th	0.13	Clear and hot during the day with scudding, fleecy clouds at night and early mornings. Wind generally from south. A storm on the night of the 18th, with thunder and lightning and a few drops of rain, and some more have fallen to-day.	Agricultural operations almost entirely suspended for want of rain.	

* Telegram of the 22nd April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	April 19th	0·035	Very hot during the week, but without hot winds. Rain fell on the morning of the 19th, and more is expected. Temperature rather cool.	The cold weather crops have all been reaped; wheat, barley and arahur have yielded good crops. The fall of rain will greatly benefit the new sowings.	Small-pox and cholera continue on the decrease.
	10 Dinagepore	" 19th	Nil.	Very hot and sultry at times, storms going about, but none have come here yet.	A fall of rain would do good for ploughing.	A good deal of cholera in places.
	11 Maldah	" 19th	Nil.	Hot and dry with strong westerly winds; the last two days of the week rather cloudy.	The boro dhan is not thriving very well. Rain wanted throughout the district.	Cholera still prevalent.
	12 Rajshahye	" 19th	Nil.	Strong winds all the week. Friday and Saturday cloudy, and the wind very strong at night and in the early morning.	Lands are being ploughed for paddy crops; mulberry plants are flourishing; indigo in some parts of the district is injured on account of excessive heat; rain is much wanted.	
	13 Rungpore	" 19th	Nil.	Hot and windy.	Jute has been sown, more rain is needed.	
	14 Bograh	" 19th	Nil.	Intensely hot, not a drop of rain.	Rain is much required for ploughing and early sowings of rice.	Cholera and fever prevalent.
	15 Pubna	" 19th	1·26	Hot and clear till the 18th, when there was heavy rain and much wind; 19th cloudy, dull and cool.	The rain has been beneficial for cultivation of aus and amun dhan; melon, pumpkin, and other crops of the season are thriving.	
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	17 Julpigoree	" 19th	Nil.	Cool. North-easterly wind blows steadily from about 10 P.M. to 3 P.M., when it dies away, and the days become hot and close.	Jute sowing has commenced and is doing well. Bhadoi dhan sowing has also commenced.	
	Cooch Behar	...	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION	18 Dacca	" 22nd*	1·60	Weather cool, cloudy with thunder and rain all over the district.	Rain has done much good, and is sufficient for the present.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 19th	Nil.	Weather dry and hot; cloudy on Friday evening and the morning of Saturday; on the evening of Friday slight drizzling rain not appreciable by the gauge, preceded by dust-storm from north-west.	Rain is much wanted for ploughing. The fruit crop all over the district is greatly damaged. Water in the tanks very low.	People removed from the banks of large rivers suffering much inconvenience for want of water.
	20 Backergunge	" 22nd	A little rain on the 19th.	Fair and hot	Fair; rain much wanted.	

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No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
Dacca Divn.—(Contd.)	21 Mymensing	April 19th	Nil.	The weather has been for the most part dry and hot. No rain reported from any part of the district.	The continued want of rain is doing serious damage to the prospects of the crops.	Cholera has re-appeared in some places; want of rain is also having a bad effect on the public health.
	22 Sylhet	April 12th	1.06	Occasional* thunder-storms still keep the weather cool.	The boro dhan will soon be reaped, amun and aus sowings progressing. Prospects good.	
	23 Cachar	" 12th	0.44	Getting very warm; a little rain at night of 11th.	Tea promising very well...	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	" 12th	A few drops.	Hot and dry. Latterly a high wind has been blowing during the day.	Rain much wanted. Dry weather crops suffering from drought.	Cholera has been rather more prevalent to the north of the district.
	25 Noakhally	" 12th	Nil.	Weather partly cloudy partly fair. High south wind.	Moong, and chillies progressing favourably.	
	26 Tipperah	" 19th	Nil.	Oppressively hot during the week. A slight storm from north-west on the night of the 18th, and a heavy one with some rain in the morning of the 19th instant.	Much of the teel and chilly crops on the ground have been injured by the long drought, but the rain of the 19th will benefit the crops, and is a great boon to the district at large.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 12th	Nil.	Strong wind daily, cloudy at times. Afternoon hot and dry.	The people are burning their jooms.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 12th	0.03	Generally warm and dry, with occasional clouds accompanied by high winds from the south. A storm and a little rain on Thursday evening.	No crops on the ground.	Cholera continues.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 22nd*	Nil.	Weather seasonable though wonderfully cool for the time of the year; direction of wind very changeable.	No crops on the ground except mangoes, which promise well.	Small-pox and cholera still flying about, but no where as an epidemic.
	29 Gya	" 19th	Only a few drops of drizzling rain on the evening of the 18th.	Hot	There are no crops on the ground.	
	30 Shahabad	" ..	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	31 Tirhoot	" 19th	Nil.	Warm with west wind	There is very little change in this week. The rubee harvest is entirely over, and the outturn is anticipated to be below the average.	
	32 Sarun	" 19th	Nil.	Hot, with west winds	Indigo and cheena doing well. Sugarcane is being planted. Fields are being prepared for bhadoi crops.	
	33 Chumparun	" 19th	Nil.	Hot weather with east and west winds.	The rubee crops have all been cut and harvested. Fields are being prepared for the bhadoi crops.	

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No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.	34 Monghyr	.. April 19th	Nil.	Fair	Same as last week.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	.. " 22nd*	A few drops of rain.	Weather cloudy; rain evidently fell on the 21st in the district. Wind chiefly south and east.	Little crops in the ground.	Small-pox less, but cholera still bad in places here and there in the north.
	36 Purneah	.. " 19th	Nil.	Very warm with shifting wind.	Rain wanted for the sowings.	Cholera still prevalent.
	37 Sonhal Pergunnahs..	.. " 19th	Nil.	In the early part of week very hot; Friday and Saturday gathering clouds and threatening rain, which is much wanted.	No crops on the ground.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack	.. " 22nd*	1.09	Rain fell on the 20th instant at Cuttack, and at Jajpore Sub-Division on the 19th.	The rain will do much good to the crops.	
	39 Pooree	.. " 12th	.74	Some seasonable rain during the week.	Very little crops of any kind now on the ground.	
	40 Balasore	.. " 19th	A few drops of rain fell on Friday evening and Saturday morning.	Cloudy and warm, threatening rain.	No ploughing for rice crop has yet commenced.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareobaugh	.. " 19th	Nil.	Seasonable, but cloudy during the last two days.	No crops now on the ground.	Small-pox still prevalent.
42	Loharduggah	.. " 19th	0.03	Seasonable.	No crops on the ground.	
43	Singbhoom	.. " 12th	0.07	No change, hot and dry.	No crops on the ground.	
44	Maunbhoom	.. " 19th	Nil.	Warm up to the 18th, when a storm at night greatly lowered the temperature; some rain in parts of the district on the night of the 18th.	No crops on the ground. The rain of the 18th has set all the ploughs to work on the high lands.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	.. " 12th	3.28	The whole week was cloudy and sunny at intervals. Showers of rain accompanied with strong wind, continued from Saturday to Thursday at nights.	Sowing of the asu crop still continues; the late rain will prove beneficial.	
46	Kamroop	.. " 21st†	.40	Days cloudy and threatening rain.	Asu crops progressing; prospects of tea favourable.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	.. " 12th	2.12	Hot middays, cool mornings. Prevailing wind north-east; frequent south-west squalls during the nights.	Prospects of tea favourable; the same of other crops.	
48	Nowgong	.. " 12th	1.17	Weather seasonable; hot bright days, squally and showery nig.	Spring crops doing well. Splendid weather for tea. Tea bushes flushing, and plucking of leaves actively carried on.	

* Telegram of the 22nd April received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 21st April received on the 22nd.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.—)		1873.				
49	Seebsaugor	" 12th	0.86	The weather has been rather warm and partly fair and partly cloudy with a few light showers of rain attended with thunder storms.	Aus dhan being sown.	
50	Luckimpore	" 12th	1.67	Frequent showers of rain throughout the week with intervals of bright sun.	No crops above the ground yet. Weather exceedingly favourable for all tea operations.	General health of the district very good.
51	Naga Hills	" 5th	0.07	Clear and fine, but is getting hot and muggy in the plains	The hill people are sowing out their old jooms with dhán and cotton, and getting their new jooms ready to sow with dhán	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 12th	0.92	The weather has been fair with slight showers of rain at night.	The potato cultivation has commenced, and the land is now ready for the early rice sowings	
53	Garo Hills	" 12th	1.24	The weather has been extremely hot during the week. There has been some heavy rain, and a sharp thunder-storms generally occurring during the night.	The rain which came on at a rather unusual time this year has slightly interfered with the burning of the jooms, and damaged the clearances. The sowing season is now commencing. The burning of the jooms not entirely finished yet.	A sharp shock of earthquake on the 8th instant.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd April 1873.H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 30th Mar. to 5th Apl. 1878.	Rain from 6th to 12th April 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.									
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1878.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	0.08	Nil.	2.08	12th April.			
		Cutwa	Nil.	ditto	2.15	ditto.			
		Culina	ditto	ditto	1.23	ditto.			
	Bancoorah	Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	2.23	ditto.			
		Baneerunge	0.68	ditto	1.41	ditto.			
		Jehanabad	Nil.	ditto	0.88	ditto	Not received, 9th to 15th Mar.		
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	5.49	ditto.			
		Sooree	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.			
		Midnapore	ditto	ditto	0.90	ditto.			
	Midnapore	Tumlook	ditto	ditto	0.91	ditto.			
		Gurbotta	0.40	ditto	1.90	ditto.			
		Contal	Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil.	ditto	0.43	ditto.		
	Hooghly	Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	0.17	ditto.			
		Hooghly	0.03	ditto	0.03	ditto.			
		Serampore	Nil.	ditto	1.22	ditto.			
	Howrah	Howrah	ditto	ditto	1.25	ditto.			
	PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
24-Pergunnahs		Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	1.90	ditto.			
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	1.18	ditto.			
		Alipore... { Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.			
Nuddas		Alipore... { Jail	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.			
		Russeerhaut	ditto	ditto	0.65	ditto.			
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	0.61	ditto.			
Jessore		Diamond Harbour...	ditto	0.08	1.50	ditto.			
		Barripore	ditto	Nil.	1.39	ditto.			
		Sakherah	ditto	ditto	0.98	ditto.			
Jessore		Marrackpore	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.			
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	1.41	ditto.			
		Kishnagur	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.			
Nuddas		Bongong	ditto	ditto	0.96	ditto.			
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	1.70	ditto.			
		Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	1.37	ditto.			
Jessore		Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.			
		Banaghat	ditto	ditto	0.44	ditto.			
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	0.85	ditto.				
Jessore	Nural	ditto	ditto	3.18	ditto.				
	Khoolneah	ditto	0.10	1.15	ditto.				
	Jonidah	ditto	Nil.	0.80	ditto.				
Jessore	Basirhant	ditto	0.12	1.20	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Feb.			
	Magoorah	ditto	Not rec.	0.54	5th April.				
	RAJSHAHY.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	ditto	Nil.	1.71	12th April.		
Ramporehaut			ditto	ditto	2.16	ditto.			
City Moorshedabad			ditto	ditto	1.46	ditto.			
Dinapore		Junkipore	ditto	ditto	1.58	ditto.			
		Aringunge	ditto	ditto	1.96	ditto.			
		Dinapore	ditto	ditto	1.39	ditto.			
Rajshahye		Maldah	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.			
		Beaulah	ditto	ditto	2.13	ditto.			
		Nettore	0.82	ditto	2.42	ditto.			
Rangpore		Rangpore	0.10	1.70	2.39	ditto.			
		Bhowanigunge	0.91	Nil.	2.11	ditto.			
		Titalya	1.00	2.85	6.05	ditto.			
Bogra		Bogra	Nil.	Nil.	0.81	ditto			
		Pubna	1.54	ditto	2.51	ditto.			
		Serajgunge	0.32	ditto	1.99	ditto.			
COOCH BEHAR.		Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.72	15th Mar.		
			Hospital	2.10	0.38	4.06	12th April.
			Julpigoree	1.40	2.89	4.04	ditto.
	Julpigoree	Fallacotta	0.47	5.10	7.00	ditto.	
		Boda	1.60	0.45	3.54	ditto.	
		Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	1.05	3.46	5.97	ditto.
	Bhutan Dooms	Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.40	15th Mar.	
		EASTERN DISTRICTS.							
		Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	2.00	12th April.		
	Hospital		ditto	ditto	1.25	ditto.	
	Moonshegunge		ditto	ditto	2.34	ditto.	
	Furzedpore	Manickgunge	ditto	ditto	0.26	ditto.	
		Furzedpore	ditto	ditto	1.83	ditto.	
		Goalundo	ditto	ditto	0.20	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	ditto	0.10	1.81	ditto.	
		Parosopore	ditto	0.02	1.46	ditto.	
		Madaripore	ditto	Nil.	0.29	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Patocakhally	ditto	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
Dowlat Khan		ditto	ditto	2.42	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Mar.	
Mymensing		...	...	0.10	ditto	1.15	ditto.
Sylhet	Jamalpor	...	...	1.15	ditto	2.20	ditto.
	Atteah	...	...	Nil.	ditto	0.83	ditto.
	Kishoregunge	...	...	0.80	ditto	1.46	ditto.
Oachar	Sylhet	...	...	1.68	1.37	11.17	ditto.
	Oachar	...	...	0.25	0.44	11.71	ditto.
	Hylakandy	...	...	Nil.	Not rec.	12.90	5th April.
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Koyah	ditto	0.33	6.35	12th April	
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil.	0.20	ditto.			
		Jail	ditto	ditto	0.25	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not rec.	0.90	5th April.	
		Rungamutee Hill	0.03	ditto	0.43	ditto	Not received, 16th to 20th Mar.
		Noakhally	Nil.	Nil.	4.34	12th April.	
	Tipperah	Noakhally	ditto	ditto	1.76	ditto.	
		Comillah	ditto	0.98	3.07	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah	ditto	0.03	2.08	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0.01	0.03	2.08	ditto	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 30th Mar. to 5th Apl. 1873.	Rain from 6th to 12th April 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
PATNA.	BEHAR.	Patna	Nil.	Nil.	1.07	12th April.	
		Behar	ditto	ditto	0.97	ditto.	
	Patna	Barh	ditto	ditto	0.76	ditto.	
		Dinapore... { Jail ... Cantonment	ditto	ditto	0.51	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	ditto	ditto	0.75	ditto.	
		Nowadah	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Aurangabad	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.	
	Tithoot	Arrah	ditto	ditto	0.88	ditto.	
		Sasaram	ditto	Not rec.	1.44	ditto.	
	Buxar	Buxar	ditto	Nil.	0.80	5th April.	
		Bhuboah	ditto	Not rec.	1.15	12th April.	
	Mouhghyr	Mosufferpore	ditto	Nil.	5.50	5th April.	
		Durhanga	ditto	Nil.	4.40	12th April.	
	Saran	Hajipore	ditto	ditto	1.45	ditto.	
		Mudhubani	ditto	ditto	0.95	ditto.	
	Ohumparun	Sectamarree	0.10	ditto	3.92	ditto.	
		Tajpore	Nil.	ditto	3.50	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Obuprah	ditto	Not rec.	3.43	5th April.	
		suwan	ditto	Nil.	1.99	12th April.	
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Moteehari	0.10	ditto	1.13	ditto.	
		Bettiah	Nil.	Not rec.	4.00	5th April.	
	Purneah	Monghyr	ditto	Nil.	3.25	ditto.	
		Hogoceral	ditto	ditto	1.43	12th April.	
	Sonthal Pergunahs	Jamcoia	ditto	ditto	0.54	ditto.	
		Bhaugulpore	ditto	ditto	1.23	ditto.	
	Purneah	Ranpoo	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	0.30	1.97	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunahs	Banka	ditto	Nil.	1.00	ditto.	
		Purneah	ditto	ditto	1.07	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunahs	Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	1.19	ditto.	
		Arrarah	ditto	ditto	0.89	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunahs	Deoghur	ditto	ditto	3.00	ditto.	
		Jamtara	ditto	0.08	3.07	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunahs	Rajmahal	ditto	Nil.	0.45	ditto.	
		Pakour	ditto	ditto	0.28	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunahs	Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	0.40	ditto.	
		Godda	ditto	ditto	1.80	ditto.	
	ORISSA.	Godda	ditto	0.01	1.03	ditto.	
		Cuttack { Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil.	2.40	12th April.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack	Hospital	ditto	ditto	2.71	ditto.	
		Jajipore	ditto	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
	Peores	Kendrapara	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
		Jugalsingapore	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
	Balasore	False Point	ditto	0.30	2.67	ditto.	
		Peores	ditto	0.25	0.30	ditto.	
	Cuttack	Khoordah	ditto	0.74	1.85	ditto.	
		Halasore	ditto	Not rec.	0.02	5th April.	
	Cuttack	Bhuddruck	ditto	Nil.	0.92	12th April.	
		Mehals	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	OHOTA NAGPORE.	Sambalpo	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.33	29th Mar.	
		OHOTA NAGPORE.	OHOTA NAGPORE.	OHOTA NAGPORE.	OHOTA NAGPORE.	OHOTA NAGPORE.	
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hasareebaugh { Jail	Nil.	Nil.	0.94	12th April.	
		Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Zoharduggah	Pachumba	ditto	ditto	1.17	ditto.	
		Ranchoo	ditto	ditto	1.83	ditto.	
	Singbheom	Palamow	ditto	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
		Ohyehassa	ditto	0.02	2.58	ditto.	
	Maunbheom	Purulia	Nil.	Nil.	2.38	ditto.	
		Golpindore	ditto	Not rec.	1.90	5th April.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	0.00	3.28	6.07	12th April.	
		Goalparah	0.00	3.28	6.07	12th April.	
	Kamroop	Dhoobree	0.50	2.40	4.35	ditto.	
		Gowhaty	0.01	2.05	6.76	12th April.	
	Durrung	Burpottah	0.87	Not rec.	8.21	5th April.	
		Tespor	2.16	ditto	5.12	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Mugledye	1.10	ditto	5.58	ditto.	
		Nowgong	2.80	1.33	6.02	12th April.	
	Seebaugor	Seebaugor	1.43	Not rec.	12.82	5th April.	
		Golaghat	1.43	ditto	8.94	ditto.	Not received, 16th to 29th Mar.
	Luekimpore	Jorehaut	1.30	ditto	8.33	ditto.	Not received, 22nd to 29th Mar.
		Debrookhur	0.18	ditto	8.85	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	North Luekimpore	0.51	ditto	6.16	ditto.	
		Suddya	1.15	ditto	10.10	ditto.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Samoogooding	Not rec.	ditto	0.07	15th Feb.	
		Shillong	ditto	0.27	1.92	12th April.	Not rec, 30th Mar. to 5th April.
	Garro Hills	Jacowai	ditto	0.20	5.50	ditto.	ditto.
		Cherrapunjee	ditto	0.92	18.46	ditto.	ditto.
	Garro Hills	Tura	2.18	1.24	6.44	ditto.	
		Benares	Nil.	Nil.	0.23	12th April.	
	Akyab	Akyab	ditto	ditto	0.80	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 19th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 13th to 19th April 1873.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer		Humidity Sat. =100	Wind.		Rain	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity			
Calcutta.	April											
	13th	10	29.678	29.606	91.0	84.5	75	S by W	...	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.568	29.581	99.5	84.0	50	S by W	...	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29.728	29.746	90.2	83.4	78	S W	...	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.597	29.615	97.5	85.7	59	S S W	...	...	C	b
	15th	10	29.724	29.742	90.5	83.4	73	S by W	...	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.595	29.613	99.7	83.7	48	W by S	...	...	K	b
	16th	10	29.787	29.805	84.5	81.7	72	S by W	...	...	K	b
	16	16	29.672	29.690	97.8	82.4	49	S	...	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29.815	29.833	90.2	82.0	71	W S W	...	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	16	16	29.684	29.712	98.7	82.0	49	S S W	...	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29.841	29.859	80.7	82.0	70	S S W	...	...	CK	b
	16	16	29.753	29.771	91.6	81.5	63	S	...	...	CK	b
	16th	10	29.942	29.960	75.8	72.0	83	NE	...	0.20	.....	b
	16	16	29.794	29.812	87.4	78.0	63	S	...	...	CK	b
	16th	10	29.699	29.705	87	81	76	S W	14.3	...	CK	b, m, scuds.
	16	16	29.620	29.620	86	82	83	S	11.9	...	N	m, o, scuds.
	14th	10	29.761	29.767	86	82	83	S W	12.7	...	N	m, o, scuds.
	16	16	29.637	29.643	86	82	83	S	17.2	...	N	m, scuds.
	15th	10	29.717	29.753	89	82	73	S S W	10.5	...	N	b, m, scuds.
Cuttack.	16	16	29.630	29.630	88	83	80	S S E	11.3	...	N	m, scuds.
	16th	10	29.808	29.812	87	80	72	S	8.8	...	N	b, m
	16	16	29.714	29.720	88	80	69	S	11.0	...	N	b, m
	17th	10	29.845	29.851	84	82	70	S S W	10.6	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	16	16	29.753	29.759	83	81	79	S	15.2	...	N	m, scuds.
	16th	10	29.865	29.871	88	82	70	S S W	14.2	...	N	m, scuds.
	16	16	29.782	29.788	86	81	79	S	16.5	...	N	m, scuds.
	16th	10	29.955	29.961	85	75	60	ENE	12.9	...	N	b, m
	16	16	29.838	29.844	87	79	68	SSE	11.5	...	N	b
	16th	10	29.715	29.806	88	80	69	S	10.1	...	K	b, m
Madras.	16	16	29.610	29.701	88	81	72	W	18.6	...	K, KS	b, m
	14th	10	29.754	29.845	88	77	58	S	8.6	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.620	29.711	89	80	60	S W	17.5	...	.....	b, m, g
	15th	10	29.782	29.823	91	78	53	S	8.1	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.607	29.698	90	79	59	S W	30.7	...	.....	b, m
	16th	10	29.778	29.809	91	79	50	W S W	6.4	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.601	29.782	89	80	66	W S W	11.2	...	.....	b, m
	17th	10	29.808	29.899	91	78	53	S W	4.3	...	K	b
	16	16	29.720	29.820	88	78	61	W	9.5	...	.....	b, m
	16th	10	29.801	29.952	91	79	58	S	7.9	...	K	b, m
Cuttack.	16	16	29.763	29.859	89	80	60	W	17.8	...	.....	b, m
	16th	10	29.901	29.992	91	81	61	S W	6.9	...	K, K ⁹	b
	16	16	29.801	29.893	87	75	55	NN W	14.6	...	CK, K	b, m
	12th	10	29.791	29.821	88	79	65	S E by S	9	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.679	29.791	87	79	68	S E by S	14	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29.805	29.835	90	79	59	S by E	11	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.679	29.709	89	79	62	S E by S	13	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29.840	29.870	91	77	50	S S W	10	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.712	29.742	88	80	60	S E	12	...	.....	b
	15th	10	29.790	29.820	95	77	41	S W by W	9	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	16	16	29.670	29.700	90	80	61	E S E	10	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29.795	29.825	92	79	54	S W	8	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.671	29.701	88	80	69	S F by S	13	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29.858	29.884	89	79	62	S E	14	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.756	29.786	87	78	65	S E by S	16	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29.879	29.909	90	77	53	S	14	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.760	29.790	88	78	62	S E by S	12	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29.611	29.692	91	81	63	S	6.9	...	K, CK, C	b
	16	16	29.453	29.524	101	80	87	S S W	5.7	...	CK	b
	13th	10	29.628	29.700	91	81	63	S	3.9	...	CK, C, O	b
Akyab.	16	16	29.512	29.593	100	81	41	S S W	4.7	...	KS, O	b
	14th	10	29.665	29.716	91	80	60	S	4.5	...	C, S	b
	16	16	29.603	29.684	101	80	37	S S W	6.8	...	K, N	b
	15th	10	29.645	29.726	92	82	63	S W	2.9	...	O	b
	16	16	29.501	29.582	100	81	41	S	3.1	...	C, K, N	b
	16th	10	29.715	29.796	91	80	60	S	3.4	...	C	b
	16	16	29.593	29.674	96	82	53	S E	4.0	...	CK	b
	17th	10	29.764	29.845	91	80	60	S	3.4	...	CK, KS, C	b
	16	16	29.632	29.713	95	81	52	S	7.2	...	K	b
	16th	10	29.794	29.876	89	78	59	W	5.2	...	C, CK	b
Akyab.	16	16	29.685	29.766	94	81	55	S S W	6.4	...	C, CK	b
	13th	10	29.758	29.779	89	80	66	S W	3.0	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.687	29.768	88	81	72	W S W	2.2	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29.820	29.841	91	82	68	S W	2.6	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.705	29.726	88	81	72	W	9.8	...	.....	b
	15th	10	29.798	29.819	90	81	68	S S W	3.0	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.661	29.682	89	80	60	W S W	14.1	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29.746	29.807	88	80	60	W S W	1.1	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.711	29.732	89	80	60	W	13.3	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29.890	29.911	88	79	65	S S W	3.1	...	.....	b
Akyab.	16	16	29.800	29.821	89	79	62	S W	19.1	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29.840	29.951	90	78	50	S S W	1.0	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.820	29.841	87	79	64	S W	7.8	...	.....	b
	19th	10	29.958	29.970	90	79	59	S S W	8.6	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.800	29.821	88	84	83	S W by W	31.6	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th April 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st April 1873.**

Month	Date	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			°	Miles	in		
April	15th	29.653	99.7	80.2	145.3	88.0	81.4	77.4	0.72	S S W	0.2	220.1	...	...	Souds, clear and cumuli.
	16th	716	98.2	81.9	142.8	87.6	80.6	78.4	.70	S S W & S	..	200.7	...	...	Cirrocumuli and clear.
	17th	751	99.7	80.0	144.0	87.6	80.1	75.0	.68	S W & S	1.3	200.3	..	...	Chiefly clear.
	18th	787	94.3	77.5	143.6	85.2	79.8	75.5	.72	S S W & S	3.3	258.3	...	...	Chiefly cirrocumuli. Brisk wind from 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. Lightning at 10 and 11 P.M. Drizzled at 10 P.M.
	19th	822	87.4	71.7	115.2	78.4	74.9	71.7	.78	S E & S S W	9.3	323.4	0.20	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast. High wind from 6½ to 7½ A.M. Lightning at midnight and from 9 to 11 P.M. Thunder at 6½ and 7½ A.M. Slight rain from 6½ to 9 A.M.
	20th	838	84.0	73.0	113.8	77.1	73.5	71.0	.82	S S E & var.	0.8	135.8	1.02	☾	Stratoni and overcast. Thunder and rain from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.
	21st	783	85.5	71.0	132.0	77.2	73.1	70.2	.80	N E & var.	0.5	185.7	0.15	..	Overcast, cumuli and clear. Thunder at 3 A.M. Lightning at 3 and 3 A.M. Slight rain from 2 to 5 and at 6 A.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

• The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	28.7
The max. temperature during the past seven days.	...	99.7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	100.9
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.60
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	1.87
	... { by anemometer gauge	1.20
Ditto ditto ditto	... average of nineteen previous years	0.66
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st April	...	2.55
Ditto ditto ditto	... ditto, average of nineteen previous years	4.26

GOPERNATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd April 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBER SEASON 1872, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1872.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of March 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		DAKWA RICE IRRIGATION.			TOBACCO, COTTON, HULDER, GINGER, WHEAT, AND GARDEN PRODUCE.			OIL-SEEDS AND PULSES.			SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS.			Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).		Grand total of last year.		RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
			Estimated full dis- charge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per se- cond throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Inches during month.	Inches up to date.	Average of ten pre- vious years for the same period.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
Orissa ...	Cuttack	High Level, Range I.	675	419-37	...	16	16	1	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	971	87-77	58-79	On the Kendraparah Canal rail fell on the 4th, 8th, and 14th of the month, and lessened considerably the demand for water.
	Ditto	Kendraparah ...	1,262	622	623	320	949	1,703	109	1,812	...	37	...	16	6	23	2,880	...	971	87-77	58-79			
	Ditto	Talunda ...	1,300	135-29	...	...	...	9	95	104	...	...	...	...	16	16	180	...	971	87-77	58-79	
	Ditto	Machgong ...	650	59-23	...	...	...	53	131	184	...	...	...	21	20	41	225	...	971	87-77	58-79	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	59-38	Not available.	
	Howrah	Panchkourah ...	240	...	794	...	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	724	...	5	37	Ditto.	
				Total ...	1,353	336	1,689	1,766	352	2,118	37	...	37	37	48	79	3,923	...	...	...	

A. J. HUGHES, C. E.,
For Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

1911, April 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,344	21,278 15 0	1,950 11 5	1,23,266 8½	22,785 12 10	2,038 14 0	4,589 5 6
Or per mile of railway	194	135 15 6	12 9 3	788 0	145 14 11	16 17 3	29 6 6
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	397,305	3,22,752 5 6	29,585 12 6	1,594,818 14½	3,38,089 7 0	30,991 10 6	60,877 3 0
Total for 13 weeks ..	427,089	3,44,061 4 6	31,536 3 11	1,718,084 18	3,66,875 3 10	33,630 4 6	65,166 8 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,405	29,525 12 1	2,706 10 6	129,996 18	19,707 0 4	6,806 9 7	4,513 0 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	220	188 10 8	17 6 0	831 0	125 14 9	11 19 9	28 16 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	422,467½	2,79,090 14 2	25,583 6 7	1,784,613 30	3,84,008 13 1	36,900 16 3	57,484 2 10

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,398½	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	8,412 0	700 0 0	70 0 0	170 0 0
Or per mile of railway	51	36 8 0	3 13 0	309 0	25 8 0	2 11 0	6 4 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	22,713½	16,389 0 0	1,638 18 0	88,435 0	7,078 0 0	707 16 0	2,346 14 0
Total for 14 weeks	24,110	17,389 0 0	1,738 18 0	96,847 0	7,778 0 0	777 16 0	2,516 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,57,784	1,90,872 8 3	17,496 12 11	858,379 30	4,15,812 8 6	38,116 3 0	55,612 15 11
Or per mile of railway	149	149 1 11	13 13 4	309 0	321 13 8	29 15 7	43 8 11
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	14,20,926	2,141,196 2 0	190,276 6 3	9,693,957 0	4,891,683 10 0	448,404 6 8	644,680 12 11
Total for 14 weeks	1,578,710	23,32,068 10 3	213,772 19 2	10,552,336 30	5,307,496 2 6	4,96,520 9 8	700,293 8 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	116,375	1,80,801 8 8	16,573 9 6	617,675 30	3,33,825 3 8	29,683 19 8	46,287 9 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	141 4 0	12 18 11	.....	253 15 10	23 3 10	36 2 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,479,087	23,22,146 6 3	212,903 8 4	10,090,948 0	53,63,978 7 2	537,439 15 10	750,303 2 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,050	954 0 0	95 8 0	34,365 0	1,171 0 0	117 2 0	212 10 0
Or per mile of railway	180	34 0 0	3 8 0	1,227 0	42 0 0	4 4 0	7 12 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	107,408	16,245 0 0	1,624 10 0	242,503 0	7,941 0 0	784 2 0	2,408 12 0
Total for 14 weeks	112,458	17,199 0 0	1,719 18 0	276,868 0	9,012 0 0	901 4 0	2,621 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,734	1,025 8 9	102 11 1	21,215 30	641 10 0	64 3 4	166 14 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	340	36 10 0	3 13 3	757 28	22 14 7	2 5 10	5 19 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	111,963	16,243 9 0	1,624 7 1	249,221 30	76,12 2 9	761 16 5	2,366 3 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Ra. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Ra. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,392	15,695 2 4	1,433 14 6	92,172 0	25,236 13 9	2,312 9 1	3,751 8 8
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.. ..	70 3 7	6 8 9		113 13 11	10 6 11	16 15 9
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	63,182	2,25,701 14 1	20,629 4 9	893,993 10	2,70,784 5 6	24,821 13 0	45,511 4
Total for 14 weeks	67,474	2,41,397 0 5	22,123 1 3	961,165 10	296,011 2 8	27,134 7 1	49,362 8 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,178	14,426 11 2	1,323 7 2	68,394 0	28,614 14 8	2,346 0 8	3,971 7 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.. .	64 9 6	5 18 5	.....	114 9 9	10 10 1	16 8 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	72,104	24,809 2 11	22,742 1 2	977,912 0	2,72,545 9 0	24,983 6 10	47,725 8 0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Ra. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Ra. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,939½	22,120 12 6	2,027 14 9	144,410 18	41,032 7 11	2,761 6 3	5,789 1 0
Or per mile of railway	188	141 5 7	12 19 2	923	262 3 0	24 0 7	36 19 9
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	427,689	344,031 4 6	31,536 3 11	1,718,084 18	3,66,875 8 10	33,030 4 6	65,166 8 5
Total for 14 weeks	458,028½	366,152 1 0	33,563 18 8	1,862,495 1	4,07,907 11 5	37,391 10 9	70,955 9 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,432	18,651 2 7	1,709 13 10	156,482 30	32,934 11 11	3,019 0 5	4,728 14 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	188	119 2 10	10 18 6	1,000	210 7 1	19 5 10	30 4 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	451,899½	297,742 0 9	27,293 0 5	1,908,096 0	3,80,943 9 0	29,919 16 8	62,212 17 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th April 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Ra. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Ra. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,474	17,911 13 7	1,641 18 5	93,094 30	22,018 12 6	2,018 7 9	3,000 2 2
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	80 2 5	7 6 11	...	98 5 4	9 0 8	35 7 7
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	67,474	2,41,397 0 5	22,123 1 3	961,165 10	2,90,011 2 3	27,134 7 1	49,362 8 4
Total for 15 weeks	73,948	2,59,308 14 0	23,769 19 8	1,074,260 0	3,18,029 14 9	29,152 14 10	52,322 14
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,728	16,907 1 5	1,540 16 4	73,890 0	23,509 14 0	2,430 1 6	3,979 17 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	75 10 4	6 18 8	...	118 9 10	10 17 6	17 16 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	77,830	2,65,002 4 4	24,391 17 6	1,045,503 0	2,99,053 7 0	27,413 8 4	51,705 5 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th April 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Ra. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Ra. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,913	1,027 0 0	102 14 0	17,891 0	571 9 0	57 2 0	129 12
Or per mile of railway	175	36 8 0	3 13 0	639 0	20 8 0	2 1 0	51 6
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	112,456	17,199 0 0	1,719 18 0	276,938 0	9,012 0 0	961 4 0	2,621 2 0
Total for 15 weeks	117,369	18,226 0 0	1,822 12 0	294,819 0	9,583 0 0	958 6 0	2,780 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,363½	1,008 18 6	106 17 8	19,702 0	606 2 6	60 12 4	166 10 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	248	137 18 1	3 5 8	703 25	21 9 3	2 2 2	5 8 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	118,820½	17,308 6 8	1,736 4 9	309,053 20	9,324 5 2	822 8 9	2,589 13 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th April 1873, on 1,290 miles open.

		Ra. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Ra. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	168,534	2,08,184 12 0	19,079 0 4	517,917 30	2,70,714 7 6	23,982 5 2	53,061 3 6
Or per mile of railway	130	162 9 8	14 18 1	...	209 9 11	23 11 0	41 9 1
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	1,578,710	23,32,008 10 8	2,12,779 19 2	10,862,530 50	52,97,496 2 6	499,850 9 8	790,298 3 10
Total for 15 weeks	1,711,244	25,40,208 6 8	2,32,851 19 6	11,379,254 20	56,78,210 10 0	520,508 12 10	785 12 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	109,822	1,63,451 14 7	14,263 1 10	648,563 0	2,23,459 7 0	20,720 8 11	45,729 1 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	127 11 2	11 14 1	...	263 1 8	24 0 6	35 14 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,589,519	24,85,596 4 10	2,27,846 10 2	10,789,531 0	61,98,437 14 2	508,190 2 9	796,056 12 11



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 19th April.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*

The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General.*

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH.

The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER.

The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE.

The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD.

The Hon'ble MOULVY ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.

The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN.

The Hon'ble T. M. ROBINSON.

The Hon'ble F. F. WYMAN.

and

The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service. He said he did not think it necessary that he should enlarge upon the various provisions of the report, which expressed fully what had been done. The report was what it professed to be, a preliminary one. He would observe that the Committee had simply taken into consideration the papers placed before them in reference to the main features of the Bill. A great many arguments put forward in the papers resolved themselves into objections against certain provisions of Act II of 1870. He therefore

hoped that if the recommendation to print the Bill in double columns showing the amendments made alongside of the sections of Act II of 1870 were carried out, a great many of the objections urged against the present Bill would be removed. It was for that purpose that he desired to make the suggestion as to printing in double columns.

It was said by Mr. Beaufort that the intention in amending the law relating to the emigration of coolies to the labor districts was to remodel the law and divide it in parts, chapters, and sections, taking care to couch the sections in simple language, in order that they might be readily understood, and that the Bill did not profess to make very many substantial alterations—it was in fact to be an old friend in a new dress. But that remark was not considered to be correct in many quarters. He hoped it would be found that the Bill as now amended showed that the principal provisions of Act II of 1870 were left untouched. The Hon'ble Member on the right (Mr. Robinson) was apprehensive that this Council was disposed to legislate a little precipitately in amending a law only in force for two or three years. That alarm might be very natural, but when the Hon'ble Member came to consider maturely what the main provisions of the Bill were, he would find that there was no cause for alarm. The old Act had been remodelled in such a manner that its main features and provisions were plainly discernible, and a few substantial and necessary amendments had been introduced. THE ADVOCATE GENERAL had thought it necessary to make those few remarks in order to point out that the desire of the Committee had been to amend the Bill as far as it could be done with regard to the suggestions made on the subject of substantial amendments of the law. The report showed that the Committee had restored certain provisions of the existing law. It also pointed out that the Committee had remodelled certain sections of the Bill respecting the prohibition of emigration at certain times of the year. They had also reconstructed Section 13, which enabled the Lieutenant-Governor, with the consent of the Supreme Government, to provide for the emigration of laborers to other parts of India. On the subject of garden-sirdars there had been considerable discussion in committee, and although we were anxious to meet the views of those who desired that it should be optional to register in Calcutta laborers engaged in the districts, we were unable to amend the existing provision. We had, however, endeavored to meet the difficulty by providing such a clause as would be found to get rid of the inconvenience which might result from the registration of coolies in the districts in which they were engaged. Giving to the existing law his best consideration, it appeared to him that the proper construction of section 19 of Act II of 1870 was that it did not enable the garden-sirdar to register coolies engaged in the districts before the Superintendent of Transport in Calcutta. He thought that section 19 must be read with sections 15 and 18 of the Act, and when so construed, the terms of the section must be taken distributively. That being so, he was of opinion that the power of registering in Calcutta coolies engaged in the districts did not exist. It was clear that if the power or right to register in Calcutta laborers engaged in the mofussil really existed, some provision would have been made for the payment of travelling expenses back to their homes, of laborers who might either be rejected by the Superintendent on the ground of unfitness, or might not be brought before such an official for registration. But there was no such provision in Act II of 1870 as last referred to. On the other hand, with regard to laborers engaged in the mofussil by recruiters and brought down to Calcutta, there was a clause providing that if a contract was not entered into within thirty days with a laborer, he should be supplied with such a sum of money as the Superintendent should consider necessary to enable him to return to the place where he was registered. For these reasons it appeared to THE ADVOCATE GENERAL that under the provisions of Act II of 1870 it was improper on the part of garden-sirdars to bring down laborers engaged in the mofussil to Calcutta without first registering them in the mofussil. He had been informed that notwithstanding his construction of the law, a practice of registering in Calcutta laborers engaged in the districts by garden-sirdars had grown up and had not been found to be attended with inconvenience or injury. It was perfectly

right for those who approved of the practice which had grown up, to support it with a view to have an express clause introduced into this Bill to carry it out. If this could be readily or simply done, an attempt might have been made; but on reflection it appeared to him that without the establishment of a depôt in Calcutta for laborers brought down by garden-sirdars, it would be impossible to frame a clause to meet the particular contingency. The establishment of a depôt would introduce an unnecessary difficulty, and instead of simplifying matters would tend to complicate them. It had been consequently determined to leave the clause as it stood and meet the objection taken by providing in the first place that the coolies should be registered before any Magistrate of the district or sub-division through which he should first pass, and further providing to the effect that the employer or his agent should have power to cancel any contract on paying the particular laborer whose contract should be cancelled, his travelling expenses to the place where he was engaged. The Committee had, as pointed out, endeavoured to grapple with the difficulty, and THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL trusted that they had done so successfully. To him personally it appeared that it would be wrong in principle to allow a laborer to be brought to Calcutta without previous registration in the district where he was engaged. It might happen that if a laborer was brought to Calcutta without being registered in the mofussil, and if he complained that he was not taken to the Superintendent of Transport for the purpose of having his agreement registered, he might be met by the plea that he came of his own choice with his friend the garden-sirdar to seek for employment. We should in such a case have the statement of the laborer on the one hand and the statement of the garden-sirdar on the other; and unless the Magistrate or Superintendent of Transport were possessed of greater powers of discrimination than were ordinarily allotted to mortals, there would be considerable, if not insuperable, difficulty in the way of coming to a proper decision. Registration in the district was a starting point in the engagement of a laborer which a garden-sirdar could not overturn if disposed to deal improperly with a laborer.

Then the report went on to say that the Committee had altered section 46 in the manner proposed, rendering it obligatory on the Magistrate to countersign a recruiter's license, unless he should have reason to suppose that the person licensed was unfit to be employed as a recruiter. Section 71 was slightly altered by providing that the penalty prescribed for delay in despatching a vessel should not be incurred if the delay was occasioned by any casualty. We had also altered section 79 by providing that the master of a vessel should be bound to report the arrival of his vessel at any particular place, and remain there for not less than six hours of day-light to enable the Magistrate to visit the vessel; and in lieu of the power of detention given to the Magistrate by section 82, we had given the power of detaining the vessel for not more than five days. Enquiries had shown that it was rarely found necessary to detain a vessel for more than five days. This was a preliminary report, and if it should be discovered that the period of five days was too short or too long, the provision might be altered accordingly.

Then we came to the subject of localities unfit for the residence of laborers. This clause had occasioned some alarm. But THE ADVOCATE GENERAL thought that section 120 of the original Bill, being section 119 of the amended Bill, should not have that effect, because it was the same in substance as a similar provision in the existing law. There was a difference of phraseology. Instead of using the words "unfit for human habitation" the section provided that the contracts of the laborers should be cancelled if the estate was in a condition so insalubrious or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of laborers. The Bill was framed in a manner calculated to make it plain and simple in character: it dealt with matters in a simple and clearly intelligible manner, discarding the use of terms or words of doubtful or obscure meaning. Section 119 simply altered the existing law by giving it a more practical form and clothing it in language free from vagueness or uncertainty. Having supplied a certain form of machinery for a proper enquiry into the fitness or otherwise of an estate or part of an estate for the residence of laborers, it necessarily provided that if a garden was unfit, from situation or condition, for the residence

of laborers, the contracts of laborers for the time being should be declared null and void. It was said that such a provision was tantamount to closing a garden. It only discharged men from the obligation of laboring in a district or garden where it would be fatal for them to reside. It was a piece of humanity not calling for any alarm, but rather exciting the sympathy and deserving the approbation of those who had to deal with emigrants. He would pass on to section 120 of the amended Bill being section 121 of the original Bill. This section as drawn made certain average rates of mortality conclusive of the question of the unfitness of an estate for the residence of laborers. We thought that upon any average rate of mortality taken by itself no safe or certain conclusion as to unfitness for residence could be formed. We had, however, considered that the average rate of mortality as stated in the section might well constitute a starting point, enabling the Lieutenant-Governor to order certain enquiries to be made by a medical officer required to visit an estate, and record information on the points indicated in the Section. First, the cause or causes of such mortality; secondly, the want (if any) of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of the estate or the employer, causing or contributing to such mortality; and thirdly, the fitness or otherwise of the estate for the residence of laborers and the reasons thereof. And if it should turn out that the mortality was to be attributed to the negligence or to the want of sanitary measures on the part of the planter, the Lieutenant-Governor should have power to declare that particular garden unfit for the residence of laborers. THE ADVOCATE GENERAL remarked that the provision was salutary, and he thought that the Governor of a province should have some power to act, summarily in cases of necessity arising from carelessness and negligence. The enquiry was to be a fair and open one, the parties might appear and put forward any statements they thought fit. It could not be urged with any propriety that it would be hard to put this provision in force in cases in which any excessive amount of mortality had arisen from neglect or default on the part of the planter. We had merely given power in cases of unfitness for residence resulting from the neglect and default of owners.

The power of putting an end to the contracts of laborers in cases of mortality arising from situation, was a more difficult one to deal with. He had not been able to satisfy himself that climatic situation could be the cause of excessive mortality in a particular garden, without extending its baneful influence over a very much larger area. He thought the power of putting an end to contracts in cases in which unfitness for residence arose from situation should be exercised under the previous section where the enquiry to be held was to be full and comprehensive. If those who were interested in the lives of their laborers did their duty by keeping their gardens in a fit and proper condition, there would be no occasion for the exercise of the summary power which had been conferred.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL then passed on to the subject of contracts of time-expired laborers. The Committee were unanimous that Chapter 17, providing for the registration of contracts by time-expired laborers, was necessary, as it was advisable not to interfere with the free action of laborers who had performed their contracts. The Committee had therefore struck out that chapter, as also section 117 of the existing law which contained a provision subjecting time-expired laborers to certain sections of the Act. The Committee had altered section 106 by providing that returns were to be made of *all* laborers on an estate, whether time-expired or not.

The next subject referred to in the report was neglect of work and arrears of wages. The Committee considered that no sufficient reason existed for the passing of such a law having special application to the tea districts. If it was considered that the country required a general law defining the rights and liabilities of master and servant, the subject should be dealt with under a more general and extended form of legislation.

During our sittings we came to the conclusion that it would be as well to frame forms of contract and release, but not having sufficient information before us we were unable to do so. We had therefore left the clause of the Bill upon that point as it stood, and had announced our

intention hereafter to frame such forms and append them to the Bill. The committee had also reserved to themselves the liberty of re-considering and re-amending any of the provisions of the Bill. We recommended finally that the Bill as now presented, together with the corresponding sections of the existing law, should be printed in double columns. THE ADVOCATE GENERAL sincerely hoped that the endeavours of the committee to do their best would prove beneficial to employer and employed, and that as the protection and preservation of the lives of emigrant laborers were necessarily blended with the prosperity of the planter, he trusted that the efforts of the committee in the direction of the amendment of the present law on matters which were calculated to contribute to the health of laborers would be entirely successful. Although, as a general proposition it was undesirable that the Council should interfere with the working of a law so recently passed as Act II of 1870, and framed with the greatest ability and care, yet it should be borne in mind that a new combination of circumstances necessarily called forth fresh legislation. Those who framed Act II of 1870 could not be supposed to provide before-hand for all possible cases or combination of circumstances. It was their duty and object to put forward and inaugurate a general scheme for the regulation of emigration to the tea districts; and though they had accomplished their purpose in a successful manner, it could not be affirmed that it was possible to have exhausted the subject for all time, and in respect of all the varying circumstances attendant on emigration. Experience had shown us that on several points the amendment of the existing law was required. One of those points was the detention of a vessel in which cholera or other infectious disease had broken out amongst the emigrants. On the breaking out of cholera or other infectious disease, it had been found most beneficial to land coolies on shore for a time, and thus to check or remove infection; but for such a purpose the vessel must be detained. The existing law contained no warrant for the detention of a vessel under the above circumstances. It had therefore been deemed advisable to make a short provision in the present Bill for the detention of vessels. Almost all matters which possessed certain decided advantages had their corresponding disadvantages, and if a solitary passenger was, or a few passengers were, detained four or five days in any place, the injury to the person or persons so detained was far less than the manifest and irreparable injury which might be caused if (there being no power of detention) the coolies were allowed to proceed on their voyage with a fast-spreading and infectious disease amongst them. The necessity for such a provision having been established by experience, it became the duty of the Government to take steps to amend the law; and if Government had not ventured on the measure contained in the present Bill, the reproach of apathy, and the want of a due consideration of its duties, might well have attached to it. Then, in reference to unfitness of localities for the residence of laborers, the existing law did not contain sufficient provision. Its machinery was not very simple and was somewhat of a dilatory character. A summary remedy was required in certain cases of necessity, and the present Bill proposed to arm the local Government with certain summary powers limiting their exercise within certain well-defined and legitimate limits. Although a certain percentage of mortality could not be taken as conclusive of the unhealthiness of a locality, the factum of unusual and excessive mortality could not be fairly or properly overlooked. The present Bill proposed to give that fact significance and prominence in the institution of certain enquires naturally arising out of it, and to visit the owners of gardens who had been neglectful of obvious and humane duties with consequences of which they could not be justly heard to complain. Then again the inspection of coolies in charge of garden-sirdars by a proper medical officer before being put on board a vessel was also a necessary change in the law which was required. Further, in regard to time-expired laborers it was unwise and undesirable to subject them any longer to checks and restraints under the law. The planters themselves affirmed that time-expired laborers having become accustomed to the country, checks or restraints were unnecessary, and that being so, it was the duty of the Government to relieve that class of laborers. In conclusion, THE ADVOCATE GENERAL said that though it was very unwise to legislate hastily and without due caution and reason, it was apparent that the circumstances to which he had fully alluded rendered legislation necessary, and he therefore

thought that no ground whatever existed for accusing the Government of precipitation or suspecting it to be influenced by any improper desire of interfering unduly between employer and employed.

EMIGRATION BILL.

THE HON'BLE MR. WYMAN said it would be remembered that when this Bill was introduced considerable discussion took place as to the desirability of introducing the Bill, and the hon'ble members opposite (Mr. Robinson and Mr. Colvin) took a decided tone against the Bill. The Bill now submitted to the Council was a totally different Bill from that which was submitted before. He understood that the argument of the learned Advocate-General went almost to this extent, that the objections raised by the public outside and the members of this Council with reference to the provisions of the Bill as introduced were scarcely now tenable, that in fact the present Bill was a mere redressing of the law, codifying, improving, and substantially altering it, but only in respect of certain important and necessary amendments which the Government desired to make. MR. WYMAN submitted that that argument was scarcely borne out by the facts. The difficulties raised by the hon'ble members opposite had apparently all been removed by the alterations made by the select committee in the amended Bill before the Council. He thought it could hardly be contended that the objections raised were not sound and reasonable ones. It had never been contended that the Government should not have the right to amend a law, however recently passed, when it was found that an amendment was necessary; and he understood that the public and the planters and others interested in this subject had never objected to any reasonable amendments in the law. They had never objected, and did not now object, to any provision by which greater security to life was attainable. But they said, and he thought justly, that the Act as proposed to be amended contained harsh, unnecessary, and impracticable provisions. The proof that they were correct and that they did not make a vexatious opposition was found in the fact, which to his thinking was conclusive, that their remonstrances had been met by the withdrawal of the disputed provisions of the Bill. As the Bill was now drawn there could not and would not (he thought) be opposition to the alterations proposed. It was objected that it was quite impracticable that a garden-sirdar should receive a power of attorney, and that provision was struck out from the Bill. It was also objected that fines imposed upon garden-sirdars should be recovered from their employers. That provision also had been struck out. It was pointed out that the provision empowering the magistrate to refuse to sign garden-sirdars' licenses was unsafe, as he would not have the opportunity of making himself acquainted with what it was necessary for him to know. That provision had been considerably modified. Chapters 17 and 18 relating to time-expired laborers, and the definition of the obligations of master and servant, had been entirely struck out; and as to the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to declare a district unfit for habitation by imported laborers, we saw the important modification that when the Lieutenant-Governor had *ascertained* that a certain place was unfit for habitation by reason of locality or want of sanitation, emigration to such place might be prohibited. MR. WYMAN thought that nothing could be fairer or more proper than such a provision. But as the Bill originally stood, it was in the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to stop emigration in the absence of any such information or enquiry. Then again the unhealthiness of any plantation had been defined to be unhealthiness of locality or unhealthiness arising from the want of sanitation. That, he thought, was a very proper distinction to make, a distinction which was now far clearer than it was before. The learned Advocate-General said that that was what was intended, and that the committee had merely defined more clearly what was intended originally. But the definition in the original Bill was so doubtful that the Lieutenant-Governor could act under it merely on the percentage of mortality. But now it was clearly laid down that the garden must be defective either in sanitation or unhealthiness of locality. The amendment made was so important and so undeniable that very few would now object to that provision. Then, with regard to contracts made by time-expired laborers, a change had been made; and that was another provision which was the subject of objection. So that as the Bill now stood, he did not think that

the public or those interested would be likely to complain of it. The purpose of his remarks was to show that the objections raised by the public and those interested, were in respect of the Bill as it stood at the time, and that they were reasonable objections, and that those objections were not made with any idea of thwarting the Government or opposing the Bill simply because it was an amendment of the law. The Bill was one which, in their view, was a cause of alarm by reason of the somewhat arbitrary and impracticable provisions proposed to be introduced in a law which was found to work tolerably well. Not simply that the Bill was not sufficiently understood, but that it was so framed that it could not be clearly understood. As now drawn there would be no such objections; and he thought that it would be most unreasonable if the persons interested took objection to these most rational and proper provisions. They should rather be grateful to the Government for taking measures for the security of life which circumstances had shown to be necessary. The Council were greatly indebted to the select committee for the important and beneficial changes they had made in the Bill.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said before finally putting the question to the Council, he would only say a very few words. He did trust that the course followed by the Government and by the committee of the Council, and the observations made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Wyman, would convince those outside, that sooner or later (HIS HONOR said sooner, but the hon'ble member said later) we were inclined to meet the reasonable views of that portion of the public who were interested in the cultivation of tea. We wished to narrow the breach between the Government and those so interested; we wished to smooth over the difficulties, and meet the tea planters as far as we could. HIS HONOR was not prepared to admit that the Bill brought in was so bad a Bill as the hon'ble member on the left (Mr. Wyman) would lead us to believe. He was not prepared to admit that the changes adopted by the select committee were of so radical a character as the hon'ble member had represented them to be. They were not so much radical or structural changes, as the smoothing off of difficult corners, the rounding off of angles which seemed to present difficulties, and which seemed to have caused outcry and objections. At the same time this rounding of angles was a work of the greatest importance which would have, he hoped, the effect of bringing round a great deal of the feeling which was against us, and we were under the greatest obligation to the select committee for the work which they had done so excellently.

He trusted that the explanations of the learned Advocate-General who was now in charge of the Bill, and who had taken so great a part in it, would convince the public that the proposals now submitted were not unreasonable proposals: that they were worthy of consideration, and he hoped that with more or less modifications they might be accepted.

The learned Advocate-General had so clearly explained the nature of the changes proposed by the select committee, that HIS HONOR need not say much at present about them. He would merely allude to one change, which was in some respects a radical change. He alluded to the striking out by the committee of chapters 17 and 18 of the Bill, chapter 17 relating to contracts by time-expired laborers, and chapter 18 relating to the general question of neglect of work by laborers, and the recovery of arrears of wages, as between the employer and the employed. The Advocate-General had told us that those chapters had been struck out with the consent and approval of two members of the committee who were practically interested in the subject, and who in some degree represented those engaged in the tea-cultivating districts. HIS HONOR had said that if that course commended itself to those hon'ble gentlemen, the Government were ready to accept that view. It appeared to him that there was nothing like free-trade. When you had to deal with men who had lived in the gardens, men who were not to be conveyed there under contracts made in distant parts of India; when you had to deal with men who were in the tea districts, there was no reason why special laws for regulating the relations of master and servant should be applied, unless those interested thought it was better that such laws should apply. If those interested were satisfied that contracts made with time-expired and local laborers should be left to the operation of the ordinary laws of the country, the Government was satisfied and did not wish to press upon them any special law. At the same time there was one observation which HIS HONOR wished

to make for the consideration of the Council and those who were interested in the matter, that an Act passed for the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and known as the Artificers' Act, had been extended to certain of the tea districts, and had been applied for regulating the relations of the employer and employed there, that is, of the coolies. He might tell the members that in his opinion it was extremely doubtful whether an Act of that kind, passed for the regulation of the relations between tradesmen and artificers in the Presidency towns, was properly extendible to the tea districts. He believed that it was not properly extendible to the case of coolies in the tea plantations: it was never intended to apply to such cases; and his view was that Government ought to withdraw the operation of that Act from those districts; that that Act must cease to operate in the tea districts. There would then be no summary or special mode of address, unless some special provisions were put in this Bill. If those interested agreed to strike out chapters 17 and 18 of this Bill, the Government agreed to that view, but then there would be no special law in the tea districts, and the relations of master and time-expired and local laborers would be regulated by the ordinary laws and by no special law whatever. That must be quite thoroughly understood.

The Bill was then directed to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, together with Act II of 1870, in double columns, and the consideration of the Bill was adjourned for two months.

HOWRAH LIGHTING RATE.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, in presenting the report of the select committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting-rate in Howrah, said the Council having accepted the principle of the Bill both as regards the portion of Howrah now lighted with gas, and also as to future extensions, had referred the Bill to a select committee only for consideration of the form in which it should be passed. He mentioned this because the hon'ble members were aware that there had been some agitation in Howrah against the Bill, with which, if he understood its character rightly, the select committee were not concerned. He had not seen the memorial which had been presented, but he understood that it was against the principle of the Bill, rather than the details. That was a matter which concerned the Council at large, and not the select committee.

He would now proceed to state what had been done in committee. They found in the original Bill provision made for imposing a tax before arrangements were made for lighting the town. The committee thought that would not be advisable, and had therefore provided that no tax should be imposed until every thing was ready for lighting the lamps. The Municipal Commissioners were to define the portions of the town proposed to be lighted, and they were to submit to Government a scheme for lighting, and on the Lieutenant-Governor being satisfied that the scheme was sufficient, he might authorize the imposition of the tax; and even then the tax was not to be leviable until the lamps had been actually lighted. The next change made was that, although the tax was to be ordinarily leviable from occupiers, in those cases in which a house was occupied by tenants in severalty, as by tenants in stories or flats, the tax in the first instance should be levied from the owner, who should have the legal power of recouping himself in the same way as if the tax were rent due to him from his tenants. Lastly the Bill, as originally drafted, provided that questions of compensation should be decided by a Judge of a Small Cause Court. Mr. DAMPIER thought that was an excellent provision. But this Bill was to be part and parcel of Act III of 1864, and was to be read as a part of that law. Act III of 1864 contained other provisions as to compensation, but no special procedure was laid down for the determination of such compensation. Therefore the committee had thought it would be inconsistent to provide that compensation in connection with gas works should be awarded by a special procedure and that other compensation due under the same Act, should be left to be settled by other means; the committee had therefore struck out the section relating to the determination of compensation by the Judge of the Small Cause Court.

With reference to the agitation which had taken place in Howrah, he proposed to ask that the consideration of the Bill be deferred for six weeks at the least. The Bill as amended by the select committee would be published, and those interested would have an opportunity of saying anything they might

think proper. He would mention for the consideration of the Council, one suggestion which had been made in the course of the deliberations in committee, that it was rather anomalous to bring in a Bill authorizing the imposition of a two per cent. lighting rate, when the Council had before it evidence that a two per cent. rate would fall short of the actual cost of lighting. If the part of Howrah which was already lit with gas afforded data which were generally applicable to the future extensions, it would require a two and a-half per cent. rate to cover the cost. He thought it was worth the attention of the Council whether, on passing such a law as this, the Council should not give power to impose a rate which should be sufficient to pay for the whole cost of lighting with gas.

With these remarks he presented the report of the select committee, and moved that the consideration of the Bill be deferred for six weeks.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said he wished to say a few words of explanation in reference to the report of the select committee. As an abstract question of justice there could hardly be any difference of opinion as to the propriety of legislating on the question, before us, without previously ascertaining the wishes of the rate-payers. For after all it must be admitted that gas-lighting is more a luxury than a necessity, and we knew that the majority of the rate-payers of the Howrah Municipality could not afford to pay for that luxury. But we must not forget that the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah were already under engagement, with the sanction of the Government previously obtained, to light the town with a certain number of gas-lights for a certain number of years; and it was too late now to question the wisdom of that engagement even if it were open to question. At the same time it was hard, he must admit, to levy the rate from those who neither wanted nor would have the benefit of gas-lighting. The select committee paid their best attention to this view of the question, and had made every attempt so to frame a section as would meet all contingencies. But they found themselves beset with all manner of difficulties, and the best solution they could arrive at was to leave every question touching the extension of the lighting-rate to the different parts of the municipality to the final determination of the Lieutenant-Governor as a sort of appeal from the decision of the Commissioners; and the select committee were sincerely of opinion that, untrammelled by local prejudices and predilections, the Lieutenant-Governor would be best able to decide each case on its merits, and satisfactorily to all the parties concerned.

THE HON'BLE MR. WAMAN said as the report of the select committee was not before the Council it was somewhat difficult to go into this question, but judging from the remarks made, especially from what had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Degumber Mitter), he gathered that the expenditure on account of lighting by gas was now being incurred. He scarcely thought that he understood the hon'ble member rightly. But he thought the hon'ble member had said that the committee had found themselves in a difficulty inasmuch as the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah had already entered into a contract for lighting the town with gas, and that the Bill gave power to levy a rate to defray the cost of such lighting. If that was the correct interpretation of the hon'ble member's remarks, it seemed to MR. WAMAN to be a roundabout way, first to do something that was not sanctioned, and then to come up to this Council for a legislative enactment to sanction a tax to defray the cost. It might be that the Municipal Commissioners theoretically were those who should say how the municipal fund should be expended, and that a rate should be levied for lighting the streets with gas; but we could not afford to ignore the majority of the rate-payers. He was not aware whether the rate-payers who had petitioned the Council represented anything like a majority of their body, and of course it would greatly depend on that point whether their representations were entitled to weight; because supposing the objections represented a very small number of the rate-payers the matter might, he thought, be left to the discretion of the Commissioners. But if the objections emanated from a large proportion of the rate-payers, it would be the policy of the Government to say that as the imposition of the lighting-rate was contrary to the wishes of a large proportion of those who had to pay, we could hardly compel the rate-payers to pay the tax. As far as works of emergency were concerned it would be different, but as regards lighting by gas it was more a luxury than a necessity,

and it might not be desirable to impose a rate for the purpose. Looking to the position of Howrah, which was a town scattered very considerably, with houses at considerable distance apart in long lines of roads, he thought it was very doubtful whether lighting by gas was quite a *desideratum* or an economical measure to adopt. And therefore when he heard of this proposed taxation, he thought that it should be considered very carefully whether we should sanction it in the face of a decided objection on the part of those interested.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought the course proposed to be taken in deferring the consideration of the Bill would sufficiently show the Council that the Government was not inclined to hurry the passing of the Bill. In fact we proposed that the report of the select committee and the Bill as amended by them, should be gazetted for a considerable period, for this reason, that we might have the opportunity of ascertaining the wishes of the rate-payers before the report of the committee was taken into consideration by the Council. A petition which had been received from a public meeting held in Howrah had not been circulated to the members. The general purport of the petition was that the meeting were opposed to the lighting of Howrah with gas and would be satisfied with oil lamps. The petitioners were unanimously of that opinion, but we did not know what proportion of rate-payers were represented by the petitioners. On the other hand it was clear enough, as stated by the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that the municipality had already pledged themselves to the lighting of the streets with gas in a certain portion of the municipality. It seemed to HIS HONOR that a certain portion of the municipality, that was to say the town of Howrah, was a fit place for lighting with gas. It was a town with a considerable European population, a place of great manufactures and great trade, and the whole condition of the town seemed to require a civilized system of lighting and other civilized improvements. If the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah were pledged to this expense, it was proper that the expense should be borne by that portion of the inhabitants who received the benefit of lighting by gas and not by the municipality in general. That was the principle on which the Bill was drawn.

Then HIS HONOR had received another petition from certain inhabitants of a portion of the municipality, who appeared to take a reasonable view of the matter. It was a petition of certain inhabitants of Shibpore, Ramkistopore, and other villages included within the municipality, that was to say the inhabitants of that portion of the municipality which did not constitute the town proper of Howrah, but was in the nature of outlying villages attached to the town. HIS HONOR thought that these petitioners said with reason that it was very hard that they should be taxed for the lighting of the town of Howrah with gas: they suggested that the lighting of the municipality with gas should not rest with the Municipal Commissioners but should be made subject to the sanction of the Government. The Committee had introduced that very provision in the Bill, and it seemed to HIS HONOR to be a very proper provision. It would be very hard that those people who did not benefit by the lighting of the town with gas should pay for it; and it was reasonable enough not only that lighting by gas should be confined to the town of Howrah, but that the proceedings of the Commissioners should in this respect be checked by the Government, so that the luxury of gas lighting should be introduced only where it was required, and that it should be paid for by those who derived the benefit.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said with reference to the remarks of the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Wyman), that he must explain that the lighting already done was not in anticipation of funds being provided by this Bill, as the hon'ble member had supposed. The Howrah Municipality had under the existing law power to devote the ordinary revenues of the municipality to the purpose of lighting, and that was what had been done. Under this arrangement of course the inhabitants of the suburbs of Howrah, such places as Ramkistopore, Seebpore, and the like, which had, as described by the hon'ble member, long lines of road and a few scattered houses, who did not live within miles of the gas lights, contributed towards the lighting of Howrah by gas, as much as the residents who lived under them. It was to get rid of this that it was one of the main objects of the present Bill, to provide that those only who enjoyed the benefit of gas should pay the rate. As to the remarks which had been made as to whether lighting by gas was a luxury or a necessity, speaking on behalf of the Committee, he said that it absolutely did not concern them as

such. It concerned the Council as a whole. If the hon'ble member, opposite (Mr. Wyman) and other hon'ble members, had any doubt as to the principle of the Bill which the Council had once accepted, there would be time for reconsideration before the Bill came up for discussion again. But no such remarks were pertinent to the report of the select committee which was now presented. The motion was agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

THE HON'BLE MR. BERNARD presented the report of the select committee on the Bill for registering births and deaths, and moved that the report be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the committee. He said he believed it was in order to present the report of the select committee and make this motion at the same time, the report having been in the hands of the members for the prescribed period. When Mr. Beaufort introduced the Bill he explained its object, and he told us that the Government had for some years been trying to get some sort of statistics of births and deaths for the whole of the great province of Bengal, but the result had not been satisfactory. In the last report received it was made out that the annual death-rate in a large district was only one per mille; or, in other words, that every one there lived for a thousand years. That could not be considered a valuable result of the registration of deaths, and the Government had recently decided that as the Government and the people were constituted in Bengal, it was hopeless to try to get statistics of life and death over the whole of the great districts of Bengal; and accordingly it was determined that one town and one rural area should be taken in each district and an attempt should be made to get some sort of reliable statistics of death, and perhaps also of births. This plan came into operation in several districts on the 1st of January, and as far as we had gone, each selected area comprised about 25,000 souls. If we could get anything like reliable statistics of these areas, we should be able to calculate what was the death-rate in the whole country; to ascertain what diseases were most destructive to life, and against what causes of death the Government might hope successfully to contend. When the registration was begun, it was found that the people of Bengal, who were a law-abiding people (some said they were a law-loving people) would not always give information of deaths. It was therefore proposed to bring in a Bill the provisions of which were borrowed from the Calcutta Act which had been some years in operation, the provisions of the Calcutta Act itself being taken from the English law with certain modifications to suit the circumstances of the country. All this had been explained by the hon'ble member who introduced the Bill. The Council referred the Bill to a select committee, who had considered it and proposed only a few changes. Most of the amendments were in the direction of lightening the penalties and requirements of the Bill as it originally stood.

There were, however, a few points to which MR. BERNARD would ask the attention of the Council. Section 2 provided for the registration of births or deaths, or of births and deaths. This was proposed because it was most important to get the death-rate; and if we could get an account of births as well, it would be an advantage. In out-of-the-way places we proposed to register deaths only. In many parts of India when any body died it was customary to make some sort of report of the circumstance to the nearest chowkidar or policeman; people seemed to feel that by making such a report they relieved themselves of responsibility. But so far as he knew, it was not the custom thus to report births. As, however, it would be very much easier for the people to give information where Registrars were appointed, we would endeavour to obtain a registry of births also where it was practicable to do so; and in the course of time we hoped to get a tolerably perfect registration of births and deaths. Section 3 provided that every Registrar should have an office in his district for the registration of births or deaths, or of births and deaths, as the case might be, and give notice of the hours of the day at which he would attend for the purposes of registration. In rural areas this provision would perhaps not be of much value, but in towns it would be advantageous that there should be a well-known place at which reports of births and deaths would be received. Section 6 was a section in which the committee had made an alteration. As it stood the chowkidar, or the

village watchman of each village, was bound to get written information of each death or birth from every body who could write. There were a great many villages where it would not be possible to get information in writing: therefore we proposed that the chowkidar should get the information in writing if possible; or if it was impossible to get the information in writing, that he should get it verbally, and when he went into town to make his weekly or bi-weekly report he would give an account of the deaths that had occurred within his beat. Section 7 imposed certain duties on parents and others where to report deaths. The committee had reduced the maximum of fine, so that in no case could a fine of more than five rupees be imposed; and there was another provision, which originally stood in the Bill, that not more than one person should be punishable for neglect or refusal to give information of any one occurrence. It was also provided that Municipal Commissioners might register births and deaths occurring within Municipalities, and expend municipal money for the purpose of such registration. Mr. BERNARD had omitted to mention that in section 6 it was provided that the chowkidar should make the report required; or if there was no chowkidar, the report should be made by such other person as the Magistrate might appoint. In towns and cities where there was no indigenous agency of this kind other than the regular police, Municipal Commissioners were authorized to appoint Registrars. In Bengal the people were not always very ready to go to the police, and did not like the police to interfere in domestic matters. Therefore it was desirable that in certain cases the Magistrate should allow the report to be made to persons other than the police. In the Suburban Municipality, instead of the police procuring information and registering births and deaths, the bill collector of the Municipality and his subordinates had been appointed to register births and deaths.

The motion agreed was to.

The HON'BLE MR. BERNARD said that at the suggestion of the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Schalch) he would move that in section 4 the words "and respecting such particulars" be inserted after the word "forms" in line 5.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that this report had been in the hands of the Council for ten days, and it was inconvenient that amendments should now be moved without notice. He would suggest that the amendment should be withdrawn unless it was considered necessary. The effect of introducing the amendment would be to necessitate the suspension of the rules before the Bill could be passed.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that he thought the word "forms" would cover the particulars of registry. The Lieutenant-Governor was to settle the form in which the registry of births and deaths was to be made, and that would include the particulars to be entered in the register.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH observed that he had suggested the amendment because the section did not refer to the particulars of registration. But as the learned Advocate-General thought the words proposed were not necessary, the amendment might be withdrawn.

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. BERNARD the bill was then passed.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said there being no business of importance necessary to bring before the Council at an early date, the Council would be adjourned for a few weeks until further notice. He at the same time wished to thank the members for the assistance which they had given, and he believed they would not be sorry for the respite which was now afforded. The select committee on the Emigration Bill would, he hoped, be kind enough to continue their labors. He thought they would be able, during the time the Council was not sitting, to give some attention to the matter, in order that they might gradually perfect and finish that which they had so well begun. He would direct that the Bill as now amended, with the existing law, should be published in pamphlet form and be available to those interested in the subject; and he hoped that after the Bill was fully and thoroughly considered by the committee, with the aid of the suggestions which those interested might be good enough to make, the Council would be able to bring the matter to a conclusion.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF BENGAL.

No. 133A, dated Fort William, the 19th March 1873.

From—H. S. BRADON, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In reply to Government order No. 251, dated 3rd instant, I am directed to forward herewith extracts from the reports of the Commissioners regarding agricultural products referred to in the margin of this office letter No. 56A of 6th ultimo.

BURDWAN.

Sugarcane.—The following account of sugarcane is given by Baboo Burdwan Commissioner's No. 1073, dated 31st January 1873. Joykishen Mookerjee, a zemindar of Hooghly—

“Two species of sugarcane, known in this country as the *kajlee* and the *pooree* canes, have from time immemorial been cultivated in this district. These canes always gave the cultivators very good returns; and their cultivation therefore, in former times, gradually increased with the increased demand of sugar for exportation.

“Whether these crops were native to the soil or merely acclimatised is not known; but no account of the total failure of these canes, such as was the case with what were called the Bombay canes, can be gathered from the accounts of the oldest inhabitants. More than forty (40) years ago Mr. McDowal, of the KISSOREGUNGE indigo concern, introduced the red canes from the district of Rungpore, and they were thence called the Shahiban Khooshir. The cultivation of this species of cane spread very rapidly, as the cultivators found that they yielded more juice and contained more saccharine matter than the country ones; and in about eight years it spread gradually over Hooghly in common with the other southern districts. About the same time, that is, nearly 35 years ago, the red or Bombay cane was introduced in the district from Nimgee Bungalow, a place a few mile from Calcutta. It was at first cultivated at Bally, Ooterparah, Rughoonathpore, and their neighbourhood, but in a few years the cultivation gradually extended to the banks of the Damoodah, close to Pergunnah Chunderkona. A very great impetus was given to the cultivation of sugarcane in this and the other districts by the large diminution in the supply of sugar from Mauritius and the West Indies, in consequence of the restrictions imposed about this time on slave trade and slave labor. For more than fifty years the cultivators reaped luxuriant harvests of the “Shahiban” and Bombay sugarcane, and improved their conditions to no small extent. Brick-built houses sprung up in every direction, and the condition of a large portion of the tenantry was altogether very cheering. In 1854 and 1855, however, the first symptoms of the blight, which totally exterminated these valuable crops from the district, first made their appearance. A few cane bushes here and there appeared withered during the first year. This did not attract much attention, but the next year the cultivators were alarmed at the destruction of about two-thirds of the crop, and although every means that lay in their power were had recourse to to save the crops from the *dhoosha* (sugarcane blight), the attempt was entirely fruitless. After inefficient struggle for more than three years, the cultivation of both these descriptions of sugarcane was given up in despair, and the ryots had to fall back on the cultivation of their own country canes, the *kajlee* and the *pooree*. After the extinction of the highly-paying descriptions of canes, the ryots had not much heart to cultivate the inferior description of canes; but they had not long to mourn for the extinction of their valuable crops, for, in about the year 1860-61, the *shamshara* cane, which is nearly equal to the extinct descriptions, was introduced in this district. This cane is believed to have been imported from the Otahite Island. Its cultivation has steadily increased, and the quality of the cane has evidently improved by reason of the great care taken in its cultivation and of the large expense that is incurred in manuring the soil and irrigating the crops. A short account of the cultivation of sugarcane in this district was published in the Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Journal, Volume IX,

Part III, of 1857, pages 353-358. It would be worth while to ascertain whether the importation of new seed or plants of the Bombay cane might not have the effect of restoring its cultivation."

Potatoes.—Potatoes are grown in considerable quantities in the centre of the district of Hooghly. They are now of an inferior quality, and, the Collector believes, are degenerating for want of new seed. The Collector is informed that new seed, that is, new eyes, have been successfully introduced on former occasions when the potatoes have much deteriorated; and he recommends the distribution of sound potatoes to the zemindars of the tract where the potatoes are cultivated.

The Collector of Burdwan has given a list of articles of trade in his district, including salt and European piece-goods among other imports. The staples produced in the district are rice, pulses, and oil-seeds.*

The Collector of Bancoorah reports that there is no cultivation of jute or opium in that district. He is not aware that there has been any particular improvement in cultivation since the decennial settlement.

In Beerhhoom the Collector regrets that he cannot give precise information regarding the growth and expansion of trade in staples. The railway has had a sensible effect on the export of rice, which is the staple produce of the district, and there is a considerable importation of cotton, brought apparently from Calcutta. The other principal products of this district are silk, a moderate quantity of indigo, and some oil-seeds. Of the latter, a large quantity passes through the district from the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The Collector of Midnapore reports that, after consulting the persons best qualified to give information on the subject, he has been able to learn but little as to the changes or improvement of cultivation. There is, of course, no opium cultivated in this district; on the other hand, indigo cultivation, especially on the north and west of the district, is spreading rapidly.

RAJSHAHYE.

Silk.—Mr. F. H. Skrine, the Assistant Magistrate of Rajshahye, reports Rajshahye Commissioner's No. 1245, dated 23rd January 1878. that the manufacture of silk has long been the staple industry of Rajshahye. It seems to have attained a considerable development by the middle of the last century, and the East India Company, shortly after the acquisition of the Dewanny, studded the district with filatures which used to turn out enormous quantities of raw silk. The Hon'ble Company, however, gradually lost its commercial character, and devoted to the task of Government those energies which it formerly devoted to trade. We find, therefore, that all the filatures in the district passed into private hands in the year 1837. There seems to be an impression that the trade is now on the decline, for reasons which are given below; but whether Government interference is advisable, as some consider, seems to be an extremely doubtful point.

The subject will be treated under the following heads:—

A.—Cultivation of the mulberry.

B.—The silkworm.

C.—The manufacture (1) by Europeans, (2) by Natives.

D.—The distribution of manufactured material.

The mulberry tree, which is the food of the silkworm, is extremely cultivated in the east of the district, and in other parts. Almost any land which will not suit rice will well suit mulberry. Should the land be at a low level, it

A.—MULBERRY CULTIVATION.

* The crop may be planted either in July or October.

The October sowing is the best, as it yields a plant which ordinarily lasts six or seven years, whereas those obtained from a July sowing last only about four years.

† The plants require to be cut quite down to the root in October annually, and then the ground is ploughed up. Besides this, the leaves only are cut off for caterpillars four times in a year.

is necessary to raise it artificially to a height of 4 to 5 feet, to escape the annual inundations; and the expenses attending this act is a great drawback to the more extensive cultivation.] The crop is planted* in the beginning of the rains, and besides weeding, &c., no other attention is necessary† Once planted, the shrubs will continue to bear for ten

or twelve years. The rent for mulberry lands averages Rs. 4-8 per beegah,

exclusive of "siwai" collections, which are very frequent. The total expenses

* It would be nearer the mark to say Rs. 15 per annum, including rent of land. of cultivation 'average' Rs. 20 per beegah per annum. The out-turn may be put at 32 "bojas" per beegah. Each "boja" or bundle of leaf will fetch at least one rupee. A ryot can therefore calculate on obtaining a gross profit of Rs. 32 per beegah or a net profit of Rs. 12. He is speaking of ordinary years. There are seasons when, from a mortality of the silkworms, the unfortunate cultivator can find no market for his produce. On the other hand, in very good years the price of the mulberry leaf will rise to Rs. 2 per boja, which will give the cultivator as high a net profit as Rs. 44 per beegah. It may be supposed then that the production of mulberry leaves is a popular species of agriculture. It is checked, however, by the shortsighted rapacity of the zemindars, who not only decline to advance the ryot the prime outlay, which is considerable, but demand an excessive rent for mulberry lands. The following is a too common example of this. A ryot scrapes together enough money to prepare four or five beegahs for mulberry. He (the ryot) is at once called upon to pay Rs. 5 per beegah rent for land which he formerly paid perhaps Re. 1. A "khuicha" of say 12 annas in the rupee is sure to be called for before he has long enjoyed his increased profits. He throws up his land in disgust, and the jungle soon claims its own. Mr. F. H. Skrine has himself seen acres of mulberry field, prepared at great expense, covered with jungle or maintaining less valuable crops. This is not a matter within the province of legislation, but depends solely on the good sense of the zemindar. It is to be hoped that the progress of enlightenment will open his eyes to a sense of his own advantage and counteract the decline in this important cultivation which has already set in.

The seasoning of the cocoon is generally carried on by the women of the cultivator's family, and superintended by the ryot himself, only when field work is

impracticable. The business is looked upon, as the Irishman regards his pig, as the means of paying the rent of the farm.

The total amount of cocoons produced in this district is 60,000 factory maunds, of which about one-fourth is exported. The chief marts for the sale of cocoons are (1) Tahirpur, (2) Shapai Beaulcah, (3) Beaulcah, (4) Keshari, (5) Sehgaat, (6) Benodpur.

The market sale of cocoons varies considerably, those produced in June and July being the worst† Best sorts, fetch from 12 annas to Re. 1-4 per seer, inferior sorts from 4 annas to 10 annas.‡ Taking 12 annas as the average sale, the value of the raw material raised amounts to Rs. 18,00,000.

† The cocoons turned out in November are the best, next to them in quality come those of January and March, which are on a par. Those of March are derived from the Madrassee worm, which species yields six batches in the year.

‡ Best cocoons fetch Rs. 36 a maund, and cheapest good cocoons Rs. 10 a maund.

To proceed to the manufacture (1) by the European filature—Mr. Skrine

C—THE MANUFACTURE

(1) European filature.

in open market; (b) more commonly by "paikars," a class of middle men who receive pecuniary advances and make their own terms with the rearers, giving them in their turn advances to aid them in the purchase of mulberry leaves, eggs, &c. Every "paika" contracts to furnish a specified quantity of cocoons in proportion to the advance received, but then dishonesty and the impossibility of reaching them by the law as it stands form the frequent theme of complaint of the European producer.

Supposing sufficient cocoons to have been obtained to start the filature, they are first exposed to the sun§ to kill the chrysalis, baked to dry them,|| soaked in hot water to dissolve the natural gum which closes their orifices, and then

§ This exposure to the sun goes on for about two days. The baking is intended rather to loosen them.

|| It lasts about half an hour.

spun off into the "raw silk" of commerce. The soaking process is performed in

¶ One maund of good cocoons produces 2½ seers of spun silk worth from Rs. 35 to 55, besides Rs. 4 or 5 for the jhut or tops also yielded.

Cocoons bought for Rs. 10 a maund would produce about 1½ seers of spun silk worth about Rs. 18, plus Rs. 4 for jhut and tops.

basins, and the strength of a filature is estimated by the number of its basins. After manufacture, the raw silk is sorted at the sudder factory, packed into bales, and is then ready for exportation.¶

Labor.—On a reference to the representatives of the two European firms engaged in the manufacture (Messrs. J. and R. Watson and Messrs. Perrue) Mr. Skrine has ascertained the following particulars, *viz.* :—

That the number of filatures at work is thirty-four, under the direction of thirteen European managers and assistants.

The number of spinners employed is 7,550, and of basins 3,360. These

C.—MANUFACTURE.
(1.) European filatures.

spinners are employed about ten months in the year, and earn Rs. 5 to 6 per mensem, according to the locality of the filature. Steam power is not employed in Messrs. J. and R. Watson's filature. Two engines, however, aggregating 7 horse-power nominal are in use in Messrs. Perrue's factory to turn the spinning machines.

The total value of the buildings, plant, &c., may be estimated at Rs. 61,50,000 (fixed capital). The amount annually expended in wages, purchase of cocoons, &c., is about Rs. 13,50,000.

The outturn averages 1,920 factory maunds, which, taking the price of filature silk at Rs. 25 per seer, will give a value of Rs. 19,20,000. The outturn

this year, however, will be greatly in excess of the previous average, and the prices obtained are specially for silk bearing the Surdah mark, which is extraordinarily high.

Mr. Skrine has experienced some difficulty in obtaining the requisite information under this head. The replies to

C.—MANUFACTURE.
(2.) By natives.

questions addressed to the principal native manufacturer and trader have generally been vague and unsatisfactory. The native manufacture is carried on in small filatures, and to a less extent at the ryots' houses.

A native filature is much smaller than one under European management, and does not exhibit any of the scientific appliances which are employed in the latter. Hence, in spite of the advantage which the native manufacture enjoys in the purchase of the raw material, the present price of native raw silk is considerably less than that which the European article commands. It is universally allowed that the native manufacture is declining, and this year, owing to the low prices obtained for last season's silk, great losses have been incurred by the native producer.

Mr. Skrine would estimate the number of native filatures at 120, the

(2.) Native manufacture.
Labor.

Capital.
(a) Fixed.

total number of spinners at 10,500 men, of basins at 4,500. The fixed capital sunk in native filatures is about Rs. 15,00,000. This may appear an underestimate as compared with that given above for European manufacturers; but, considering the roughness of the appliances and the unsubstantial character of the buildings in use, he (Mr. Skrine) is inclined to think it above rather than under the mark. The yearly expenditure in wages and purchase of the raw

(b) Circulating.

material (which is rarely done through pykars) may be stated as Rs. 15,00,000. The outturn averages 3,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 18,00,000. This estimate is based

Produce.

on the supposition that native silk is worth on an average Rs. 15 per seer. The price, however, varies enormously. Best sorts now fetch Rs. 14 to 22, and inferior sorts Rs. 7 to 13 per seer. The extreme prices named are exceptional.

The silk produced by Messrs. Watson's filatures is sent to Kooshtea in the factory boats, and thence to Calcutta

D.—DISTRIBUTION.
(a) Of the European product.

by rail. When not sold "to arrive," which is the case with the present season's outturn, it is sold in Calcutta by auction, and what is then undisposed of is shipped to London *via* the Canal. It ultimately finds its way to London, Lyons, Burmah, Bombay, or Suez. Messrs. Perrue's silk is despatched to Calcutta *via* Azimgunge and Nulhatri (East Indian Railway Company), and thence by Canal to Lyons, where it is manufactured into fabric in their open establishments. The produce of the

(b) Of the native produce.

native filatures is generally brought up by a few capitalists of Beaulah and

Nattore for exportation, as the manufacture of silk fabric is not carried on to any extent in the district. The best sorts are sent by boat to Kooshtea, and thence to Calcutta, whence they are mostly shipped to Europe. Inferior kinds are sent by Azimgunge and Nulhatti up country to Mirzapore, Benares, Delhi, Nagpore, and Bombay.

Ganja.—Bahoo Mohendro Nauth Bose, Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, reports that ganja forms an important exciseable article in Bengal, and it yields a yearly revenue of Rs. 11,06,818. Why the cultivation of ganja is confined to a single tract of land lying on the north of Rajshahye, south of Dinagepore, and south-west of Bogra, is a vexed question; professional men as well as laymen have not been able to arrive at a satisfactory solution. But judging of matters from a practical point of view, the Deputy Collector thinks similar soils would produce ganja anywhere. Every year the cultivation is extending to the north and east, which is an indication that it is not confined to a limited space. The mode of cultivation, the labour and outlay necessary, the restrictions placed on storage and sale of ganja, the rapidity with which it deteriorates, operate as a check to a successful extension of the cultivation in every district. Ganja is also grown in the tributary mehals of Orissa, but it is of an inferior description and finds no favor with the smokers in Bengal.

All soils are not equally adapted to the cultivation of ganja. Light sandy soils are best adapted, and the plants reach the height of six to seven feet. Poor warm soils sometimes yield good hemp; stiff clays are generally avoided. Extreme moisture is prejudicial to the growth of the plants; the cultivation begins in August, the seeds are sown broadcast in the nursery, and in a week they germinate. In a fortnight, when the plants attain a little strength and are able to bear transplantation, the nursery is broken and the seedlings are sent to the field and sown in rows six inches apart from each other. The fields are not large in size, each being on an average fifteen cottahs or a beegah. The soil is renovated every year by the addition of fresh earth, and before the seedlings are transplanted the ground is harrowed and manured with oil-cakes and cowdung, and the soil thus prepared is fit to receive the plants. When the plants spread their leaves, men known as "ganja doctors" are employed to pick out female plants, which yield no flowers and are injurious to the crop. Ganja doctors alone can distinguish the female organs in the plants; the process of picking is repeated two or three times, and when the cultivator is sure that all female plants had been uprooted and thrown away, he again manures the ground with cowdung and liquid oil-cakes, and clears the stems of the plants. In a field of one thousand plants some four hundred are thrown away. In December, when the plants reach the height of four or five feet, ridges are opened and the ground is irrigated and manured with oil-cakes. The more oil-cakes are used the more the plants thrive. At the end of January the plants mature and the harvest season commences. The plants are cut by the cultivators and divided into four or five parts, and exposed to the rays of the sun for three or four days; the leaves being withered are spread on mats and trampled upon, and they assume the flat shape in which ganja is sold in the market. Round ganja is prepared by a similar process; the stalks being taken off, each branch is rolled up and dried. Chur ganja consists of the flowers and leaves. There is no difference in the narcotic powers of these three descriptions of ganja. The cost of cultivating a beegah of land varies from Rs. 30 to 35. The quantity of manure required for a beegah of land and cost incurred for it, as well as other expenses incidental to the cultivation, are given below—

				Quantity required for manuring one beegah of land.	Cost incurred.		
				Mds.	Rs.	As.	P.
Cowdung	...	...	...	10	1	14	0
Oil-cake	...	...	...	10	12	2	0
Rent	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Irrigation	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
Labour, cutting and thrashing	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
Fresh earth added	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Total				..	36	0	0

In fact, without irrigation and manure ganja does not thrive. There are no irrigation wells in this district, and the water required is baled from the nearest tank, bil, khal, and river. The cultivators fully understand the advantages of allowing lands to remain fallow for a year or two, in order that it may produce a good crop of ganja. Ganja is sometimes alternated with barley, mustard, or other pulses.

Ganja, like mulberry, is grown on high lands; extreme moisture injures the plants. Each cultivator cultivates one cottah to four beegahs of land; the produce varies from 5 maunds 20 seers to 9 maunds 20 seers per beegah.

About 1,100 to 1,200 beegahs of land are annually sown with ganja, and the produce amounts from 9,000 to 10,000 maunds; 1,300 to 1,400 men are engaged in the cultivation. They cultivate on their own account; some of them occasionally take advances from money-lenders or their landlord and mortgage the produce under a system of hypothecation, and sometimes they sell off the crops to wholesale dealers and content themselves with a small profit. Some of them let out the lands in bhagjote to under-ryots and divide the crop in equal shares with them. When fields are sold to wholesale dealers, they cut, dry, and manipulate the plants at their expense for exportation to their own districts. The cultivation of ganja under a system of advances, as is done in indigo, has not succeeded. Twenty years ago Mr. Brown commenced the cultivation of ganja by making advances to cultivators; about 8,000 maunds of the drug were cultivated in the first year, which were made up like opium cakes and shipped to the China market. The advances were not renewed,—probably Mr. Brown found that the trade was not sufficiently remunerative.

The present system of levying a fixed duty on all ganja consumed was introduced in 1853. Prior to it the drug was retailed in licensed shops under a system of daily tax, each vendor selling as much as he could, paying a sum fixed by competition according to the locality in which the shop happened to be situated. Shops in large populous towns paid Rs. 5 to 10 a day, while those in small hamlets paid six pies to one anna. The drug, as at present, was exported from this district, and stored by the vendors in their shops. In 1838-39 excise all over Bengal was farmed out, the farmers furnishing security for the punctual payment of the revenue as the instalments fell due, and making their own arrangements for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs. The farms were given to the highest bidder at a public auction. This system, though it placed intoxicating articles at a cheap rate before the consumers, did not work well, and it broke down. The farmers, as a rule, defaulted and were never able to keep to their engagements; Government was obliged to write off large sums from the accounts every year as irrecoverable. The Collectors being overburdened with settlements and resumption operations, could not supervise the proceedings of the excise officers under them, and Mr. H. M. Parker, the senior Member of the late Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, in an able and argumentative minute, pointed out to Government the unsatisfactory management of the revenue, and suggested the creation of a separate machinery for the administration of the Excise Department, which was accepted by the Government of Lord Auckland. In 1840 a separate Commissioner for excise was appointed with the powers of a Commissioner of Land Revenue, and a staff of officers called abkary superintendents, who were each placed in charge of a district with quasi-judicial powers. In ten years the Government revenue was tripled, smuggling was checked, and the department was placed on an efficient footing.

Ganja is one of the first staple articles of produce in this district, and the

- 1 Mymensingh.
- 2 Purneah.
- 3 Patna.
- 4 Shahabad.
- 5 Dacca.
- 6 Calcutta.
- 7 Bhawalpore.
- 8 Monghyr.
- 9 Sylhet.
- 10 Suran.
- 11 Rungpore.
- 12 Moorshedabad.
- 13 Chumparun.
- 14 Tirhoot.

- 15 Tipperah.
- 16 Backergunge.
- 17 24-Pergunnahs.
- 18 Cacciar.
- 19 Maldah.
- 20 Gya.
- 21 Pubrah.
- 22 Chittagong.
- 23 Dinagopore.
- 24 Rajshahye.
- 25 Jessore.
- 26 Hooghly.
- 27 Bograh.
- 28 Cuttack.

value of export may be estimated at Rs. 2,00,000. Thirty years ago the value of this export was represented by Rs. 40,000, the drug was sold by the cultivators at eight annas to one rupee four annas a maund, and now the price has enormously increased. The general rise in the price of all articles of food also influenced the ganja trade. 4,800 to 5,091 licenses are annually issued for the sale of this drug in Bengal. It is

very largely consumed in the districts mentioned in the margin.

366 licenses are issued in Mymensingh, 326 in Dacca, 243 in Sylhet, 201 in Backergunge, 348 in Purneah, 264 in Bhaugulpore, 199 in Monghyr, 102 in Tipperah, 177 in Chumparun, 107 in Patna, 109 in Sarun, 152 in Tirhoot, 213

Years.	Quantity of land estimated to have been cultivated with ganja.	Number of ryots engaged in cultivation.	Quantity of ganja estimated to have been produced.	Average produce per beegah
	Beegahs.		Mds.	Mds. Srs.
1853-54	2,023	2,416	37,840	14 17
1854-55	2,100	1,449	15,268	7 11
1855-56	2,100	1,449	15,268	7 11
1856-57	2,099	1,670	19,840	9 18
1857-58	1,930	1,413	14,950	7 30
1858-59	2,100	1,670	19,840	9 18
1859-60	1,709	1,435	18,973	7 30
1860-61	1,930	1,412	14,950	7 30
1861-62	1,854	1,547	15,498	8 13
1862-63	1,423	1,081	9,985	7 0
1863-64	1,861	1,520	16,330	8 31
1864-65	1,811	1,330	8,280	6 12
1865-66	1,400	1,070	8,762	6 10
1866-67	1,639	1,604	11,115	6 31
1867-68	1,112	1,053	6,509	5 24
1868-69	2,007	2,006	13,759	6 22
1869-70	1,077	1,016	12,111	7 9
1870-71	1,036	1,216	11,965	11 22
1871-72	1,403	1,653	8,112	5 32

in Bograh, 151 in Dinagepore, 106 in Moorshedabad, 167 in Rungpore, 123 in Pubna, 104 in Calcutta, 159 in the 24-Pergunnahs. In all other districts the number of licenses issued is below one hundred. Four thousand one hundred men are engaged in the retail sale; they buy the drug from wholesale golahdars and sell it under licenses received from the office of the Collectors of their respective districts, paying a monthly license fee and a fixed duty of Rs 2-8-3, and 4 on each seer of ganja sold. Flat ganja pays a duty of Rs. 2-8 per seer, round Rs. 3, and chur or rora ganja Rs. 4. The figures noted in the margin show the quantity of land annually cultivated, number of ryots engaged in the cultivation, and the average produce of each beegah from 1853-1854 to 1871-72.

Years.	Quantity of ganja exported		
	Mds. Srs. Ch.		
1853-54	0	0	0
1854-55	19,157	5	6½
1855-56	18,598	20	12½
1856-57	17,676	39	12½
1857-58	19,625	24	15
1858-59	22,367	22	7½
1859-60	21,240	12	10
1860-61	18,015	23	14½
1861-62	15,306	37	2
1862-63	11,241	14	4
1863-64	11,733	23	1½
1864-65	10,068	18	0
1865-66	9,609	8	15
1866-67	7,592	13	4
1867-68	10,530	13	0
1868-69	11,506	14	5
1869-70	10,192	38	10½
1870-71	11,528	38	13½
1871-72	12,308	22	11½

The quantity of ganja exported from 1853-54 to 1871-72 is given in the margin; the decrease is to be attributed to two causes—the discontinuance of the farmers of the North-Western Provinces taking their supplies, and the enhancement of the duty. The exports in 1858-59 reached to maunds 22,367-22-7½, and it has now been reduced nearly to one-half. The higher price necessitated by the enhancement of duty checks the consumption. The revenue, however, has not suffered.

The ganja trade is carried on by three distinct classes of men—the cultivators who produce the drug, the wholesale dealer who exports it from the producing district and stores it in a public gola to sell to the retail vendors, and the retail vendors who supply the consumers. Each in his turn makes whatever profit he can. Neither the first nor the second has any fee to pay to Government. The cultivators sell the drug to the wholesale goladar and retail vendor and to nobody else, and any violation of this condition subjects him to a penalty and forfeiture of his license. He makes his bargain without the intervention of excise officers. He submits his samples to the purchaser through a broker, and if it is approved, the bargain is struck and the drug is conveyed to the cutchery of the supervisor of the cultivation of ganja to have it passed. The wholesale goladar sells the drug to the retail vendor in the presence of excise officers. The retail vendor pays a monthly fee of Rs. 4 for each license and the duty fixed by the Board of Revenue. This fee in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs is fixed at Rs. 16 in Calcutta, and at Rs. 8 and 4 in the suburbs respectively. The wholesale trade is confined to two hundred people, and they are all men of substance. The retail vendors are men of small capital, averse to agricultural labour. They are generally illiterate, and cannot even write the accounts of their shops. They manage to make a capital living.

The whole of the excise duty on ganja is contributed by the labouring classes.

There has not been any improvement in the cultivation of ganja; the same manures which had been used in years gone by are used to this day. The same process for conserving the manure is followed. There has evidently

been deterioration in quality of the produce, for the plants do not weigh so heavy as they used to do twenty years ago.

ASSAM.

The Deputy Commissioner reports that the staple crops in this district consist of rice, potato, and millet. *First*, as regards rice, the cultivation of this staple in the hills is insufficient for local consumption, and it has to be supplemented from the plains; no improvement in the quality of rice grown has taken place, nor has there been, as far as information on such a subject can be obtained, any sensible increase in the cultivation.

Second, Potatoes.—This staple produce is a foreign introduction, and is cultivated by the inhabitants for export; the cultivation was introduced in 1830, during the administration of the Governor-General's Agent, the late Mr. David Scott, and the growth at the present time is estimated from recent inquiries to amount to about 1,85,000 maunds. Two crops are raised in the year; they are harvested in May, June, and in November and December. There is a tendency to increase the cultivation; the seed in use is of a good quality, and the Khasias find the potato the most remunerative of the staples cultivated by them. Millet is grown in places on high lands bordering on the plains where rice is scarce; it is used for local consumption only.

The Commissioner of Assam has given the following extract from a report of Colonel Raban descriptive of the process of the potato cultivation in the Khasi hills:—"The land intended for potato cultivation is carefully dug up with a 'khoodalee' in the early part of the year. It is then carefully manured, all jungle that may be on the land with the roots and the earth adhering to them is collected into heaps. These are burned and the ashes are mixed with the soil, a good proportion of cowdung manure is also added, and the whole soil is well mixed. The sowing in some localities commences as early as February, somewhat later where the periodical rains are tolerably light.

"Holes are made so that the stalks of each group of plants will, on rising from the ground, be about nine inches apart. Into each hole two moderately sized potatoes are then put, or sometimes a large potato is cut into two parts and the holes are filled up. When the plant emerging from the soil is about fifteen or twenty days old, the soil about the roots is gently loosened and the plant is earthed up. The land is also kept carefully weeded. About four months after sowing, the crop is taken up, that is to say, in about May and June. A second crop is often raised on the same ground, but no fresh manuring takes place. This second crop is put in about August and September, and is taken up in December. Potatoes are also grown in fresh land where the forest is burned down and the wood ashes there supply the sole manure. The flattest as well as some of the most precipitous land which is capable of cultivation at all, is made use of for raising of potato crops, but in neither case is a crop raised on land for two years running, except in the case of garden land attached to houses which is very highly manured. Considerable attention is paid to the selection of seed; neither the largest nor the smallest potatoes are made use of for the purpose, but those of good quality are chosen.

"From experiments made, it has been ascertained that the amount of seed used for an acre would be over 50 maunds. Taking into consideration the various statements on this subject, a fair average outturn would be not more than fivefold, or say 250 maunds an acre for the first crop, and something less for the second. But the whole area cultivated for a second crop will be probably less by two-thirds than the first crop, as a good deal of the potato land is occupied by grain or some other crop in the latter half of the year. A great part of the second crop is kept for seed."

From recent inquiries, it appears that the outturn of potatoes in these hills is about 185,000 maunds; of this quantity the export at the Bholagunge Ghât (where a duty is paid) amounts to 125,000 maunds, exports at other ghâts about 30,000 maunds, and the remaining 30,000 maunds is retained for local consumption and for seed. The Commissioner thinks the

above estimates pretty accurate, and assuming the outturn per acre at 250 maunds for the two crops, the area under cultivation would be 528 acres.

Kamroop.—The Deputy Commissioner reports that the cultivation of staples, such as rice, mustard-seed, and cotton, has been gradually increasing in this district, as will be seen from the accompanying statement. There being no data in the office previous to 1867-68, the area under cultivation during that year has been compared with that of the last year. The Deputy Commissioner is not aware of any new staples having been introduced into this district.

Statement showing the comparative cultivation of staple crops in the district of Kamroop during 1867-68.

Names of crops.	Average under cultivation in 1867-68 in acres.	Average under cultivation in 1871-72 in acres.	REMARKS.
Rice	300,193	337,218	
Mustard	57,093	58,014	
Cotton	3,000	3,614	

Durrung.—The Deputy Commissioner reports that rice, pulse, and sugarcane are the staple crops produced; the two former are consumed in the district, and a part of the latter is exported to Upper Assam.

Nowgong.—The Deputy Commissioner reports that the staple crops of this district may be said to be rice, pulses of different kinds, mustard, sugarcane, betelnut, cotton, and tea. As far as he knows and can ascertain, there has been no great or material improvement in the mode of culture of these staple crops. For all (excepting tea) the same implements are now used by the peasantry as they used fifty years ago. Since the recent enhancement of the rates of land revenue, the people, he (the Deputy Commissioner) thinks, appear to be somewhat more active and careful in the cultivation of their crops, &c., and he believes they realize and get more now in return than they used to. There appear to have been no new kinds of rice introduced into this country, though the Deputy Commissioner believes the fertile soil of Assam, especially of Nowgong, would not be unfit for the cultivation of the well-known *ballam* rice of Backergunge and *China* and *Kawon* of Lower and Eastern Bengal. At present there are two principal rice crops, the *ahu* or the summer, and the *sahee* or the winter crops. No new method of growing or planting out these has yet been introduced. There are in all seventeen kinds of the *ahu* and fifty-one kinds of the *sahee dhan*.

The following are the principal pulse crops, viz., *magu mah* *mati mah*, and *arhar mah*; the last named is sometimes called *burkola* or *meri mah*. There is nothing new in the mode of cultivating these. The people have to a certain extent commenced to increase the cultivation of the last named article. The plants of these pulses serve as fences for the "sugarcane," as well as for those trees on which lac is grown.

The mustard or sorsu cultivation is much on the increase, but there are no good mills, only the common ones, from which the oil is pressed and extracted. Notwithstanding the thousands of maunds of mustard-seed that are yearly exported and sent down to Bengal, the price of mustard-oil here is quite as dear as it is in a country where the cultivation is but little resorted to. Some of the more enterprising beparies are introducing the mode of extracting oil from mustard as is in vogue in Bengal.

Sugarcane is much cultivated here, but not nearly to the extent desired or that it might be. Goor (molasses) is the only thing expressed from the sugarcane. In the sudder station and three or four other places country rum is made from it. Cotton is cultivated here, specially in the Mikir Hills. It is the chief article of trade with the Mikirs, but no new method has been introduced in the cultivation or cleaning of the cotton.

The present progressive means of communication with Lower Bengal, as compared with former days, will, it is hoped, tend in time to infuse some spirit of emulation and enterprise and to improve the mode of cultivation of the staple crops. The Deputy Commissioner would like to see different

kinds of rice introduced into the district. Each mouzadar might be supplied with some of each kind of foreign rice, and some encouragement might be held out to those in whose mouzahs the growth of the new kinds proved most satisfactory.

Seebhaugor.—The Deputy Commissioner reports that the people of this district have not introduced any new staple, nor have they improved their mode of culture or extended their area of cultivation, to enable them to supply the export market. The staple crop of the district is rice, as the figures in the

			Area in Reegahs.
1867-68	...	...	498,918
1868-69	...	...	488,662
1869-70	...	...	489,902
1870-71	...	...	470,608
1871-72	...	...	466,652

margin will show that the people have not extended the area of the cultivation of this crop during the past five years. The ryots use the same method of cultivation they did twenty years ago, and appear quite indifferent as long as they procure enough for their own sustenance; and notwithstanding that they themselves are much better off in late years, in consequence of money imported into the province by various tea concerns, it has not induced them to improve their mode of culture or their breed of cattle.

Of the other crops, such as kelai, sugarcane, mustard-seed, only a small area is cultivated. Mustard-seed is exported and is cultivated chiefly in the Majoli* by Cacharees and Meerees, and is bought up by Kyahs, who send it down country.

Luckimpore.—The Deputy Commissioner reports that the staple crops of this district are the high and low land crops given below—

Paddy.	Mustard.	Cotton.
Mati kalai.	Sugarcane.	Jute.

Of these the only staple which finds its way out of the country is mustard, a good deal of which is purchased by the oil merchants of Gawalparah, and brought back to the district in the shape of oil. None of the others find their way out of the district; the small surplus produce is bought up by the merchants, but for re-sale locally.

Cotton is grown to some extent in the Muttock country, but, owing to the ability to get work in the tea gardens, the cultivation is falling off and only just sufficient for home, or at the most local consumption, is produced.

Paddy on the high as well as on the low lands is of good description. The sugarcane grows most luxuriously, but wants a drier soil and climate, and is said to be watery, and not to produce so much sugar as it ought to.

* * * * *

COOCH BEHAR.

The principal articles of produce in Julpigoree are paddy, jute, tobacco, oil-seed, and cotton. The Deputy Commissioner observes as follows with regard to the growth of tobacco:—

Tobacco grows speedily in the Dooars; I have never seen such plants anywhere. It appears to need much manure, as the manner in which it is cultivated in the Dooars, where it is finest, is as follows—a battan is formed in the jungle by Ahirs (milkmen) grazing buffaloes, the buffalo or cowdung is collected in heaps on the small cleared space round the battan, and at the end of a year or so this cleared space is brought under cultivation, and the first crop sown in this richly-manured land is tobacco.

In Darjeeling tea is the only staple produced in the hills. In the Terai all the crops of the plains, viz., rice, tobacco, mustard, are grown. With regard to tea the Deputy Commissioner states as follows:—

The only staple, the trade of which is rapidly extending in the district, is tea; it is not twenty years since the cultivation was first introduced, and now the outturn of the district for last year yielded to the English revenue, at six pence a lb no less than £36,645. Jute, rice, mustard, and tobacco are the only staples in this division, which, after local consumption, leave a surplus for export to foreign countries. These commodities are exported to Serajunge and Calcutta by the Teestr and Berhampooter rivers. Tea is exported from Darjeeling by carts (Bullock Train or Carrying Company's) to Caragola, whence

it is conveyed by steamer and rail to Calcutta. Trade is confined up to the present time to the natives of Bengal, who have established golas in those parts where these articles are stored up at the time of harvest, and then exported by country boats by the Teesta and Berhampooter in the rainy season. Potatoes are produced in abundance in these parts; but it does not appear that trade is carried on in this article to any appreciable extent. Extensive fields of pasturage being available in the Dooars, people from Bengal and the North-West bring in their flocks of buffaloes and cows in those tracts, where they form battans and produce ghee to a considerable extent, a large quantity of which is exported to Bengal; but as the Dooars have now been settled, the trade on this article will necessarily decrease.

* * * * *

No. 717, dated Calcutta, the 16th April 1873.

From—H. J. S. COTTON, Esq, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Agricultural Department,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 133A, dated 19th March 1873, with its enclosure, containing extracts from the reports of the Commissioners regarding agricultural products in these provinces.

2. In reply I am desired to request that you will cause an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks to be conveyed to Mr. F. H. Skrine, to Baboo Mohendronath Bose, and to Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee for their reports. The facts stated by the latter regarding sugarcane cultivation are very interesting, both as showing that new varieties, when they pay well, are readily adopted, and as instancing how liable particular staples are to be affected and killed off by blight.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that we should make every effort to supply good potato seed wherever that plant succeeds. The cultivation of potato is said to be deteriorating in Hooghly, and when His Honor visited the Khasi Hills it appeared to have very much deteriorated there. He will be ready to sanction any moderate expence if the local officers can procure good potato seed for distribution in Hooghly, the Khasi Hills, Darjeeling, or in any other potato district.

4. With reference to Mr. Skrine's account of mulberry cultivation, His Honor desires that the Board will favor him with their opinion as to whether an occupancy ryot, who raises a rice field and makes it into a mulberry field, can under the law be made to pay enhanced rent on that account.

5. In Baboo Mohendronath Bose's report on ganja, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that large shipments of ganja are said to have been made some years ago to the China market. His Honor would desire to know whether anything further can be reported of this attempt, and whether it is supposed that any ganja does now find its way to China.

—

Price-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.											
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.						
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	22 8	22 8	25 4								
	2	Bancoorah ...	17 8	17 8	17 9	22 8	21 0	20 9	17 12	17 8	21 13								
	3	Beerbhoom ...	20 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	15 0	26 0	22 8	19 0	24 0								
	4	Midnapore ...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	15 0	19 8	19 8	18 0								
	5	Hooghly ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0					
		Howrah ...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	17 8	17 8	17 0								
Central Districts.																			
PRESIDENCY	6	24-Pergunnahs ...	13 4	12 4	17 0	22 8	20 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	...								
	7	Nuddea ...	16 13	16 13	21 6	32 0	29 0	34 0	17 12	17 12	16 0								
	8	Jessore ...	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0					
RAJSHAHY	9	Moershedabad ...	20 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	18 0					
	10	Dinagore ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	23 8	22 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	28 0								
	11	Maldah ...	20 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	23 8	21 0	25 0								
	12	Rajshahye ...	16 8	13 8	16 8	45 0	30 0	52 8	15 0	15 0	15 0								
	13	Rungpore ...	18 0	16 1	20 9	...	...	...	15 8	16 1	13 9					
	14	Bograh ...	17 8	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	18 0					
COOCH BEHAR	15	Pubna ...	22 8	22 8	28 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0					
	16	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0								
	17	Julpigoree ...	10 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	8 0					
		Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
DACCA	18	Dacca ...	12 0	12 0	17 12	30 0	30 0	42 4	21 0	21 0	20 0								
	19	Furreedpore ...	20 0	20 0	32 0	40 0	...	40 0	10 0	10 0	11 0								
	20	Hackeigunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0		
	21	Mymensing ...	9 12	9 12	16 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	22 8					
	22	Sylhet ...	11 0	11 0	12 4	11 8	11 8	13 0	23 0	22 0	24 0								
CHITTAGONG	23	Cacher ...	9 2	9 2	11 6	...	...	...	26 10	26 10	26 10					
	24	Chittagong ...	11 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 0					
	25	Nonkhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0		
	26	Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0					
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 6				
		Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2	24 7	...		
BEHAR.																			
PATNA	28	Patna ...	17 0	17 0	24 0	28 8	23 0	31 4	20 4	20 0	20 4								
	29	Gya ...	17 0	16 0	21 4	32 0	32 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	12 0								
	30	Shahabad ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	31 0	1 0	11 0	15 0								
	31	Furruck ...	14 0	14 0	17 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	19 0								
	32	Saran ...	14 0	15 0	18 0	27 0	30 0	37 0	14 0	14 0	18 0								
BHAUGULPORE	33	Champaran ...	18 0	14 0	22 0	35 0	34 0	37 0	14 0	13 0	14 0								
	34	Moughyr ...	21 0	21 0	18 3	35 7	36 7	36 7	13 6	13 6	16 8								
	35	Bhaugulpore ...	18 11	16 6	20 3	31 9	31 9	35 5	15 8	18 11	21 7								
	36	Purneah ...	12 0	12 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	22 0	25 0	8 0								
	37	Southal Pergunnahs ...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	25 0					
ORISSA.																			
ORISSA	38	Cuttack ...	18 6	18 6	16 6	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	17 1					
	39	Pooness ...	15 12	17 6	19 11	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	24 15					
	40	Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...				
CHOTA NAGPORE																			
South-West Frontier Agency.																			
CHOTA NAGPORE	41	Hazareebaugh ...	17 8	16 0	20 12	...	24 0	22 8	12 0	11 8	12 12								
	42	Lohardugga ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	20 0								
	43	Singhbloom ...	18 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	2 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	29 0								
	44	Maunbhoom ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	21 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	19 0								
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS																			
ASSAM	45	Gowalpara ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0					
	46	Kamroop ...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0					
	47	Jorhat ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0					
	48	Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0					
	49	Sehwaugor ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0								
	50	Lukhimpore ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0					
	51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...		
	53	Gajo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

Districts of Bengal on the 15th April 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	
24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	24 0	9 4	9 0	9 4	
20 8	20 0	25 0	31 8	31 0	27 9	38 8	38 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	8 12	8 12	8 14	
24 0	24 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	40 0	...	27 0	24 0	27 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 8	9 4	9 4	9 0	
20 0	17 4	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	9 6	9 0	...	
24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 11	29 0	8 14	8 14	9 2	
26 10	28 12	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	27 0	24 0	8 0	8 12	8 8	
27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
24 8	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
24 0	25 6	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	23 5	...	7 15	7 15	...	
27 10	29 8	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	15 11	13 9	7 4	7 4	8 9	
33 12	38 13	36 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 12	17 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	
28 0	30 0	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	31 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	
15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	
24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	6 6	6 0	6 0	
32 0	32 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	...	26 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 11	9 0	9 0	8 8	
25 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	
32 0	31 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	8 8	8 4	8 12	
33 0	33 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
32 0	30 8	35 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 12	8 6	8 6	8 0	
24 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
25 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
32 8	32 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	
18 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	
40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	8 0	8 0	...	
22 0	22 4	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	40 0	35 0	24 8	35 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	
18 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	...	30 0	32 0	30 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	
21 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
20 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	23 0	20 0	31 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	
24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	21 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	
18 9	19 9	23 1	...	...	...	27 8	33 6	36 7	34 6	35 7	26 7	8 4	8 4	8 6	
16 6	20 3	21 11	...	...	...	31 9	31 9	35 5	25 4	25 4	27 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	
25 0	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	30 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	
23 0	23 0	27 0	30 0	40 0	46 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
32 13	32 13	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 15	28 15	28 8	9 0	9 6	8 8	
42 0	35 7	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 15	9 0	9 0	8 8	
38 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	
17 8	17 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 0	19 12	7 4	7 4	7 8	
17 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
30 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	
24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	
24 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	
20 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
31 0	31 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	
31 0	31 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	
12 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
14 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 3	
13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	

Published for general information.

H. J. S. CORSON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops,

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 26th April 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
Burdwan Division.	1 Burdwan	.. April 29th*	2.40	Rain with hailstones and storms. Weather hot.	Summer crops growing well; grain market firm.	Fever prevalent; cholera and small-pox in the Ranagunge sub-division.
	2 Baneoorah	.. " 26th	0.59	Cool and occasionally cloudy in the early part of the week; getting hot again.	Prospects of cotton, teel, and indigo are good, and the sowings have been extensive. A good deal of ploughing was done during the week.	There has been of late a good deal of cholera in Thannah Bhanapore, but it is now decreasing.
	3 Beerbhoom	.. " 26th	0.25	Slight rain seems to have been general throughout the district. The weather is cool for the time of the year, especially at night.	More rain is wanted for the indigo plant and for the mulberry, also for teel.	
	4 Midnapore	.. " 26th	1.31	The rain last week was partial and did not reach the south of the district. It appears that the fall of the present week has been general throughout the district.	Prospects of rubee crops fair; boro rice at Panchkera doing well.	The late rain has led to a temporary disappearance of cholera.
	5 Hooghly	.. " 26th	0.30	Clear in the commencement of the week; two nights heavy clouds passed off dry and hot; wind south-east.	Ground being prepared for crops; sugarcane planted in some places; more rain wanted.	
Presidency Division.	Howrah	.. " 26th	1.5	Slight rain on Saturday and a good shower on Sunday, since which it has been cool till the end of the week.	The rain has done the sugarcane and early rice good, and has also enabled the ryots to plough their lands.	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>					
	6 24-Pergunnahs	.. " 29th*	0.62	Stormy, with rain generally throughout the district on the 20th and 21st. Weather continued warm, but less oppressive, during the week.	Ploughing commenced, but more rain wanted.	A few sporadic cases of cholera at Sudder, and the disease is still prevalent in Baneerhant and Satkhira. In Baraset and Barripore it has abated. A considerable number of cases of remittent fever have occurred in the Sudder and some in the Satkhira sub-divisions.
Presidency Division.	7 Nuddea	.. " 26th	1.97	Very hot in the early part of the week; afterwards stormy and comparatively cool.	The rice sowings have commenced, though the rainfall has nowhere been very great and has generally been insufficient. Indigo is looking rather better since the rain.	
	8 Jessore	.. " 26th	1.71	Cool wind generally south-west; storms generally in the evening from north-east or north-west, but not much rain.	Boro crop is nearly harvested; spring sowings going on; more rain wanted.	

* Telegram of the 29th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS.
BENGAL —(Contd.)						
Central Districts.— (Contd.)		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION	9 Moorsshedabad	April 26th	0 19	Weather much cooler than last week with high wind, slight rainfall on the 24th and 25th. At Azimgunge there was a stiff gale on the 23rd, which uprooted some trees and knocked over several huts	The rainfall, slight as it was, has been of great benefit to the sowings, which are now going on in most parts of the district.	Small pox and cholera much decreased, cattle disease reported at Rampurhat sub-division
	10 Dinagepore	" 26th	0 14	Storms all round, but scarcely any rain has fallen at headquarters, cloudy cool weather	Ploughing going on everywhere for next year's crops, rain wanted in some places.	
	11 Maldah	" 26th	Nil	Weather cloudy and stormy, threatening rain	Boro dhan is not thriving well. Rain much wanted throughout the district	Cholera still prevalent.
	12 Rajshahye	" 26th	0 64	There has been rains with hails and strong winds in parts of the district during the week.	The amun and aus crops are being sown. The rubee crops have been harvested. Indigo and mulberry plants are in a flourishing state.	
	13 Rungpore	" 26th	3 24	Stormy and cool, a heavy storm on the evening of the 23rd, much rain	Crops getting on well in consequence of the plentiful rainfall	
	14 Bograh	" 26th	2 07	Showery and stormy.	The timely rainfall has been most beneficial. The ryots are busy ploughing	Cholera is decreasing
	15 Pubna	" 26th	0 99	Weather cloudy, and rain throughout the greater portion of the week	The rain has done much good both to the amun and aus paddy cultivation. Indigo and sugarcane are progressing well, but the hail and high winds have blown down many unripe mangoes and melons	
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling	" 26th	2 48	Rather more rain and mist than usual for this season of the year with wind, thunder and lightning and a smart fall of hail	<i>In the hills.</i> The wheat has been gathered in. Barley nearly all gathered in, both crops very good. The young crops before reported are doing well. <i>In the plains.</i> Nothing sown yet, land being prepared for sowing. In many places tea has been much injured by the hails.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 26th	3 60	Cloudy, storms with high wind and heavy showers of rain, weather cool.	Good, but resowings of jute will have to be made in some places where heavy rains have destroyed the young plants.	
	Cooch Behar	" 26th	1 70	Cool and cloudy with frequent thunderstorms and squalls of wind and rain.	Good	
Eastern Districts.						
DACCA DIV.	18 Dacca	" 29th*	1 05	Weather cool with frequent thunder storms	Sufficient rain for present ploughing, and sowing going on actively.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 26th	5 58	Weather cool. Heavy showers of rain accompanied by a succession of north westerly winds	Rain sufficient for ploughing. Paddy sowings will be retarded if there be more rain.	

* Telegram of the 29th April received on the same day

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
Dacca Divn.—(Contd.)	20 Backergunge	... April 26th	1.17	Cloudy. Rain threatens, but is still wanted.	Much improved by the recent rains.	
	21 Mymensing	... " 26th	1.92	Rain on four days of the week general throughout the district; weather cool and pleasant.	The rain has been of great benefit, and the prospects of the crops may now be considered favorable. The people are busy ploughing their rice lands.	
	22 Sylhet	.. " 19th	1.46	Very hot, with a few storms which have not cooled the atmosphere. A very severe storm on the 15th instant at Thanah Jaintipore.	Reaping of the boro dhan commenced. Murali good. Amun and aus sowings half finished.	
	23 Cachar	.. " 19th	1.35	Stormy nights with rain; days hot and sultry.	There are no crops on the ground now. Tea manufacture proceeding.	
	24 Chittagong	.. " 19th	Nil.	Hot and dry	Much in want of rain. Dry weather crops reported to be suffering from drought.	Cholera still reported from northern seaboard, but seems decreasing.
	25 Noakhally	.. " 19th	0.05	Strong wind, occasional cloudy weather.	The crop on the ground is still good, but there is danger of its being affected for want of rain, which is very much felt.	
	26 Tipperah	... " 26th	2.74	Weather stormy and unsettled. Most seasonable rain during the week and very generally distributed. More rain fell last night and this morning.	The rain has been of the greatest benefit to the ryots in sowing aus rice, but for this rain a large part of the cultivation would have been impossible.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	.. " 19th	Nil.	Excessive heat throughout the whole week; strong wind on the 18th instant.	The hill people have begun to burn their jooms.	
	Hill Tipperah	.. " 19th	0.1	Very hot for the greater part of the week, with occasional clouds and strong southerly wind; some rain on Friday evening.	The joom cultivation in the hills has fairly commenced; no other change. Rain greatly wanted.	Cholera still continues.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	.. " 29th	0.15	Weather seasonable, and still very cool. A good fall of rain on the night of the 28th instant.	No crops on the ground.	Cases of cholera and small pox still reported from different parts of the district, but not in excess of other years at this season.
	29 Gya	.. " 26th	Nil.	Seasonable	No crops on the ground.	
	30 Shahabad	... " 26th	Nil.	Hot, with high east wind.	None in the ground but young sugarcane and garden crops.	Small-pox prevalent in places; cholera ceased at Dehri, but still at Buxar.
	31 Tirhoot	.. " 26th	Nil.	Hot, with east wind	The crops are all off the ground. Rain is hoped for. The indigo prospects are only fair; rice and moong sowings are progressing.	
	32 Sarun	.. " 26th	Nil.	Hot east wind	Indigo, cheena and moong are doing well; sugarcane is being planted.	
	33 Chumparan	.. " 26th	Slight rain with small hail on the night of the 25th.	Cool in morning and evening, but hot during the day.	Same as last week. No important change.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.	34 Monghyr	April 26th	Nil.	Fair; a few drops of rain.	Harvest nearly in.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 29th*	Nil.	Strong, cool, easterly wind the whole week, and cloudy.	Rain wanted for the preparation of the land for bhadoi crop, especially to the south of the Ganges.	Cholera and small-pox prevalent, but not increasing.
	36 Purneah	" 26th	1.05	Stormy with strong east winds.	The late rain has been very favorable for sowing.	Cholera disappearing.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs..	" 26th	1.14	Cloudy and hot; a little rain has fallen in places.	Rain not enough to do any good.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack	" 29th*	...	Rain at all stations from .57 to 1.3 inches; weather very hot.	More rain wanted.	
	39 Pooree	" 19th	Nil.	Generally cloudy with signs of impending rain.	Ploughing going on.	
	40 Balasore	" 26th	1.31	Unusually hot and close; moderate rain has fallen in nearly all parts of the district.	Ploughing has commenced in all directions.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
41	Hasareebaugh	" 26th	1.5	Warm with west wind	Storing. No crops on the ground.	Small-pox still prevalent.
42	Loharduggah	" 26th	0.47	Hot and seasonable ...	No crops on the ground ...	Small-pox prevalent in Palamow.
43	Singbhoom	" 19th	Nil.	Cloudy, and threatening rain.	No crops on the ground.	
44	Maunbhoom	" 26th	1.17	Cloudy with southerly wind.	No crops on the ground; ploughing going on briskly.	Cholera still reported, but not on the increase.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 19th	Nil.	The whole week was fair and bright, and the weather getting hot and sultry.	Sowing of aus crops in some places have been completed; weather is favorable to all crops.	A slight shock of earthquake was felt at about 6 A.M. of the 16th instant.
46	Kamroop	" 28th†	2.19	Weather cold and very rainy with occasional thunderstorms.	Aus and tea crops progressing favorably.	Cholera has made its appearance in different parts of the district. Fever also prevalent.
47	Durrung	" 19th	0.60	Ratner cool, frequent squalls and thunder storms; north-east wind prevailing.	Land in course of preparation for sugarcane and aus dhan. Tea prospects good.	
48	Nowgong	" 19th	0.58	Weather dry and sultry during past week in day time; nights cloudy.	Spring crops promise well. Tea plucking actively carried on, and weather very seasonable for tea.	
49	Seeksanger	" 19th	1.30	Weather rather warm and damp and mostly cloudy, with frequent showers of rain attended with thunder.	The sowing of the aus dhan is being continued. Prospects of tea favorable.	

* Telegram of the 29th April received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 28th April received on the 29th

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)—		1873.				
50	Luckimpore	April 19th	3.96	Since Tuesday frequent heavy showers of rain with thunder-storms and hails. Weather for the present unfavorable for tea operations, but the heavy rains must exercise a most beneficial effect on the after-prospects of the crops of the season. At North Luckimpore, weather dry and seasonable till 18th; since then it has been raining.	Very favorable weather for rice crops; breaking up of lands has been commenced.	Health of the district very good; a few cases of cholera reported at North Luckimpore.
51	Naga Hills	" 12th	0.47	Hot and close in the hills; very hot and foggy in the plains.	The kunni dhan and Indian-corn have been sown, and the jooms for the later crops in the hills are being prepared. Nothing has yet been done to the rupeet land.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 19th	Nil.	The weather has been very boisterous, which has kept off the rain.	The people are busy with their early sowings. Potatoes, rice, and Indian-corn seeds are being put down.	
53	Garó Hills	" 19th	0.16	Weather extremely hot notwithstanding strong south-east wind; Friday evening it blew a hurricane, and on Saturday a thunder-storm, which cooled the atmosphere, and will do good to crops.	There is nothing particular to note about the crops. The sowing season is just about commencing.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th April 1873.H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 6th to 12th April 1873.	Rain from 13th to 19th April 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil.	1'48	3'56	19th April.	Not received, 9th to 15th Mar.	
		Outwa	ditto	0'24	2'39	ditto.		
		Culina	ditto	0'24	2'07	ditto.		
		Hood-Bood	ditto	0'28	2'06	ditto.		
	Raneesungge	Raneesungge	ditto	1'20	2'51	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	ditto	0'23	1'71	ditto.		
		Raneesurah	ditto	0'26	2'35	ditto.		
		Rooree	ditto	0'05	1'20	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	0'26	1'20	ditto.		
		Tumlook	ditto	0'21	1'12	ditto.		
		Gurbetta	ditto	1'17	3'07	ditto.		
		Contal	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office...	ditto	Nil.	0'43		ditto.
	Hooghly		{ Exa. Engr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	0'17		ditto.
		Hooghly	ditto	1'50	2'43	ditto.		
		Serampore	ditto	0'64	1'56	ditto.		
Howrah		ditto	0'30	1'55	ditto.			
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.								
	Sangor Island	Sangor Island	ditto	Nil.	1'90	ditto.		
		Calcutta	ditto	0'20	1'38	ditto.		
		Allpore...	{ Dispensary	ditto	0'11	1'41	ditto.	
			{ Jail	ditto	0'10	1'21	ditto.	
	24-Pergunnabs	Ruseerhaut	ditto	0'08	0'68	ditto.		
		Baraset	ditto	0'03	0'04	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour...	0'08	0'03	1'53	ditto.		
		Barrapore	Nil.	0'30	1'89	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Sakkherah	ditto	0'15	1'11	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	ditto	0'75	1'86	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum	ditto	0'26	1'67	ditto.		
		Kishnaghur	ditto	0'20	1'44	ditto.		
	Jessore	Hongkong	ditto	0'45	1'41	ditto.		
		Meherpore	ditto	Nil.	1'70	ditto.		
		Choudanarah	ditto	1'10	1'47	ditto.		
Kooshtea		ditto	1'34	2'45	ditto.			
Jessore	Ranaghat	ditto	0'96	1'42	ditto.			
	Jessore	ditto	0'16	1'01	ditto.			
	Nursil	ditto	0'20	3'48	ditto.			
	Khoolneah	0'10	0'15	1'30	ditto.			
Jessore	Jenidah	Nil.	0'10	1'00	ditto.			
	Bakrhaht	0'12	Nil.	1'20	ditto.			
	Magoorah	Not rec.	0'10	0'64	ditto.			
						Not received, 16th to 22nd Feb. 6th to 12th April.		
RAJSHAHY.								
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil.	0'03	1'74	ditto.		
		Ramporehaut	ditto	Nil.	2'18	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad	ditto	Not rec.	1'48	12th April.		
		Juniapore	ditto	Nil.	1'58	19th April.		
	Dinapore	Asinsungge	ditto	ditto	1'06	ditto.		
		Dinapore	ditto	ditto	1'39	ditto.		
		Maldah	ditto	ditto	0'74	ditto.		
		Rajshahye	ditto	ditto	2'13	ditto.		
	Rajshahye	Beaulah	ditto	ditto	2'48	ditto.		
		Natore	ditto	ditto	2'39	ditto.		
		Rungpore	1'70	ditto	2'11	ditto.		
		Rhowangunge	Nil.	ditto	2'11	ditto.		
	Bograh	Titalya	2'35	0'10	5'15	ditto.		
		Bograh	Nil.	Nil.	0'51	ditto.		
		Pubna	ditto	1'26	5'77	ditto.		
Pubna		ditto	Nil.	1'99	ditto.			
COOCH BEHAR.								
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office	Not rec.	3'54	31st Mar.		
			{ Hospital	0'38	4'42	19th April.		
		Julpigoree	Julpigoree	2'39	Nil.	4'64	ditto.	
		Falacotta	5'10	ditto	7'00	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Boda	0'45	ditto	3'54	ditto.		
		Oooch Behar	3'45	ditto	5'97	ditto.		
		Bhutun Doars	Not rec.	Not rec.	2'40	15th Mar.		
		Buxa						
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.							
		Dacca	Dacca	{ Telegraph Office	Nil.	0'86	2'86	19th April.
				{ Hospital	ditto	0'35	1'60	ditto.
			Meornahungge	ditto	0'12	2'47	ditto.	
			Manickgunge	ditto	0'76	1'02	ditto.	
		Furzedpore	Furzedpore	ditto	0'04	1'57	ditto.	
			Goalundo	ditto	0'84	1'04	ditto.	
Backergunge			Burrisaul	0'10	Not rec.	1'81	12th April.	
			Perospore	0'03	ditto	1'47	ditto.	
		Nadaripore	Nil.	ditto	0'89	ditto.		
		Patoakhally	ditto	ditto	0'10	ditto.		
Dowlat Khan		Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	2'48	ditto.		
		Mymensing	ditto	Nil.	1'15	19th April.		
		Jamelpore	ditto	ditto	2'20	ditto.		
		Attah	ditto	ditto	0'86	ditto.		
Sylhet		Kishoregunge	ditto	0'10	1'56	ditto.		
	Sylhet	1'37	1'24	12'41	ditto.			
	Cachar	Cachar	0'44	1'82	15'53	ditto.		
		Hylakandy	0'40	Not rec.	15'30	12th April.		
Koyah		0'33	0'75	7'10	19th April.			
CHITTAGONG.								
	Chittagong	Chittagong	{ Telegraph Office	Nil.	0'20	ditto.		
			{ Jail	ditto	0'35	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not rec.	0'90	12th April.		
		Bungamuteo Hill	ditto	Nil.	0'43	19th April.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Noakhally	ditto	0'05	4'39	ditto.		
		Comilla	ditto	0'09	2'45	ditto.		
		Brahmanbariah	0'36	0'39	3'45	ditto.		
		Hill Tipperah	0'03	0'20	2'18	ditto.		
	Tipperah							
	Hill Tipperah							

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 6th to 15th April 1873.	Rain from 15th to 19th April 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
PATNA.	BHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
		Patna	Patna	Nil.	Not rec.	1.07	13th April.	
		Behar	Behar	ditto	Nil.	0.97	19th April.	
		Barh	Barh	ditto	Not rec.	0.76	13th April.	
		Dinapore... { Jail ... Cantonment	Dinapore	ditto	Nil.	0.51	19th April.	
			Gya	ditto	Not rec.	0.35	13th April.	
			Nowadah	ditto	Nil.	1.11	19th April.	
			Aurangabad	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.	
		Shahabad	Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0.68	ditto.	
			Arrah	ditto	ditto	1.44	ditto.	
			Sasaram	ditto	ditto	0.06	ditto.	
			Buxar	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Bhuboah	ditto	ditto	5.50	ditto.		
		Mosufferpore	ditto	ditto	4.40	ditto.		
		Durbangah	ditto	ditto	1.45	ditto.		
		Hajipore	ditto	ditto	0.95	ditto.		
		Mudhubani	ditto	ditto	2.92	ditto.		
		Seetamarree	ditto	ditto	2.50	ditto.		
	Sarun	Tajpore	ditto	ditto	2.43	ditto.		
		Chuprah	ditto	ditto	1.99	ditto.		
	Chumparun	Sewan	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.		
		Moteehari	ditto	ditto	4.00	ditto.		
	Monghyr	Bettiah	ditto	ditto	3.25	ditto.		
		Monghyr	ditto	ditto	1.43	ditto.		
	BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Hegoceral	ditto	ditto	0.54	ditto.	
			Jamooie	ditto	ditto	1.23	ditto.	
			Bhaugulpore	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore		Soopool	0.30	ditto	1.97	ditto.		
		Mudheypoorah	Nil.	ditto	1.00	ditto.		
		Banka	ditto	ditto	1.07	ditto.		
Purneah		Purneah	ditto	ditto	1.19	ditto.		
		Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	0.89	ditto.		
		Arracah	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto.		
Sonthal Fergunnahs		Deoghur	0.08	ditto	2.07	ditto.		
		Janitara	Nil.	ditto	0.45	ditto.		
		Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	0.29	ditto.		
Sonthal Fergunnahs		Pakour	ditto	ditto	0.40	ditto.		
		Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	1.80	ditto.		
		Gudda	0.01	ditto	1.03	ditto.		
ORISSA.	Outtaek	Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	2.40	ditto.		
		Hospital	ditto	ditto	2.71	ditto.		
		Jajipore	ditto	0.60	1.40	ditto.		
		Kendrapara	ditto	Nil.	0.60	ditto.		
	Purneah	Jurungpore	0.30	ditto	2.67	ditto.		
		Falso Point	0.25	ditto	0.30	ditto.		
		Poorce	0.74	ditto	1.85	ditto.		
		Khoordah	0.04	ditto	0.62	ditto.		
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil.	ditto	0.93	ditto.		
		Bhudduck	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.		
	OHOTA NAGPORE.	Sambalpore	ditto	ditto	1.33	ditto.		
		SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Hasareebaugh	Hasareebaugh { Jail	ditto	0.02	0.96	ditto.		
		Dispensary	ditto	0.03	1.13	ditto.		
		Pachumba	ditto	Nil.	1.17	ditto.		
		Ranchees	ditto	0.47	2.10	ditto.		
	Loharduggah	Palamow	ditto	Nil.	0.80	ditto.		
		Chyebassa	0.05	0.49	5.07	ditto.		
		Purulia	Nil.	0.53	2.91	ditto.		
		Gobindpore	ditto	Nil.	1.30	ditto.		
	Goalparah	Goalparah	3.28	ditto	6.07	ditto.		
		Dhoobree	2.40	ditto	4.35	ditto.		
		Gowhaty	2.05	0.22	6.98	ditto.		
		Burpettah	3.42	0.16	7.19	ditto.		
Durrung	Tespare	2.01	Not rec.	7.13	12th April.			
	Mungledye	2.62	ditto	8.20	ditto.			
	Nowgong	1.33	0.02	6.64	19th April.			
	Seebaugor	0.86	Not rec.	13.63	12th April.			
Seebaugor	Golaghat	1.47	ditto	7.41	ditto.	Not received, 16th to 26th Mar		
	Jorehaut	0.64	ditto	9.17	ditto.	Not received, 23rd to 26th Mar.		
	Debrooghur	1.67	ditto	10.32	ditto.			
	North Luckimpore	1.04	ditto	7.20	ditto.			
Luckimpore	Buddya	1.66	ditto	11.32	ditto.			
	Samooogooding	Not rec.	ditto	0.87	15th Feb.			
	Shillong	0.27	ditto	1.92	12th April.			
	Jaowai	0.20	ditto	5.80	ditto.	Not rec., 26th Mar. to 5th April.		
Kham and Jynteah Hills.	Cherrapunjee	0.25	ditto	16.40	ditto.	ditto.		
	Tura	1.24	0.16	6.60	19th April.	ditto.		
	Benares	Nil.	Nil	0.22	ditto.			
	Akyab	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.			

CALCUTTA,
The 26th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 20th to 26th April 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Est. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April											
	20th	10	29.907	29.935	82.0	77.0	78	SSE	...	...	...	o
		16	29.747	29.816	73.2	70.5	86	E by S	...	1.02	...	o
	21st	10	29.817	29.865	76.7	73.2	83	NE	...	0.15	K, CK	o
		16	29.720	29.738	84.5	78.5	64	NE	...	...	K	b
	22nd	10	29.798	29.814	81.0	77.0	60	SW	...	...	...	b.
		16	29.653	29.671	84.2	81.4	72	S	...	...	CS	b.
	23rd	10	29.777	29.793	82.0	81.0	70	SW	...	...	...	b
SAIGON ISLAND.		16	29.077	29.695	84.5	82.2	75	SW	...	...	K	scuds
	24th	10	29.834	29.854	83.0	83.0	84	SW	...	...	K	b
		16	29.689	29.687	88.8	81.5	72	SW	...	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.927	29.846	82.9	83.9	83	SW	...	...	...	b
		16	29.078	29.091	80.0	81.4	87	SW	...	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.771	29.791	83.3	82.5	80	S	...	...	C	b
		16	29.653	29.671	80	80	80	SW	9.6	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	20th	10	29.911	29.917	85	78	71	ESE	13.9	...	N	o, w
CHITABONG.		16	29.785	29.771	83	73	80	NW	5.3	1.40	CK	b, v
	21st	10	29.810	29.832	85	72	50	N	10.4	...	KS	b
		16	29.781	29.797	87	80	72	SW	12.3	...	C	b
	22nd	10	29.810	29.818	87	80	72	S	15.0	...	...	b, m
		16	29.040	29.093	88	81	72	SW	2.1	...	N	m, scuds.
	23rd	10	29.810	29.918	87	82	79	S	18.1	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29.708	29.714	84	83	76	SW	18.3	0.10	K	m, scuds.
	24th	10	29.853	29.859	87	81	76	SW	16.0	...	N	m, scuds.
MADRAS.		16	29.727	29.737	87	81	76	SW	19.1	...	N	m, o, scuds.
	25th	10	29.818	29.84	86	81	79	S	15.6	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.734	29.710	88	82	78	S	19.1	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	26th	10	29.902	29.899	87	82	79	S	19.2	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.673	29.679	75	73	90	E	5.0	0.10	N	d, w
	20th	10	29.899	29.892	70	72	80	ENE	5.6	...	KS	d, g
		16	29.733	29.848	73	72	95	W	5.8	0.50	N	d, w, g
	21st	10	29.780	29.874	83	76	71	WSW	5.9	...	K, CK, C	b
CUTTACK.		16	29.626	29.718	85	77	69	SW	4.4	...	K, KS	b
	22nd	10	29.777	29.773	81	71	80	WSW	8.0	...	...	b
		16	29.680	29.698	86	79	88	S	3.6	...	K	b
	23rd	10	29.844	29.707	86	77	81	SW	10.4	...	...	b
		16	29.705	29.619	87	78	85	SW	7.7	...	K	b
	24th	10	29.856	29.819	87	74	85	SW	12.3	...	K	b
		16	29.7	29.814	85	75	80	E	7.6	0.50	CK	b, m
	25th	10	29.822	29.817	87	78	85	WSW	8.7	...	KS, N	b, m
AKHAB.		16	29.725	29.817	85	75	80	NE	7.8	...	...	f
	26th	10	29.850	29.819	87	70	88	S	4.3	0.10	...	b, m
		16	29.085	29.777	86	78	88	S by E	15	...	...	o
	19th	10	29.920	29.959	85	79	75	SE	17	...	...	b
		16	29.788	29.918	83	75	49	SSW	7	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.910	29.910	86	76	61	SE by S	14	...	...	b
		16	29.758	29.788	82	78	51	SW	10	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.874	29.904	87	78	65	SE by S	9	...	...	b
CUTTACK.		16	29.788	29.788	83	78	49	SW	9	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.855	29.885	88	78	62	SE	13	...	...	b
		16	29.723	29.753	91	79	50	SW	9	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.840	29.916	90	80	83	SE	12	...	...	b
		16	29.754	29.784	87	78	85	SE by S	14	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.909	29.939	87	78	83	SE by S	13	...	...	b
		16	29.784	29.814	83	76	55	SE by S	12	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.920	29.954	87	75	65	SE by S	12	...	...	b
CUTTACK.		16	29.793	29.823	85	75	80	E	6.3	...	KS, C	u
	19th	10	29.842	29.921	93	78	48	SSW	5.4	...	CK, C	b
		16	29.710	29.721	87	73	60	NE	4.0	1.20	OS, N, C,	b
	20th	10	29.813	29.866	88	77	58	SE	8.4	...	K, N	b
		16	29.648	29.730	80	72	66	ENE	2.5	0.50	CS	b
	21st	10	29.705	29.818	91	74	41	N	3.4	...	CK	b
		16	29.608	29.690	88	73	62	SW	2.8	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.713	29.815	94	77	43	SSW	9.5	...	...	b
CUTTACK.		16	29.578	29.659	89	81	69	SSW	7.4	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.730	29.812	95	83	58	SW	6.7	...	C, K,	b
		16	29.005	29.680	91	82	60	S	7.1	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.747	29.818	95	82	55	S	7.7	...	C, K	b
		16	29.625	29.706	92	82	63	SSW	9.3	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.757	29.838	96	81	50	SSW	7.1	...	K, KS	b
		16	29.600	29.631	88	79	65	S	11.1	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.916	29.937	88	78	62	SW	10.1	...	...	b
AKHAB.		16	29.773	29.794	82	79	87	S	1.1	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.816	29.838	80	78	82	ESE	23.6	...	...	b
		16	29.735	29.757	85	78	71	E	9.7	1.90	...	b
	22nd	10	29.834	29.855	86	78	61	ESE	14.8	...	...	b
		16	29.727	29.749	86	78	73	ESE	2.8	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.801	29.812	86	78	68	W	10.1	...	...	b
		16	29.793	29.814	87	78	65	S	17.2	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.806	29.827	78	77	95	W	21.1	...	...	b
AKHAB.		16	29.803	29.825	88	78	62	WSW	8.5	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.846	29.867	88	78	62	WSW	16.0	...	...	b
		16	29.809	29.824	88	78	62	WSW	...	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.896	29.917	90	78	54	W	9	...	...	b
AKHAB.		16	29.801	29.822	88	78	54	W	9	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.801	29.822	88	78	54	W	9	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of March 1873.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" north. Longitude 88° 20' 34" east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18.11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29.860
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 10th	30.080
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 20th	29.701
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0.329
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29.939
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29.792
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0.147

	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	79.8
Max. temperature occurred at 3 & 4 P.M. on the 23rd	99.0
Min. temperature occurred at 6 A.M. on the 10th	68.8
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	35.2
Mean of the daily max. temperature	90.0
Ditto ditto min. ditto	71.9
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	18.1

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	71.8
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	8.0
Computed mean dew-point for the month	66.2
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	13.6

	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0.642

	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	6.92
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3.83
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0.64
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	140.8

	Inches.
Rained No. 4 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	1.06
Total amount of rain during the month	1.18
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	0.98
Prevailing direction of the wind	S & S by E.

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th April 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th April 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	27,854	13,619 15 0	1,706 10 6	1,16,679 89	23,191 6 8	2,554 4 2	4,291 0 6
Or per mile of railway	178	118 15 7	10 18 2	740	199 11 4	16 10 3	27 8 5
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	458,628½	3,66,162 1 0	33,593 18 8	1,862,405 1	4,07,907 11 5	37,391 10 9	70,955 9 5
Total for 15 weeks	485,482½	3,84,772 0 0	35,270 15 2	1,979,175 0	4,36,099 2 1	39,975 14 11	75,246 19 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,237½	16,435 4 9	1,507 9 8	147,394 21	23,613 14 9	2,641 14 8	4,140 4 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	162	105 1 4	9 12 8	942	184 2 4	16 17 7	26 10 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	477,187½	3,14,187 5 6	28,800 10 1	2,052,401 1	49,703 7 9	32,561 11 4	66,363 1 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,502½	943 0 0	94 6 0	10,335 0	821 0 0	82 2 0	176 8 0
Or per mile of railway	48	34 8 0	3 9 0	379 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	4 9 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	24,110	17,389 0 0	1,738 13 0	96,847 0	7,778 0 0	777 16 0	2,516 14 0
Total for 15 weeks	25,412½	18,332 0 0	1,833 4 0	1,07,182 0	8,599 0 0	859 18 0	2,693 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th April 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,006	19,251 11 1	1,764 14 9	76,281 20	20,380 8 6	1,868 4 4	3,632 19 1
Or per mile of railway	22	86 2 2	7 17 11	341 6 0	91 3 0	8 7 2	16 5 1
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	75,948	2,69,808 14 0	23,769 10 8	1,074,200 0	3,18,020 14 0	29,152 14 10	52,022 14 6
Total for 15 weeks	79,044	2,78,500 9 1	25,534 14 5	1,150,541 20	3,38,410 7 3	31,020 19 2	56,555 13 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,281	18,023 11 3	1,652 3 6	71,243 10	21,858 12 3	2,003 14 4	3,655 17 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	80 10 3	7 7 10	.....	97 12 10	8 19 4	13 7 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	84,111	2,83,025 15 7	25,944 1 0	1,16,747 10	3,20,914 3 3	29,417 2 8	56,361 3 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th April 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,28,902	2,04,979 11 3	18,789 10 2	769,852 30	4,05,163 10 8	37,140 0 0	55,929 16 2
Or per mile of railway	100	160 2 3	14 13 7	599 6 0	316 8 7	29 0 4	43 13 11
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	17,11,244	2,54,003 6 3	232,861 19 6	11,370,254 20	5,678,210 10 0	520,503 12 10	778,364 12 4
Total for 15 weeks	1,840,146	27,45,183 1 6	251,641 15 8	12,140,107 10	6,083,374 4 6	557,642 12 10	809,324 8 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	12,5800	1,78,183 14 10	16,323 18 11	663,972 30	3,26,083 0 5	29,386 16 5	44,215 15 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	139 2 8	12 15 1	.....	254 11 6	23 7 0	36 2 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,716,825	26,63,733 3 8	244,175 9 1	11,403,503 30	65,34,475 14 7	598,076 19 2	848,263 3 3

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 19 of 1873



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd May 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall Sudder at Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BUREWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	May 6th*	2.41	Weather fair, and rain with hail-stones and storms.	Summer crops good; teal and cotton suffered much from hailstones. Aus paddy being sown; grain market steady.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	" 3rd	0.46	Cool and cloudy mornings and bright hot days.	The cotton and teal crops promise well, but rain is required for indigo and young sugarcane.	Still a little cholera in the town of Bishnupore.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 3rd	Nil	There has been a slight fall of rain in most parts of the district. Weather cool for the time of the year. Cloudy with variable winds and storms of short duration.	More rain is wanted to enable the cultivators to break up their lands for paddy. Such little rain as has fallen has been beneficial to such crops as teal and cotton.	Fever is on the increase, and small-pox has broken out to the north; cholera has appeared in the south-west, but has on the whole declined.
	4 Midnapore	" 3rd	0.73	Occasional storms with heavy rain.	Prospects of boro rice, sugarcane, and mango reported to be above average.	
	5 Hooghly	" 3rd	1.76	Clear and cloudy; hail and storm on Friday night. Wind chiefly from south-east: hot.	The district has been nearly all ploughed for the aus crop.	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah	" 3rd	1.07	Stormy	The rain has done good. Jute has been sown in the jurisdictions of Sakrail, Bally, and Domjoor, and lands are being prepared for rice sowing in all parts of the district.	
	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 6th	1.58	Stormy with rain generally throughout the district. Weather much cooler during the week.	The recent fall of rain has done much good. Ryots have commenced ploughing.	Sickness has much abated in the Sudder, but cholera still continues in Buseerhant and Satkhira. Fever is somewhat prevalent in the latter sub-division, and thirteen cases of small-pox have been reported in one of the villages within its jurisdiction.
	7 Nuddea	" 3rd	1.52	Very cool. Storms with rain usually once, but sometimes twice, a day.	Cultivators are very busy preparing the ground and sowing rice crops. The rain has been favorable to every crop; but the storms have destroyed a great quantity of fruit, especially mangoes.	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	8 Jessore	" 3rd	1.25	The weather throughout the week has been cloudy with gusts of wind generally from the south; storms almost every evening from the north-west and east, with thunder and lightning and some rain.	Indigo, spring sowings nearly completed. October crop promising. In the south of the district, the boro rice has been reaped and yielded a fair outturn. Prospects of other crops good, but the season is late; the rain that has fallen has been generally sufficient.	
	9 Moorshedabad	" 3rd	0.70	Rain has fallen in various parts of the district, and the temperature has been pleasant during the week. There was a slight hail-storm on Friday evening.	The mulberry crop, which is of considerable importance in this district, is thriving.	Cholera and small-pox have greatly decreased, but a few cases still occur in many parts.
	10 Dinagepore	" 3rd	0.53	Cloudy; cool weather with occasional storms of wind and rain.	More rain is required for ploughing: what crops there are in the ground are progressing satisfactorily.	

* Telegram of the 6th May received on the same day.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah	May 3rd	1.21	Cloudy throughout. Rain fell on the 29th April last.	Rain has fallen, and will do much good to the indigo, and to agricultural operations generally. The boro dhan or spring rice progresses. The bhadoi dhan or summer rice is being sown.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 3rd	0.47	Strong wind from the west almost all the days of the week. The days were moderately hot.	Amun and aus crops are now being sown; indigo and mulberry plants are doing well.	
	13 Rungpore	" 3rd	4.20	Rainy; a heavy hail-storm on the 28th April. Many pieces of ice fell as large as hens' eggs.	The crops getting on well. In some places damages done by the hail.	
	14 Bograh	" 3rd	1.28	Cool and pleasant; refreshing showers of rain reported from all quarters.	Little has yet been done in sowing, but the weather is now very favorable.	
	15 Purnya	" 3rd	3.37	Cloudy and rainy during the greater portion of the week. There was a storm towards south-east of the district, in the jurisdiction of the Mothoora station.	The rain has done much good to the crops—paddy, sugar-cane, indigo, and flax, which are being sown. The prospects of the crops are fair.	
COCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	" 3rd	1.02	The rains appear to have set in; they are said to have begun much earlier than usual.	No seed sown yet in the plains; in the hills the young crops are progressing favorably.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 3rd	0.64	Fall of rain is unusually heavy for the time of the year. Weather is cool and pleasant, with constant storms and heavy showers.	The jute crop will be affected by the quantity of rain now falling; where the sowings have been lately made much damage is being done. The bhadoi dhan crop is being affected by the quantity of grass which springs up in the fields owing to the rain. There is in consequence a slight rise in the price of dhan in local markets.	Small-pox is bad about Duxa, and has shown generally over the district; otherwise the season is more healthy than at this time last year.
	Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
Dacca DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 6th	3.86	Weather very cool, cloudy, and rainy with storms, except 5th, which was fair and sunny.	Sufficient rain has now fallen, and sunshine is wanted.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 3rd	1.21	Weather hot and close generally; sunshine intermittent.	Sufficient rain for the sowings broadcast; these are being pushed on.	Health of the district good. No epidemic anywhere prevalent. Return not received.
	20 Backergunge	.....	.....	.....	.....
	21 Mymensing	" 3rd	2.53	There has been plentiful rain throughout the district. The weather is cool for the time of the year, with high winds.	Very favorable. Jute has been sown, and aus dhan is being sown.	
	22 Sylhet	April 26th	3.22	Weather unusually cool. There has been a good deal of rain which has cooled the atmosphere. Last Wednesday heavy fog in the morning.	Good. Boro dhan more than half cut; aus and amun sowings nearly finished.	Health of the district good for the time of the year.
	23 Cachar	" 26th	1.40	Cloudy and dull, but not unpleasant in temperature; a little thunder and hail on Wednesday morning.	Tea very good. Ploughing has commenced.	

* Telegram of the 6th May received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL:—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	April 26th	1.70	Rain fell first on Sunday, the 20th since which there have been one or two good showers; weather otherwise fine. The rain appears to have been general over the district.	The rain is reported to have done much good to the crops that are in the ground. In some places ploughing for the early paddy has commenced.	Cholera is still reported chiefly from north of the district.
	25 Noakhally	" 26th	0.84	Weather partly fair and partly cloudy, with high wind and slight rain in the evenings	Crops continue good.	
	26 Tipperah	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 26th	1.43	Violent wind on the night of the 24th April; slight fall of rain on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 25th; cloudy on the 26th.	The joom burning is nearly over. The hillmen have begun to sow paddy and cotton.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 26th	3.44	Much cooler than last week; a few pretty heavy showers of rain accompanied by thunder-storms.	No important change	Cholera has nearly disappeared.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	May 6th*	0.15	Weather still wonderfully cool for the time of the year.	No crops on the ground except mango, which has been somewhat damaged by storms of wind and rain.	Health of the district on the whole good, but still cases of cholera and small-pox reported from different parts of the district.
	29 Gya	" 3rd	Nil	Seasonable	No crops on the ground.	
	30 Shahabad	" 3rd	Nil	Threatening at times high east wind chiefly during the week.	Nothing new to note since last report.	Small-pox prevalent in places nowhere severe; cholera at Duxar still bad.
	31 Tirhoot	" 3rd	1	Warm and cloudy with wind generally strong from west. The rainfall of this week is reported to be general; there was also a fall of hail confined to a strip to the north-west of the district. Rain is again hoped for, as the sky is generally overcast.	By the rains indigo and other crops will be benefited, both immediately and prospectively.	Cholera is prevalent in some places in the interior to the south-east of the district, and some cases of small-pox are reported.
	32 Sarun	" 3rd	1	Hot with east wind; slight rain with hail on the night of the 28th April; strong wind with hail on the 2nd May.	The late rain has benefited indigo, cheena, moong, and sugarcane now on the ground; fields are being prepared for the bhadoi crops. Bhadoi sowings going on. Rain wanted.	
	33 Chumparun	" 3rd	0.70	Cool in morning and evening, but hot during the day; variable winds.		
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	34 Monghyr	" 3rd	0.71	Fair; a shower of rain on the night of the 28th April. Rain at Begoesera.	No change since last week.	
	35 Bhagulpore	" 6th*	0.80	Rain very general all over the district. Easterly wind	Ploughing and sowing progressing rapidly.	Cholera and small-pox decreasing.
	36 Purneah	" 3rd	1.20	Very cool and clear for the time of the year.	Sowing both of aghani and bhadoi rice going on well.	Cholera almost disappeared.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 3rd	1.18	Stormy, with a good deal of rain and hail in places, and much rain threatening.	Ploughing going on actively.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttaek	" 6th*	Nil	Weather cloudy	Rain wanted.	
	39 Pooree	April 26th	0.1	High winds from the south-west at the end of the week.	Ploughing going on.	
	40 Balasore	May 3rd	0.46	Cloudy and sultry with occasional rain.	Ploughing has begun pretty generally. More rain wanted in the south.	

* Telegram of the 6th May received on the same day

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>	1873.				
41	Hazareebaugh	May 3rd	Nil	Hot and seasonable, but rather cloudy with occasional strong wind.	No crops on the ground	Small-pox continues to be prevalent.
42	Lohardugga	" 3rd	Nil	Hot with changeable wind.	No crops now on the ground.	
43	Singbhoom	April 26th	1.58	Seasonable, hot and dry.	No crops on the ground.	
44	Maunbhoom	May 3rd	0.61	Slight showers with warm weather.	In some places broadcast rice, teel, cotton, and sugarcane have been sown.	Cholera rather on the increase.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	April 26th	6.21	The whole week was cloudy and rainy; it has rained heavily on the night of the 25th and on the 26th April, and the sky is still cloudy.	The plants of asu dhan are thriving in consequence of the late rains and are looking well. Sowing of jute crop commenced.	
46	Kamrôop	May 5th*	3.27	Weather generally cloudy with heavy showers of rain; some clear days, and occasionally thunder.	Aus and tea crops progressing favorably.	Cholera continues in a slight form here and there.
47	Dibrung	April 26th	0.32	Temperature comparatively low; direction of wind very variable; atmosphere moist.	Prospect of tea crop good; sugarcane and tobacco progressing favorably.	
48	Nowgong	" 26th	0.43	Weather cool and pleasant, with frequent squalls from the north-west, and light showers.	Spring crops doing well. Tea prospects good up to date.	
49	Sebsaugor	" 26th	2.22	Showery; few hours fair every day; warm but damp.	Prospect of ahoos dhan and tea crop good.	
50	Luckimpore	" 26th	2.29	Except Wednesday there was continuous heavy rain throughout the week; weather unseasonably cold. At North Luckimpore rain throughout the week; cool and cloudy.	Weather unfavorable for present tea operations; but prospects for the season unusually good, being favorable for rice and other crops.	Health of the district very good.
51	Naga Hills	" 19th	0.17	Cool and pleasant in the high lands near Kohima, but very hot and close at Samoogooding and the lower ranges where a dense fog comes up every evening about 6 P.M. and lasts up to about 9 A.M. the next morning, and is succeeded by a scorching sun and high wind blowing from the Terai. On the night of the 18th there was a very severe gale of wind and lightning.	The early crops are showing above ground and look well everywhere. The land for the late crops is still in course of preparation. The terraces in the high lands are being well manured and thoroughly irrigated.	Healthy in the high lands near Kohima, and unhealthy at Samoogooding and the lower ranges. The gale has done much damage to the buildings.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 26th	1.55	The weather has been boisterous, and heavy falls of rain with hail have taken place.	The dhan and potato cultivation is progressing, and the rain which has fallen is beneficial.	
53	Garo Hills	" 26th	1.32	A good amount of rain has fallen this week; the weather has been cool and pleasant. Strong wind from the south. On the 26th April there was a storm of wind and heavy rain.	The weather has been suitable, and the young rice is above ground and promises well.	

* Telegram of the 5th May received on the 6th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th May 1873.H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 13th to 19th April 1873.	Rain from 20th to 26th April 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1'48	2'10	5'66	26th April.		
		Cutwa	0'24	0'25	2'64	ditto.		
		Culina	0'84	1'57	3'04	ditto.		
		Bood-Rood	1'38	0'58	3'24	ditto.		
		Baneerunge	1'20	0'06	2'67	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Jahanabad	0'53	0'07	1'78	ditto.		
		Bancoorah	0'86	0'59	6'04	ditto.		
		Sooree	0'05	0'25	1'45	ditto.		
		Midnapore	0'36	1'15	2'41	ditto.		
		Tunlook	0'21	1'18	2'30	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	1'17	0'70	3'77	ditto.		
		Contal ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	1'50	1'93	ditto.		
	Howrah	Howrah	1'50	0'30	2'73	19th April.		
		Serampore	0'64	0'58	2'44	26th April.		
Howrah		0'30	1'20	2'75	ditto.			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Rangor Island	Nil	1'50	3'40	ditto.		
		Calcutta	0'20	1'17	2'55	ditto.		
		Alipore... { Dispensary	0'11	0'03	2'03	ditto.		
		Jail	0'10	0'54	1'75	ditto.		
		Busseerhaut	0'03	0'22	0'90	ditto.		
		Barnack	0'03	0'04	1'54	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour...	0'03	1'02	2'55	ditto.		
		Harripore	0'30	0'18	1'87	ditto.		
		Sackherah	0'13	0'24	1'35	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	0'75	0'54	2'44	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	0'26	1'46	3'13	ditto.		
		Kishnaghar	0'29	1'08	3'42	ditto.		
		Bongong	0'45	0'60	2'01	ditto.		
		Melherpore	Nil	0'42	2'12	ditto.		
Chocadanganah		0'10	0'42	1'89	ditto.			
Jessore	Kooshtea	1'34	1'52	3'97	ditto.			
	Ranaghat	0'98	0'63	2'04	ditto.			
	Jessore	0'16	1'55	2'56	ditto.			
	Nurail	0'30	1'85	5'33	ditto.			
	Khoolneah	0'15	3'32	4'03	ditto.			
	Jenidah	0'70	1'91	2'91	ditto.			
	Magorah	Nil	1'03	3'19	ditto.			
	Berhampore	0'10	4'36	5'00	ditto.			
	Ramporehaut	0'03	0'19	1'03	ditto.			
	City Moorshedabad	Nil	0'29	2'45	ditto.			
RAJSHAHY.	Moorshedabad	ditto	0'15	1'61	ditto.			
	Jungipore	Nil	Nil	1'68	ditto.			
	Azimungo	ditto	0'50	2'45	ditto.			
	Lalgolla	ditto	Nil	1'70	ditto.			
	Dinagore	ditto	0'14	1'53	ditto.			
	Maldah	ditto	Nil	0'74	ditto.			
	Rajshahiye	ditto	0'64	2'78	ditto.			
	Natore	ditto	1'76	4'18	ditto.			
	Rungpore	ditto	3'24	6'23	ditto.			
	Bhowanigunge	ditto	3'09	5'80	ditto.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Bogra	0'10	0'72	6'87	ditto.			
	Titalya	Nil	2'07	2'86	ditto.			
	Bogra	Nil	2'07	2'86	ditto.			
	Pubna	1'26	2'48	6'25	ditto.			
	Serajungo	Nil	Not rec.	1'90	19th April.			
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	ditto	6'13	15th April.		
		Hospital	0'36	2'50	6'02	26th April.		
		Julpigore	Nil	3'09	8'33	ditto.		
		Falacotta	ditto	5'71	12'71	ditto.		
		Boda	ditto	3'63	7'17	ditto.		
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	ditto	2'45	8'42	ditto.			
	Blituan Docars	Not rec.	Not rec.	2'40	15th Mar.			
	DACC.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
		Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office	0'86	3'32	6'18	26th April.	
			Hospital	0'35	2'55	4'15	ditto.	
Moonsheerunge			0'13	3'47	5'04	ditto.		
Furreedpore		Manlekunge	0'76	3'73	4'75	ditto.		
		Furreedpore	0'04	5'51	7'41	ditto.		
		Goalundo	0'84	2'16	3'20	ditto.		
Backergunge		Hurrisani	0'03	1'18	3'02	ditto.		
		Peronjore	0'06	1'31	2'84	ditto.		
		Madaripore	Nil	3'70	4'39	ditto.		
		Patoukhally	ditto	5'63	5'63	ditto.		
		Dowlat Khan	ditto	0'20	2'02	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Mar.	
Mymensing		Mymensing	ditto	2'09	3'24	ditto.		
		Jamshipore	ditto	3'87	6'07	ditto.		
		Atteah	ditto	0'84	1'50	ditto.		
	Kishoregunge	0'10	2'34	3'90	ditto.			
	Sylhet	1'24	4'30	16'71	ditto.			
Cachar	Cachar	1'82	1'90	15'43	ditto.			
	Hylakandy	1'15	Not rec.	14'45	19th April.			
	Koyah	0'75	1'69	8'79	26th April.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	1'20	1'40	ditto.		
		Jail	ditto	1'70	2'05	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not rec.	0'90	19th April.		
		Noakhally	0'05	1'18	5'57	ditto.		
		Comillah	0'09	2'35	4'80	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	0'39	3'23	6'74	ditto.		
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Nil	1'43	1'86	ditto		
		Hill Tipperah	0'10	3'44	5'63	ditto.		
		Chittagong	Not rec.	Not rec.	Not rec.	Not received, 16th to 22nd Mar.		
		Chittagong	Not rec.	Not rec.	Not rec.	Not received, 16th to 22nd Mar.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 13th to 19th April 1873.	Rain from 20th to 26th April 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
PATNA.	BHAR.	Patna	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
		Patna	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.07	12th April.	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0.97	26th April.	
		Barh	Not rec.	Not rec.	0.78	12th April.	
	Gya	Dinapore { Jail	Nil	Nil	0.51	26th April.	
		Dinapore { Cantonment	Not rec.	Not rec.	0.35	12th April.	
		Gya	Nil	Nil	0.35	26th April.	
		Gya	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Nowadah	ditto	0.16	0.74	ditto.	
		Aurangabad	ditto	Nil	0.90	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0.68	ditto.	
		Arrah	ditto	ditto	1.44	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Sasaram	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
		Buxar	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
		Bhubbah	ditto	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
		Monghyr	ditto	ditto	4.40	ditto.	
	Sarun	Murhangan	ditto	ditto	1.45	ditto.	
		Baghpore	ditto	ditto	0.95	ditto.	
		Mudhubani	ditto	ditto	2.93	ditto.	
		Seetamarree	ditto	0.25	2.75	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Tajpore	ditto	0.79	3.22	ditto.	
		Chunprah	ditto	Nil	1.90	ditto.	
		Sewan	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
		Moteehari	ditto	ditto	4.00	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Bettiah	ditto	ditto	5.25	ditto.	
		Monghyr	ditto	0.01	1.44	ditto.	
		Begowah	ditto	Nil	0.54	ditto.	
		Jamouie	ditto	ditto	1.23	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	ditto	0.10	1.70	ditto.	
		Mopool	ditto	0.21	2.18	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	Nil	1.00	ditto.	
		Banka	ditto	ditto	1.07	ditto.	
	Purneah	Sanhorma	ditto	0.18	0.80	ditto.	
		Purneah	ditto	0.95	2.14	ditto.	
		Kishengunge	ditto	Not rec.	0.80	19th April.	
		Arrarah	ditto	1.00	3.00	26th April.	
	Sontal Pergunah	Deoghur	ditto	0.29	2.30	ditto.	
		Jamtara	ditto	0.02	0.47	ditto.	
		Rajmahal	ditto	0.25	0.45	ditto.	
		Pakour	ditto	Nil	0.40	ditto.	
	ORISSA.	Nya-Doomka	ditto	0.14	1.94	ditto.	
		Godda	ditto	0.60	1.63	ditto.	
	OHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	Nil	1.70	4.10	ditto.	
		Cuttack { Hospital	ditto	1.03	4.37	ditto.	
		Jajpore	0.60	0.75	2.15	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	Nil	1.30	1.80	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore	ditto	1.35	4.02	ditto.	
		False Point	ditto	1.50	1.80	ditto.	
		Poorce	ditto	0.11	1.90	ditto.	
		Khoordah	ditto	0.89	1.00	ditto.	
		Bhalsore	ditto	1.31	2.23	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	ditto	0.92	0.92	ditto.	
		Jellapore	ditto	1.02	1.03	ditto.	
		Sorah	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Chandbally	ditto	0.65	0.65	ditto.	
		Sambalpoore	ditto	Not rec.	1.33	19th April.	
		Hazareebaugh { Jail	0.02	0.09	1.05	26th April.	
		Hazareebaugh { Dispensary	0.03	0.12	1.25	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Pachumba	Nil	0.05	1.22	ditto.	
		Ranchee	0.47	0.03	2.13	ditto.	
		Malasow		Nil	Nil	0.60	ditto.
		Chyehassa		0.49	1.04	4.16	ditto.
	OHOTA NAGPORE.	Purulia	0.53	0.43	3.53	ditto.	
		Gobindpore	Nil	0.90	2.80	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	ditto	0.13	12.20	ditto.	
		Dhoobree	ditto	2.70	6.05	ditto.	
		Gowhaty	0.22	1.71	8.60	ditto.	
		Burpettah	0.10	Not rec.	7.19	19th April.	
	OHOTA NAGPORE.	Tezpore	0.48	ditto	7.01	ditto.	
		Munkledye	0.41	ditto	8.61	ditto.	
		Nowgong	0.02	ditto	0.11	ditto.	
		Seehaugor	2.30	ditto	15.99	ditto.	
	OHOTA NAGPORE.	Golaghat	1.94	ditto	9.85	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	1.98	ditto	11.75	ditto.	
		Debrooghur	3.96	ditto	14.28	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	2.82	ditto	10.02	ditto.	
	OHOTA NAGPORE.	Buddya	1.36	ditto	13.18	ditto.	
		Samcoogooding	Not rec.	ditto	0.27	15th Feb.	
		Shillong	Nil	ditto	1.92	19th April.	
		Jaowai	0.02	ditto	6.02	ditto	
	OHOTA NAGPORE.	Cherrapoonjee	10.47	ditto	20.93	ditto	
		Tura	0.10	1.32	7.03	26th April.	
		Benares	Nil	Nil	0.22	ditto.	
		Akyab	ditto	1.00	2.50	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd May 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 27th April to 3rd May 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April											
	27th	10	29.739	29.757	80.8	82.7	69	S S W	...	...	...	b
	16	20.625	20.643	80.8	83.0	59	S S E	...	...	...	...	b
	28th	10	20.743	20.761	80.0	81.5	71	S S W	...	...	...	b
	16	20.611	20.629	80.0	82.5	63	S by E	...	...	...	...	b
	29th	10	20.817	20.835	79.0	72.0	69	N	...	0.40	...	o
	16	20.673	20.691	84.2	70.0	67	E by N	...	...	0.07	...	o
	30th	10	20.745	20.763	81.8	81.0	83	E	...	...	...	o
	May	16	20.629	20.647	81.5	75.6	74	S E	...	...	...	o
	1st	10	20.708	20.724	88.0	81.4	74	S S W	...	...	...	scuds
	16	20.555	20.573	92.8	83.1	65	S	...	...	...	...	o
	2nd	10	20.687	20.705	88.1	82.5	78	S S W	...	0.35	...	o
SANDWICH ISLAND.	16	20.579	20.597	91.0	82.2	66	S	...	...	...	...	o
	3rd	10	20.722	20.740	89.2	82.5	73	S W	...	...	...	o
	16	20.606	20.624	91.6	83.7	70	S by W	...	...	...	...	o
	April											
	27th	10	20.778	20.784	87	82	70	S W	15.4	...	N	m, scuds.
	16	20.602	20.608	87	82	70	S	...	17.6	...	N	m, scuds.
	28th	10	20.764	20.761	87	82	79	S	18.3	...	N	m, scuds.
	16	20.633	20.639	87	82	79	S	...	15.9	...	N	m, scuds.
	29th	10	20.787	20.793	84	82	76	S	16.5	0.20	N	m, scuds.
	16	20.395	20.701	80	75	78	E	...	15.8	...	N	o, u
	30th	10	20.738	20.744	84	82	78	S W	14.5	...	N	m, scuds.
	May	16	20.060	20.672	86	81	70	S	17.2	...	N	m, scuds.
	1st	10	20.733	20.739	88	82	76	S S W	...	...	N	b, m, scuds.
CEYLON.	16	20.002	20.008	88	82	76	S S E	...	...	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	2nd	10	20.704	20.710	87	82	79	S S E	...	...	N	m, scuds.
	16	20.580	20.586	87	82	70	S	...	18.5	...	N	m, o, u, scuds.
	3rd	10	20.760	20.766	89	83	76	S	15.9	...	N	m, scuds.
	16	20.642	20.648	88	83	80	S	...	14.5	...	N	m, scuds.
	April											
	27th	10	20.767	20.769	84	75	64	S S E	10.0	1.10	...	b, u
	16	20.720	20.712	84	78	75	S S W	20.0	...	...	N	r, u, t
	28th	10	20.772	20.764	80	80	75	E S E	6.8	0.10	K	b, u
	16	20.635	20.727	87	81	70	S W	...	15.0	...	...	b, u, g
	29th	10	20.755	20.748	80	77	86	E S E	10.7	1.10	K	b
	16	20.673	20.708	71	70	64	E S E	...	13.9	0.70	N	d, t, l, g
	30th	10	20.747	20.741	75	70	76	E S E	6.1	1.00	...	b, u
	May	16	20.640	20.739	81	75	74	S	9.7	...	K, KS	u
	1st	10	20.751	20.844	81	76	78	E S E	4.6	...	KS	u
	16	20.617	20.711	73	70	85	N E	...	10.9	1.80	N	d, u, l
MADRAS.	2nd	10	20.728	20.820	85	78	71	E S E	5.4	...	K	b
	16	P	P	86	81	79	S	...	18.5	...	...	b
	3rd	10	20.718	20.840	87	80	72	S	8.7	...	K	b, u
	16	20.675	20.707	86	80	75	S	...	16.8	...	K	b, u
	April											
	26th	10	20.613	20.643	90	78	56	S by W	12	...	...	b
	16	20.705	20.705	88	79	65	S E by S	...	11	...	...	b
	27th	10	20.801	20.821	91	79	56	S by W	13	...	...	b
	16	20.758	20.786	90	80	63	S E by S	...	10	...	...	b
	28th	10	20.801	20.801	91	79	59	S by E	10	...	...	b
	16	20.728	20.758	83	79	65	S E by S	...	14	...	...	b
	29th	10	20.865	20.865	93	81	57	S by W	16	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	16	20.720	20.750	90	80	63	S K by S	...	15	...	...	b
	30th	10	20.831	20.801	91	78	53	S	17	...	...	b
	May	16	20.697	20.727	87	80	72	S E by S	18	...	...	b
	1st	10	20.827	20.857	93	75	40	S by W	16	...	...	b
	16	20.685	20.715	90	80	63	S S E	...	17	...	...	b
	2nd	10	20.784	20.824	93	79	51	S S W	14	...	...	b
	16	20.655	20.685	90	81	66	S S E	...	16	...	...	b
	April											
	26th	10	20.723	20.809	91	80	60	S S W	10.8	...	...	b
	16	20.580	20.601	97	79	42	S W	...	7.2	...	K	b
	27th	10	20.705	20.789	92	80	57	S	7.0	...	...	b
	16	20.537	20.618	90	81	43	S	...	5.8	...	...	b
ARAB.	28th	10	20.608	20.704	92	81	60	S W	6.8	...	...	b
	16	20.686	20.767	97	82	50	S S W	...	6.2	...	...	b
	29th	10	20.678	20.759	90	80	63	N N E	7.6	...	...	b
	16	20.408	20.579	99	82	40	S S W	...	3.6	...	K	b
	30th	10	20.648	20.729	90	80	63	N N E	4.4	...	K	b
	May	16	20.198	20.507	100	82	44	S S W	2.9	...	K	b
	1st	10	20.638	20.750	89	80	66	E N E	5.6	...	...	b
	16	20.673	20.651	104	74	20	W	...	3.3	...	CK	b
	2nd	10	20.603	20.634	93	81	57	S S W	5.3	...	CK	b
	16	20.461	20.543	98	82	48	S W	...	4.4	...	K, N	b
	April											
	27th	10	20.878	20.899	89	80	66	S S E	1.4	...	...	b
ARAB.	16	20.773	20.794	88	79	65	E	...	4.1	...	...	b
	28th	10	20.843	20.861	89	80	66	S	0.1	...	...	b
	16	20.753	20.774	89	80	66	S	...	4.1	...	...	b
	29th	10	20.856	20.877	83	75	67	E	1.2	...	...	b
	16	20.773	20.774	87	79	68	S W	...	3.3	...	...	b
	30th	10	20.656	20.908	70	70	100	E	2.5	1.50	...	o, r
	May	16	20.745	20.707	81	72	62	E	0.9	...	...	b
	1st	10	20.830	20.800	83	77	75	S	0.1	0.10	...	b
	16	20.712	20.734	83	77	75	S	...	0.5	...	...	b
	2nd	10	20.840	20.837	85	79	75	E	0.8	...	...	b
	16	20.697	20.718	86	80	75	E by S	...	5.0	...	...	b
	3rd	10	20.823	20.841	83	75	67	S	1.1	...	...	b
	16	20.639	20.612	87	80	72	S W	...	1.5	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd May 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th April 1873.

Month	Date	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND			Rain	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches	° F.	° C.	° C.	° C.	° C.	° C.			lb	Miles	In		
April	22nd	29.736	91.5	72.8	137.0	82.1	78.0	71.7	0.72	S	0.9	146.5			Chiefly clear
	23rd	782	93.5	73.4	139.0	84.9	80.1	76.7	.77	S S W & S	3.0	309.0			Chiefly clear Brisk wind from S to 11 1/2 A.M. Lightning on north at 8 P.M. Drizzled between 9 and 10 P.M.
	24th	782	93.5	77.8	140.3	85.0	79.4	75.5	.74	S E & S	1.0	252.5			Clear and cumuli. Lightning on north-east between 7 and 8 P.M.
	25th	764	94.3	80.5	141.0	86.4	80.2	75.9	.72	S by E & S by W	2.0	297.0			Clouds of different kinds. Brisk wind from S 1/2 to 8 1/2 P.M. Lightning between 8 and 9 P.M.
	26th	715	90.9	91.0	145.5	86.7	80.4	76.6	.73	S by E & S	2.3	275.5			Scuds, cirrocumuli, clear, and cirrostrati. Brisk wind from 1 1/2 to 8 P.M.
	27th	697	96.0		12.0	87.2	81.2	77.6	.74	S S E & S by E	1.7	298.5			Scuds and clear. Brisk wind from 2 1/2 to 6 P.M. Thunder at 6 P.M.
	28th	694	94.8	73.5	118.0	84.2	78.5	74.5	.74	S & S by L	4.4	278.8	0.40		Cumuli and overcast. Violent storm from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 P.M. Thunder at 5, 6, 10 and 11 P.M. Lightning from 6 to 11 P.M. Rain at 6 and between 10 and 11 P.M.
	29th	720	84.2	75.0	133.4	79.3	75.1	72.2	.80	E	3.5	273.3	0.07		Overcast and clouds of different kinds. High wind from 9 1/2 to 1 1/2 A.M. Thunder at midnight, 1, 10 1/2 A.M. and 2 1/2 P.M. Lightning at midnight. Slight rain between midnight and 1 and 10 and 11 A.M.
	30	693	92.0	76.0	142.7	80.4	78.6	73.9	.81	S S E & N by S	2.9	151.3			Clear, stratus and cumuli. Brisk wind between 4 1/2 and 5 1/2 P.M. Thunder from 4 to 6 P.M. Drizzled at 2 1/2 and 4 1/2 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the rain gauge is 1 1/2 feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	23.7
The max. temperature during the past nine days	...	96.3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98.2
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0.75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.73

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th	...	{ by lower rain gauge	...	0.47
		{ by anemometer gauge	...	0.38
Ditto ditto ditto		average of nineteen previous years	...	1.09
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th April			...	3.02
Ditto ditto ditto		ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	5.35

GOPENAUH SEN.

In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd May 1878.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgehree Tidal Canal for the Month of March 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—3 MILES

ABSTRACT									
LOCAL TRAFFIC									
Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	APPROXIMATE		Tonnage of Empty Boats	Tonnage of Empty Boats	Tonnage of Empty Boats	Tonnage of Empty Boats	Tonnage of Empty Boats	Tonnage of Empty Boats
		Weight of Cargo	Value of Cargo						
1	Straw bales	20	40	525					
1	Pottery, No	2,000	20	325					
4	Passengers	15		450					
20	Empty boats								
1	Water			450					
4	Ghooting, Mds	1,600	232	2,650					
1	" "	1-0	2,000	30					
2	" "	225	18	425					
1	" "	100	400	200					
7	" "	2,725	800	4,650					
1	" "	76	100	175					
1	" "	800	5,700	1,400					
6	" "	200	100	100					
1	" "		1,000	450					
1	" "		60	100					
1	" "								
41		5,876	10,569	11,450	409	1,237	69 0 6	10,569 0 0	695 0 3

N B—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats, and not of the cargo.

REMARKS.

The decrease is owing to the canal being closed for salt excavation. The tolls have been collected from the portion of Range No. 1 Canal between Myndal and Banka.

J C VENTURA, C.E.

9-4-73

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the Month of March 1873.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EX- CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.												
60	Coal	17,896	Rs. 5,866	31,225	..	Rs. A. P. 227 8 6	2,186	Local	90,036	Rs. 5,39,379	8,791	85,323	Rs. A. 2,151 11	The total tolls for same month in previous year were Rs. 1,431, exclusive of tolls on Government materials. As compared with last year, the increase is 54 per cent. in tolls, but only 41 per cent. in tonnage; i.e., more toll stations were paid at in proportion. This shows the advantages of the permanent opening into the Coey at Panchkoarh through Lock No. 6. JAMES KIMBER, C.E.	
29	Cotton	4,670	98,900	11,825	..	66 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Firewood	1,320	480	2,575	..	12 14 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Grain	6,785	13,458	17,376	..	82 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Hides and horns	9 1/4	12,922	2,650	..	24 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Jaggery and sugar	4,545	15,815	12,575	..	52 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Metal	3,165	45,236	8,100	..	93 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	Miscellaneous	9,999	53,138	11,500	..	262 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Oil and oleoceds	8,019	37,373	18,975	..	1 1/2 3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Paddy and Rice	9,343	10,612	20,950	..	90 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Pice-goods	1,180	82,540	7,850	..	44 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Thread	1,302	53,168	9,400	..	41 3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Garden produce	1,873	6,982	8,250	..	33 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Pottary	870	2,826	8,501	..	32 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Salt	12,639	6,580	25,276	..	157 0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Silk and indigo	133	23,781	1,725	..	9 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Jute	1,167	3,381	2,500	..	10 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Straw	1,207	470	4,925	..	19 6 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Tobacco	1,460	11,560	4,850	..	21 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tiles	100	23	43	..	1 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Sand	116	116	3,100	..	11 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Rafts of timber	..	60	Log 1	..	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Rafts of bamboos	..	19	19	..	0 5 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	Empty boats	..	..	No.	..	144 15 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,011	Passengers	..	..	9,622	..	113 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Ditto	..	..	71,150	..	464 10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Miscellaneous revenue	..	..	..	..	33 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Police boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,186		90,035	5,30,379	246,150	8,791	2,151 11 0	2,186		90,035	5,39,379	8,791	85,323	2,151 11		

N. B.—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats, and not of the cargo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldudak Canal for the Month of March 1879.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE EX-CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS		Tollage	Ton mileage	Number of boats or	Nature of cargo	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE EX-CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS		Tollage	Ton mileage	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage exclusive of empty boats.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.											
25 Paddy		...	2,770	...	30 11 10	2	Bricks	...	...	39	1,770	63	506	4 6 10	109	Local traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Jaggedy		...	2,300	...	7 3 4	1	Scorbe	...	...	75	1,131	40	323	3 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Straw		...	203	...	8 1 0	5	Lime	...	...	606	2,624	94	1,406	8 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Wooden plank		...	25	...	0 4 2	2	Lat-rite	...	...	25	1,436	48	718	3 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Tandy grass		...	10	...	0 8 2	1	Sluice Gates	...	...	201	541	21	35	1 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Oil-cake		...	100	...	2 0 0	1	Crane Boat	...	...	6,000	(25	22	618	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 Empty		21 6 5	7	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23060 Bamboos		...	230	...	28 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123 Timber		...	278	...	19 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boats for 21½ days, @ 4 as per day.		5 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100		...	7,016	...	123 13 11	19	...	...	...	7,245	8,077	288	2,883	26 8 6	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* It will be observed on comparison with this and the return for the corresponding month of the previous year that the traffic was rather heavier last year than in the present, for in March 1878 the total amount of tollage under head "Local Traffic" was Rs. 164-15 7, and the total amount of tollage under head "Stores and Materials" for Irrigation Works Rs. 6-0 7-3. From which it appears that the difference under head "Local Traffic" is not much, taking into consideration the heavy repairs that had to be executed to make the Canal thoroughly navigable; and the difference under head "Irrigation Works" is chiefly due to the completion of the heavy masonry works which were in progress last year.

N. B.—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats, and not of the cargo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the Month of March 1873.
DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER—42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Rs. A. P.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Rs. A. P.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Rs. A. P.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Corresponding month last year.							
		Approximate value of cargo.	Maunds.						Approximate value of cargo.	Maunds.						Approximate value of cargo.	Maunds.																	
40 Paddy	...	4,063	8,126	39 4 0	130 Paddy	...	43,401	88,803	353 6 0	1 Iron rails	...	1,008	5 0 0	308 Local traffic	...	3,31,928	925	25,076	246 15 0	176 1 8							
52 Jaggery	...	61,320	12,284	...	...	65 0 0	1 Jaggery	...	1,010	202	...	...	3 0 0	3 Empty	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 0	357 Through traffic	...	4,90,039	3,311	1,91,902	1,682 2 4
3 Turmeric	...	3,265	653	...	...	4 2 0	1 Salt	...	505	101	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 Stores and materials for irrigation works	...	...	38	1,472	886 11 4
10 Salt	...	1,920	384	...	...	3 12 0	6 Gingelly	...	2,014	1,343	...	...	17 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Cotton	...	1,400	140	...	...	0 10 0	6 Roan	...	10,740	2,685	...	...	39 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Oilcake	...	79	90	...	...	0 6 0	6 Hindes	...	14,344	1,793	...	...	25 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Grain	...	1,197	798	...	...	5 0 0	1 Chillies	...	25,281	2,528	...	...	37 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Wheat	...	634	178	...	...	1 0 0	52 Spices	...	372,300	18,715	...	...	245 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Roan	...	896	112	...	...	1 0 0	1 Rice	...	34	34	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Opium	...	253,500	607	...	...	5 0 0	2 Bricks	...	9	1,706	...	...	25 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Straw	...	14	1,685	...	...	6 5 0	1 S.orki	...	101	1,014	...	...	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Lac	...	5,153	322	...	...	3 0 0	1 Bamboo mats	...	2,715	543	...	...	7 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Bricks	...	1	124	...	...	0 8 0	22 Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	42 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Planks	0 8 0	1 Boxes	...	100	189	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Stones	17 8 0	1 Hoxes	...	51	165	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Sortee	1 0 0	1 Lac	...	9,054	624	...	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Iron, dt.	...	46	464	...	...	0 8 0	1 Bags	...	674	82	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Sortee	...	50	43	...	...	4 8 0	2 Timber	...	4,959	1,626	...	...	22 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Furniture	...	959	295	...	...	2 10 0	7 Bamboos	...	105	437	...	...	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Timbers	...	37	297	...	...	1 4 0	1 Hams	...	357	119	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Passengers	3 13 0	91 Empty	...	...	...	...	...	166 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130 Empty	70 6 0	7 Rafts of bamboo,	...	78	...	...	...	15 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Rafts of bamboo,	...	114	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 Rafts of timber,	...	40	...	...	...	9 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 in No. 9, 115.	...	48	...	...	...	5 6 0	4 Rafts of timber,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 in No. 24.								
309	...	394,923	25,892	246 15 0	35,076	...	357	...	490,39	121,268	4,331	181,902	1,082 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

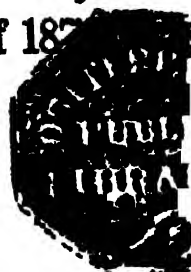
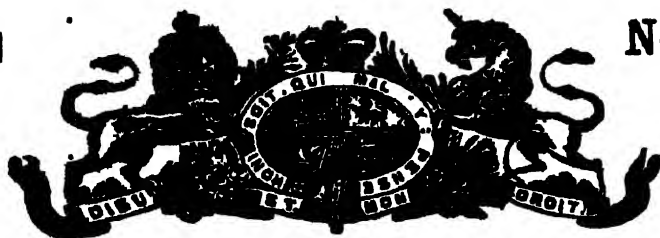
N. B.—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats, and not of the cargo

In the private trade there is a decrease of Rs. 207 in the tolls, from no apparent cause, as the number of boats engaged is very nearly the same, while the tonnage has increased considerably and also the value of the cargoes. An opium boat in this return makes this increase almost double.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th April 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	119,890	162,178 5 1	14,866 8 8	738,747 30	372,128 14 0	34,111 12 8	46,977 15 11		
Or per mile of railway		128 11 2	11 12 3		290 11 7	26 12 0	38 5 3		
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	1,840,146	27,45,188 1 6	2,51,641 15 8	12,140,107 10	60,83,574 4 6	557,642 12 10	809,284 8 6		
“ Total for 17 weeks	1,960,036	29,07,359 6 7	2,66,507 18 11	12,878,855 0	64,55,501 2 6	591,754 5 6	858,262 4 5		
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	121,549	1,64,112 14 10	15,043 13 9	652,649 0	3,23,568 9 0	30,118 15 8	45,162 9 5		
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.. ..	128 3 5	11 15 1	.....	256 11 1	28 10 7	35 5 8	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,836,974	28,27,845 2 6	259,219 2 10	12,056,153 30	68,53,044 7 7	628,195 14 10	867,414 17 8		



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post

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CULNA LOCK-UP.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JAILS.

Darjeeling, the 13th May 1873.

READ—

A letter No. 515, dated the 21st January last, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding a copy of the remarks made by Dr French, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, on his visit to the Culna Lock-up on the 30th December 1872

Read also—

A letter No. 146, dated 31st March last, from the Commissioner of Burdwan, submitting explanations from the Magistrate of Burdwan and the Deputy Magistrate of Culna on the subject.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the explanations offered by the Magistrate and the Deputy Magistrate to be most unsatisfactory, fully bearing out the Inspector-General's statement that all the orders passed regarding lock-ups have been treated as waste paper. Whatever tolerable excuses may be made on this and that point, and however the blame may be shifted from one officer to another, the correspondence, now before the Lieutenant-Governor, exhibits the fullest instances of almost every possible fault which could have occurred in such a case. It is clear that, notwithstanding all that has been said, and though there were as many as 14 convicted prisoners in the lock-up, there was absolutely no work, the prisoners remaining entirely

idle, and the means of labor provided by an oil-mill not being used at all, on the grounds that no one knew how to use it. In spite of the want of labor and the stringent orders to forward prisoners speedily to the district jail when their sentences are not to be worked out at the sub-division, they were not sent off. From the statement appended to the Magistrate's letter it is to be gathered that the prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three weeks, whom Dr. French found to have been kept in the lock-up for 17 days, completed his sentence without having been put to work at all.

2. There was no diet scale and no jail rules. The very petty alterations in the window bars, required to make the place decently secure, were not made because they formed the subject of requisitions to, and correspondence with, the officers of the Public Works Department, who gave what is called "the usual non-possunus" reply.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is extremely displeased at this state of things. His Honor desires that the oil-press be set going, and work introduced at once in the Culna Lock-up. The orders* of Government must be complied with, which were long ago most distinctly given, that prisoners are, if it is desirable and possible, to be forwarded with a sufficient escort, without waiting for the formal arrival of a regular *quasi*-military guard from head-quarters, upon a formal requisition. Culna is not very far from the railway, and a policeman might take a couple of petty thieves to Burdwan in a single day. The omission to supply the diet scale and rules (the Deputy Magistrate says he asked for them) was very blameable.

* No. 5786 of 9th October 1872, to the address of the Inspector-General of Police, on which that officer issued, on the 7th November 1872, an addendum to his Escort Rules of 1870.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor especially *abhors* the reply given about the alterations of the bars. It was precisely to put an end to such modes of not doing business that he has rearranged the Public Works Department, and put a District Engineer absolutely under the orders of the Magistrate as regards the work he is to do and the money he is to spend. There is ample margin in the local allotments for repairs and petty works to enable a District Engineer to do a little job of this kind. The Engineer and his funds being wholly at the disposal of the Magistrate, the latter officer has no justification whatever for talking of correspondence with the Public Works Department, and their "non-possunus" reply. He had only to order the thing to be done.

5. The faults were in this case so serious that it was entirely right that the Superintendent of the district jail should have reported them to the Inspector-General, and the Inspector-General to Government; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Superintendent both did what he could to remedy the defects by supplying the diet scale and a skilled prisoner to work the oil-mill, and that he also brought the defects to the notice of the Magistrate of the district direct, and did not leave his complaints to reach the local officers through the circuitous channel of Government. If the Superintendent and Magistrate sufficiently worked together, the Government ought not now to have had this long string of excuses put forward by one local officer at the sub-division trying to justify himself at the expense of others. It would have been a much more satisfactory answer if it had been reported to Government that the defects being observed, the Magistrate had seen that all parties—the Deputy Magistrate, the Police, the District Engineer, and the Superintendent of the Jail—did their duty, and that the evils had been remedied. The object of the system now introduced is that there should be in the district one central authority who can make all officers work together, instead of carrying on a long inter-departmental correspondence while the work is not done.

6. The Inspector-General of Jails will be requested to see that things are put right so far as lies with his office.

7. The particular attention of all Magistrates will be drawn, through the Commissioner, to the subject of lock-ups, and they will be requested to see that the lock-ups, in their respective districts, are properly managed, and to submit a report to the Inspector-General. Their particular attention, and

that of all executive officers, will also be drawn to what is said in this resolution as to the relation between themselves and the District Engineers—the local Department of Public Works.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution, and of the letter from the Commissioner of Burdwan, No. 146, dated the 31st March last, with its enclosures, be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for his information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department of this Government for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this resolution, and of the letter from the Inspector-General of Jails, No. 545 of the 21st January last, with enclosure, be forwarded to all Commissioners, for communication to the Magistrates and executive officers of the several districts in their respective divisions.

No. 545, dated Alipore, the 21st January 1873.

From—W. L. HEZLEY, Esq., Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward a copy of the remarks of Dr. French, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, on his visit to the Culna Lock-up, dated the 30th ultimo.

2. I have asked for an explanation of the grosser violation of rules through the Magistrate of the District. Not a word that has been written about lock-ups, since His Honor first called attention to the subject, appears to have been attended to. The lock-up is dirty and insecure; no work is done; females are allowed free communication with males; the Lieutenant-Governor's orders about the frequent transfer of prisoners to the Sudder Station are totally disregarded. It is very disheartening to an officer in my position to find that all he has written is treated as so much waste paper, and I trust that the Government will take severe notice of the case.

Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE											
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.					
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
BENGAL.													
Western Districts.													
BURDWAN	1 Burdwan	13 0	16 0	16 8	23 8	22 8	21 8	12 12	22 8	23 0	...	...	...
	2 Bancoorah	17 8	17 8	17 8	23 0	22 8	20 8	17 8	17 12	23 0	...	...	...
	3 Beerbhoom... ..	19 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...
	4 Midnapore	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	19 8	21 0	...	...	...
	5 Hooghly	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...
Central Districts.													
PRESIDENCY	6 24-Pergunnahs	16 0	13 4	17 0	22 8	22 12	26 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...
	7 Nuddea	15 4	16 13	20 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	16 13	17 12	17 12	...	...	...
	8 Jessore	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHY	9 Moorshedabad	20 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
	10 Dinagore	14 0	12 0	15 0	23 8	22 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...
	11 Maldah	20 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	22 0	23 8	25 0	...	...	...
	12 Rajshahye	18 0	16 8	16 8	41 4	45 0	...	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
	13 Raingpore	20 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	16 5	15 9	15 0	...	...	...
	14 Bograh	20 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	18 0	...	...	...
COOCH BEHAR	15 Pubna	21 8	22 8	28 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...
	16 Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
	17 Julpigoree	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.													
DACCA	18 Dacca	13 0	12 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...
	19 Furreedpore	21 4	20 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
	20 Backergunge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...
	21 Mymensing	9 12	9 12	16 0	...	...	...	23 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...
	22 Sylhet	12 0	11 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG	23 Cachar	8 14	9 2	12 4	...	...	...	22 13	26 10	24 10	...	...	...
	24 Chittagong... ..	13 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	25 Noakhally ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
	26 Tipperah	8 8	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 6	10 6	10 5	...	...	...	24 7	26 2	23 1	...	...	...
BEHAR.													
PATNA	28 Patna	16 0	17 0	24 0	27 0	23 8	31 4	19 0	20 4	...	...	...	...
	29 Gya	16 0	17 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	30 Shahabad	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...
	31 Tirhoot	14 0	14 0	18 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
	32 Saran	14 0	14 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
	33 Champaran	18 0	18 0	28 0	36 0	35 0	44 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
BHAUGULPORE	34 Monghyr	19 9	21 0	28 3	38 8	35 7	42 0	12 6	13 6	15 6	...	...	...
	35 Bhagulpore	20 3	18 11	20 3	31 9	31 9	35 5	15 2	15 3	31 7	...	...	...
	36 Purneah	10 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	20 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...
	37 Southal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	31 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.													
ORISSA	38 Cuttack	19 11	18 6	15 9	...	...	...	24 15	26 4	23 0	...	...	...
	39 Pooree	15 12	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 15	...	...	...
	40 Balasore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-West Frontier Agency.													
NOTA NAGPORE	41 Hazareebaugh	17 0	17 8	21 0	...	...	30 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
	42 Lohardugga	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...
	43 Singhbhoon	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	37 0	20 0	21 0	29 9	...	...	...
	44 Maunbhoom	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.													
ASSAM	45 Gawalpara	17 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...
	46 Kamroop	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...
	47 Durrung	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
	48 Nowgong	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
	49 Seebaugor... ..	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...
	50 Lakhimpore	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...
	51 Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52 Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
	53 Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

Districts of Bengal on the 30th April 1873.

BY THE SHEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
19 8	24 0	24 8	30 0	31 8	27 0	38 8	38 8	25 8	23 0	26 0	24 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	
20 0	20 8	23 12	...	35 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	18 4	8 12	8 12	8 12	
21 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
27 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	
18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	21 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	
18 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	16 0	9 0	9 6	...	
18 14	20 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 14	8 14	9 2	
25 11	26 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
19 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	
27 8	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	
23 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
21 8	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	7 154	7 154	...	
25 14	27 10	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 5	20 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	
32 0	33 12	36 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 4	17 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	
26 4	28 0	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	31 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	
13 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	
20 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	10 0	6 5	6 5	7 0	
28 0	32 0	32 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	36 0	...	23 8	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	20 0	25 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	
28 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	
32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	
32 0	33 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
26 10	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	10 0	16 0	7 4	8 6	8 6	
24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	
25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
32 8	32 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	
17 12	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 0	7 0	
37 5	40 0	42 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	9 2	8 0	8 0	7 4	
21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	34 0	40 0	35 0	36 0	34 8	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
17 0	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	24 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	20 0	30 0	32 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	
21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	
18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	25 0	29 0	26 0	27 0	20 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	
22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	21 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	
19 9	19 9	19 8	...	...	...	28 3	27 3	34 1	33 6	34 6	36 7	8 1	8 4	8 8	
16 6	16 6	22 11	...	...	...	31 9	31 9	33 5	29 1	25 4	27 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	
22 0	25 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	
20 0	23 0	26 0	40 0	30 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
31 8	32 13	28 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	28 15	29 0	9 2	9 0	8 3	
38 0	42 0	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
39 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	7 0	8 0	...	
17 8	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	
17 0	17 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	21 0	6 0	6 8	5 8	
24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
22 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
31 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	
18 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	
12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 3	
13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offy. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th May 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall Sudder at Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
Burdwan Division.	1 Burdwan	May 13th*	0.59	Weather hot	Summer crops good; the late rains have done much good; more rain wanted. Aus and amun crops are being sown; grain market dull.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	" 10th	1.48	There was a good fall of rain in the beginning of the week which lowered the temperature for several days.	The rubee crops are doing well; sugarcane is being planted, and after the rain ploughing was vigorously carried on.	A few cases of cholera reported.
	3 Heerbhoom	" 10th	0.47	Rain on the 4th and 5th, general throughout the district. Since then clear sky and hotter weather.	The rain has done much good to the teal crop and has enabled cultivators to plough their lands for puddy.	
	4 Midnapore	" 10th	6.48	The entire rainfall was on the 4th and 5th in the sudder station. In the sub-divisions rainfall nowhere reached 3 inches.	Ploughing has commenced everywhere for the amun crops.	Cholera and small-pox in many parts of the district, but wattered; fever on the increase at Daspore.
	5 Hooghly	" 10th	2.64	Clear, wind chiefly from south and south-east; rain in the beginning of the week in storms.	Sugarcane, jute, and paddy seeds sown. Weather favorable.	
	Howrah	" 10th	2.70	Hot and sultry	The rain has done good; jute has been sown, and lands are being prepared for rice sowing in all parts of the district.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
Presidency Division.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 13th	1.82	Hot and windy, with rain on 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th.	Fair. Land being prepared for sowing. Jute has begun to germinate.	Health generally good, but cholera still continues in Bancoorah and Sakthira. Fever abating in the latter sub-division; three cholera cases reported in Barrackpore.
	7 Nudda	" 10th	1.44	Becoming warmer towards the end of the week.	The rain has not been sufficient in some parts of the district, especially Chooa-dangrah and Meherpore, where it is said to have been partial; generally the prospects are good.	
	8 Jessore	" 10th	1.53	For the most part clear and warm, with occasional rain throughout the district.	Indigo and rice prospects favorable; sufficient rain has fallen for the present.	
Rajshahy Div.	9 Moorshedabad	" 10th	0.11	Some rain at the beginning of the week, but weather getting gradually hotter since.	Dhan sowing continues. The rain has done much good.	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent; the former has somewhat increased since last week. It is feared that neither disease will disappear until the rains set in.
	10 Dinagepore	" 10th	0.06	Generally cool and cloudy, occasional hot sunshine; thunderstorms all round.	All going on prosperously; more rain would be desirable in places where a little only has fallen.	
	11 Maldah	" 10th	0.03	The first day of the week cloudy with slight rain; the rest clear and rather hot; weather favorable.	Boro dhan or spring paddy is being cut. A good crop expected; bhadoi dhan or summer paddy is being sown.	

* Telegram of the 13th May received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHYE DIV.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye	May 10th	0.15	Strong winds on Sunday and Thursday after noons; all the days moderately hot.	The aman and aus crops are being sown. Rain is wanted. Boro paddy, teel, indigo, mulberry plants and sugarcane are doing well.	
	13 Rungpore	" 10th	Nil	Cloudy and cool	Crops generally progressing favorably.	
	14 Bograh	" 10th	1.98	Hot, broken by frequent and sufficient showers of rain.	Ploughing and sowing are in progress.	
	15 Pubna	" 10th	1.08	Weather throughout the week more or less cloudy, but little rain fell. Storms passed over the station on the 3rd and 7th.	Nearly three-fourths of the season crops are sown and are thriving.	
COCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling	" 10th	2.36	Seasonable, i.e., moderate fall of rain and windy.	No change from last week.	
	17 Jalpigoree	" 10th	1.97	Cool and pleasant	Bhadai dhan doing well. Late has been damaged by heavy rains.	
	Cooch Behar	" 10th	3.42	Frequent storms of wind, rain, and thunder, occurring generally in the evening or at night. Days cool and cloudy.	The present wet weather is favorable, if it be not followed by drought at the wrong season.	
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>					
DACCA DIVISION	18 Dacca	" 13th*	3.7	Weather fair and sunny, with thunderstorms almost every evening; last three days being very hot.	Prospects of crops good.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 10th	2.87	Weather cool, but close occasionally.	Paddy crops coming on well. Rather too much rain.	
	20 Backergunge	" 10th	2.65	Rainy and cloudy	Good	
	21 Mymensing	" 10th	0.60	More rain in the interior of the district than at the sudder station; weather mostly cool and pleasant and all that could be desired.	Everything is going on very well.	
	22 Sylhet	" 3rd	5.2	Cool and sometimes chilly, especially at nights. A severe hail-storm last Saturday afternoon in and about the station. On the morning of the 3rd May there was a severe storm with a heavy fall of rain.	Boro dhan cut, aman and aus nearly sown. Tea prospects very good. The late storm (which was local) has done a good deal of damage to the tea gardens close to the station.	A few cases of cholera and small-pox in some parts of the district.
	23 Cachar	" 3rd	2.40	Cool with rain	Capital weather for ploughing; tea doing pretty well; most gardens are ahead of last year.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	" 3rd	7.61	Rain accompanied by thunder and lightning, with nor'westers alternating with fine breezy weather.	The rain is reported to have done good to chillies, sugarcane, and other crops now in the ground. Ploughing for early sowings has commenced in the lower levels.	Cholera is still prevalent in the district north of the Sun on river, especially along the Seefacood sea-board.
	25 Noakhally	" 3rd	10.86	On the 27th April after dusk a severe storm with heavy rain and hail occurred in the station. The weather during the rest of the week has been chiefly cloudy and rainy.	Continual rain has somewhat damaged the pulse and chilly crops.	Many large trees were uprooted and houses blown down by the storm. Such a storm has not passed over this station for many years past.
	26 Tipperah	" 10th	4.25	Constant storms during the week.	Here and there where the rain has been especially heavy some slight mischief has been done and the rice sowings have been impeded in parts, but there is nothing to cause alarm.	

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No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL — (Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts. — (Contd.)</i>		1878.				
CHITTAGONG DIV.	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 3rd	3.49	Heavy fall of rain on the 29th April, and slight falls accompanied by strong wind on the 27th and 30th idem and 1st May.	The hillmen are busily engaged in sowing their jooms.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 3rd	5.78	Rainy and cloudy for the greater part of the week; strong gale from the north-west on Saturday.	No crops on the ground; joom cultivation in the hills going on. Ploughing on the plain has not yet commenced.	Cholera still prevalent.
BEHAR						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 13th*	Nil	Weather seasonable and hot, with, however, a good many clouds hanging about.	No crops to report on	A good deal of cholera and small-pox still in the district, continually moving about from one village to another.
	29 Gya	" 10th	0.30	Stormy and cool	Mango crop fair, sugarcane being sown.	
	30 Shahabad	" 10th	0.70	Stormy with rain which seems to have been very general in the district.	The rain which fell during the week was beneficial to the sugarcane, vegetable, indigo, and cheena crops now on the ground.	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent in places.
	31 Tirhoot	" 10th	Nil	Hot with east wind generally, two days west wind. Rain has fallen to the north and south-east of the district	The indigo prospects are good. The late rain has been beneficial to cheena, moong, cotton, and sugarcane, which are doing well. Ploughing and sowing commenced on all sides.	There have been out-breaks of cholera in parts of the district to the east.
	32 Saran	" 10th	Nil	Hot with east wind. Heavy dust-storm on Sunday.	Indigo, cheena, moong sugarcane, and bono dhan are doing well. There is moisture in the fields. Indigo is being weeded.	
	33 Champaran	" 10th	0.60	Cool in morning and evening, but hot during the day; easterly winds prevail	The late rain has benefited the bhadoi sowings, which are going on briskly.	
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	34 Monghyr	" 10th	1.12	A heavy nor'wester on Sunday	Same as last week.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 13th	Nil	Hot west wind	Cultivation going on, but rain wanted.	Cholera dying; small-pox decreased.
	36 Purneah	" 10th	0.05	Getting hotter	Sowing progressing favorably.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 10th	1.18	Stormy early part of the week, latter part fine and getting warm again.	Ploughing actively going on.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack	" 13th*	Nil	Weather cool; rain at Jugutsingpore and Kendrapara sub-divisions	Ploughing begun.	
	39 Pooree	" 3rd	Nil	Tantalising signs of rain, which does not come.	The latest of the cold weather crops have been harvested.	
	40 Balasore	" 10th	2.75	Cloudy and occasional showers of rain.	Ploughing progressing favorably.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
	41 Hazareebaugh	" 10th	Nil	Hot with stormy winds, occasional cloudy weather and thunder storms	No crops on the ground	Small-pox prevalent in places.
	42 Lohardugga	" 10th	0.19	Cloudy and stormy with variable winds.	No crops on the ground.	
	43 Singbhoom	" 3rd	Nil	No change	No crops on the ground.	
	44 Maunbhoom	" 10th	0.82	Stormy and cool	The prospects of the broad-cast rice, sugarcane, teel, and cotton are good.	Cholera and small-pox on the decrease.

* Telegram of the 13th May received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.		1873.				
45	Goulparah	3rd	4.05	The first three days and last two days were cloudy and rainy. The latter two days rainfall was accompanied by hailstone.	Plants of aus dhan progressing well; the sowing of jute in Dhoo bree sub-division has been commenced, the weather being very favorable for the same.	
46	Kamroop	12th*	3.10	Temperature unusually low; weather generally cloudy, with heavy falls of rain and high winds at night.	Aus crops, sugarcane, cotton and teal are progressing favorably. Temperature too low for tea.	Cholera and small-pox have almost disappeared; fever prevalent.
47	Darrang	3rd	2.10	Temperature and direction of wind very variable; frequent thunderstorms.	The cultivation of ahoo dhan commenced; present condition good.	
48	Nowgong	3rd	1.50	Weather cloudy, smart showers of rain with thunderstorms from north-west. Temperature pleasant.	Weather favorable for spring crops, which promise well. Weather favorable for tea.	A good deal of low fever and bowel complaints reported to exist in the mofussil among the native agricultural community, but no cholera. A good many cattle said to have died lately in the sudder station and adjoining villages from a kind of murrain.
49	Sechsaugon	3rd	3.79	Fair and stormy alternately; weather very cool.	The planting of aus dhan is completed and promises well. The weather has been rather too cool for tea.	Cattle disease has appeared.
50	Luckimpore	3rd	0.96	Weather seasonable and favorable for all the staple crops.	Prospects of the crops good.	General health good.
51	Naga Hills	April 26th	2.88	A good deal of rain has fallen all over the district.	Much the same as last week.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	May 3rd	3.89	The weather has been stormy, and heavy rains have fallen at intervals both during the day and at night.	The paddy, potato, and Indian-corn cultivation is progressing well.	There has been a slight outbreak of cholera at Choera, Bronjee and at villages in its vicinity between the 24th April and 1st May, fifteen deaths have taken place. The disease appears to be on the decrease, and it is expected that it will not spread.
53	Jaro Hills	3rd	6.88	Heavy rain fell on Saturday, and hung about until Tuesday. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were fine and cool days; on Friday evening a heavy storm came from the north-west; large hailstones fell, which were followed by heavy rain.	The dhan promises well, and so does the Indian-corn, and the kutchus and other vegetables. The weather has been seasonable for the crops.	

* Telegram of the 12th May received on the 13th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th May 1873.H. J. S. CORTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 20th to 26th April 1873.	Rain from 27th April to 3rd May 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BUREAU.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	2.10	1.45	7.11	3rd May		
		Cutwa	0.25	2.50	5.23	ditto.		
		Culina	1.57	0.04	4.28	ditto.		
		Bood-Bood	0.58	0.50	3.74	ditto.		
		Raneesunge	0.00	Nil.	2.07	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	0.07	1.48	3.26	ditto.		
		Bancoorah	0.20	0.46	7.40	ditto.		
		Koorce	0.25	Nil.	1.43	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1.15	0.73	3.14	ditto.		
		Tumlook	1.18	0.89	3.19	ditto.		
		Garbetta	0.70	1.17	4.04	ditto.		
Hooghly	Contal ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1.50	0.52	2.45	ditto.			
	Hooghly ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	2.52	0.58	3.27	ditto.			
	Hooghly	0.30	1.76	4.49	ditto.			
	Serampore	0.88	0.94	5.28	ditto.			
Howrah	Howrah	1.20	0.70	3.45	ditto.			
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	1.50	0.20	3.00	ditto.		
		Calcutta	1.17	0.83	3.37	ditto.		
		Allpore... { Dispensary	0.62	1.58	3.61	ditto.		
		... { Jail	0.54	1.23	2.08	ditto.		
		Russeerhaut	0.22	1.01	1.01	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Baraset	0.84	1.40	3.07	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	1.02	1.10	3.74	ditto.		
		Barripore	0.18	2.42	4.29	ditto.		
		Satkhernah	0.24	2.63	3.08	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	0.58	1.02	3.40	ditto.		
	Jessore	Dum-Dum	1.40	0.00	3.73	ditto.		
		Kishnashur	1.08	1.56	4.08	ditto.		
Rongong		0.60	1.33	3.34	ditto.			
Moherpore		0.42	1.57	3.79	ditto.			
Choodangah		0.42	1.61	3.50	ditto.			
RAJSHAHY.	Moorshedabad	Kooshtea	1.52	1.08	5.95	ditto.		
		Rannghat	0.62	0.65	2.69	ditto.		
		Jessore	1.55	1.83	3.80	ditto.		
		Nurail	1.85	2.21	7.54	ditto.		
		Khoolneah	3.32	2.80	7.42	ditto.		
	Dinagore	Jemidah	1.91	2.02	4.93	ditto.		
		Basirhaut	1.93	1.50	4.60	ditto.		
		Mazmorah	4.36	2.70	7.70	ditto.		
		Herishampore	0.19	0.70	2.63	ditto.		
		Ramporehaut	0.29	0.40	2.85	ditto.		
	Bograh	City Moorshedabad	0.15	0.50	2.11	ditto.		
		Junkipore	Nil	0.72	2.30	ditto.		
Azimungo		0.50	0.37	2.03	ditto.			
Ialigolla		Nil	0.80	2.50	ditto.			
Dinagore		0.14	0.53	2.06	ditto.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Dacca	Maldah	Nil	1.22	1.98	ditto.		
		Beaulcah	0.64	0.47	3.23	ditto.		
		Natore	1.70	2.13	6.31	ditto.		
		Rangpore	3.24	3.50	9.73	ditto.		
		Rhowanigunge	3.69	0.04	6.44	ditto.		
	Furroedpore	Titalya	0.72	1.00	7.87	ditto.		
		Borrah	2.07	1.09	4.55	ditto.		
		Pubna	2.48	2.09	8.94	ditto.		
		Serajgunge	Not rec.	1.10	3.09	ditto	Not received, 20th to 26th April.	
		Darjeeling	ditto	Not rec.	0.13	15th April,		
	CHITTAGONG.	Dacca	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	2.50	1.03	7.04	3rd May	
			... { Hospital					
Julpigoree			3.60	0.64	8.97	ditto.		
Pallacotta			5.71	2.45	15.16	ditto.		
Roda			3.63	1.91	9.08	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Dacca	Cooch Behar Tributary State	3.45	1.04	10.00	ditto.		
		Blutan Doars	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.40	15th Mar.		
		Buxa						
		Dacca { Telegraph Office	3.32	3.23	9.41	3rd May		
		... { Hospital						
CHITTAGONG.	Dacca	Daoca	2.55	2.35	6.50	ditto.		
		Moonahgunge	3.37	2.63	8.47	ditto.		
		Manickgunge	3.73	2.14	7.19	ditto.		
		Furroedpore	5.54	4.69	12.10	ditto.		
		Goalundo	2.16	1.21	4.41	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Dacca	Burrisaul	1.18	2.35	5.37	ditto.		
		Perzepore	1.31	0.97	5.81	ditto.		
		Madaripore	3.70	4.09	8.48	ditto.		
		Patookhally	5.53	0.97	6.80	ditto.		
		Dowlat Khan	0.20	3.75	6.37	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Dacca	Mymensing	2.09	2.66	5.90	ditto.		
		Jamulpore	3.87	3.87	9.04	ditto.		
		Atteah	0.84	4.00	5.56	ditto.		
		Klahoregunge	2.34	8.21	7.11	ditto.		
		Sylhet	4.50	4.98	21.67	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Dacca	Cachar	1.80	2.46	17.89	ditto.		
		Hylakandy	1.03	Not rec.	16.38	26th April		
		Koyah	1.69	ditto	8.79	ditto		
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1.20	5.80	7.20	3rd May		
		... { Jail	1.70	7.36	9.41	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Dacca	Cox's Bazar	2.40	7.00	10.90	ditto.		
		Noakhally	1.18	10.34	16.11	ditto.		
		Comilla	3.35	5.34	10.14	ditto.		
		Brahmanbariah	3.33	4.24	10.98	ditto.		
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	1.43	3.49	5.35	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Dacca	Rangamutee Hill	3.44	5.78	11.40	ditto.		
		Hill Tipperah						

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 20th to 26th April 1873.	Rain from 27th April to 3rd May 1873.	RAINFALL FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
PATNA.	BEHAR.	Patna	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
		Patna	Not rec.	0.15	1.22	3rd May	Not received, 13th to 26th April.
	Patna	Behar	Nil	0.10	1.07	ditto.	
		Barh	Not rec.	0.09	0.85	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
	Patna	Dinapore { Jail	Nil	0.65	1.16	ditto.	
		... Cantonment	Not rec.	0.10	0.45	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
	Gya	Gya	Nil	0.12	1.22	ditto.	
		Nowadah	ditto	Nil	0.74	ditto.	
	Gya	Aurangabad	0.16	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0.30	0.98	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	ditto	Nil	1.44	ditto.	
		Basseram	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Buxar	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
		Shuhooah	ditto	ditto	5.50	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mosufferpore	ditto	Not rec.	4.40	26th April.	
		Durhanga	ditto	ditto	1.45	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Hajipore	ditto	ditto	0.05	ditto.	
		Mudhubani	ditto	ditto	2.92	ditto.	
	Sarun	Sectamaree	0.23	ditto	2.75	ditto.	
		Tajpore	Nil	0.79	3.23	3rd May	
	Chumparun	Chuprah	ditto	1.00	2.99	ditto.	
		Sewan	ditto	0.70	1.91	ditto.	
BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Moteehari	ditto	0.70	4.70	ditto.	
		Bettiah	ditto	2.00	55.25	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr	0.01	0.71	2.15	ditto.	
		Begoonah	Nil	0.76	1.30	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Jamool	ditto	Nil	1.25	ditto.	
		Bhaugulpore	0.10	0.59	1.69	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Boopool	0.21	0.57	2.75	ditto.	
		Mudhoypoorah	Nil	0.75	1.78	ditto.	
	Purneah	Banka	ditto	0.80	1.87	ditto.	
		Sanbhora	0.18	1.00	1.86	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	0.95	2.00	5.14	ditto.	
		Kishengunge	0.75	2.17	3.81	ditto.	
	Sontal Pergunnah	Arrarah	1.09	1.53	4.62	ditto.	
		Deoghur	0.29	Not rec.	2.36	26th April.	
	Sontal Pergunnah	Jamtara	0.02	ditto	0.47	ditto.	
		Kajmehal	0.25	ditto	0.45	ditto.	
	Sontal Pergunnah	Pakour	Nil	ditto	0.40	ditto.	
		Nya-Doomka	0.14	ditto	1.94	ditto.	
	ORISSA.	Godda	0.60	ditto	1.03	ditto.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	1.70	Nil.	4.10	3rd May	
		... Hospital	1.68	ditto	4.37	ditto.	
	Cuttack	Jalipore	0.75	ditto	2.15	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	1.30	ditto	1.90	ditto.	
	Pooree	Jusutainpore	1.35	ditto	4.02	ditto.	
		Falso Point	1.50	ditto	1.80	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	0.11	ditto	1.06	ditto.	
		Khoordah	0.38	Not rec.	1.00	26th April.	
	Halasore	Halasore	1.31	0.46	2.09	3rd May	
		Bhuddruck	0.92	Nil	0.02	ditto.	
	Halasore	Jallasore	1.02	ditto	1.03	ditto.	From 1st April.
		Borah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	ditto.
	Cuttack Tributary	Chaudbally	0.65	ditto	0.65	ditto.	ditto.
		Sambalpo	Nil	Not rec.	1.33	26th April.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	CHOTA NAGPORE.					
		SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.					
	Hazarcebaugh	Hazarcebaugh { Jail	0.00	Nil	1.05	3rd May	
		... Dispensary	0.12	ditto	1.25	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Pachumba	0.05	0.85	2.07	ditto.	
		Ranchee	0.03	0.09	2.23	ditto.	
	Singbloom	Palanow	Nil	0.25	0.85	ditto.	
		Chyehassa	1.09	Nil	4.16	ditto.	
	Maunbloom	Purulia	0.83	0.61	4.14	ditto.	
		Gobindpore	0.90	0.50	3.30	ditto.	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	0.13	4.05	16.25	ditto.	
		Dhobree	2.70	1.50	8.53	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Gowhatti	1.71	41.5	12.94	ditto.	
		Burpottah	4.11	Not rec.	11.30	26th April.	
	Durrung	Tezpor	0.03	ditto	8.51	ditto.	
		Mungledye	1.26	ditto	9.87	ditto.	
	Nowkong	Nowkong	0.71	1.51	8.86	3rd May	
		Seebmaugor	3.22	Not rec.	1.820	26th April.	
	Seebmaugor	Golaghat	1.19	ditto	10.54	ditto.	Not received, 16th to 29th Mar.
		Jorehaut	1.31	ditto	12.46	ditto.	23rd to 29th "
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	2.29	ditto	10.57	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	1.85	ditto	11.87	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Suddya	0.61	ditto	13.82	ditto.	
		Samoooodting	Not rec.	ditto	0.57	15th Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	2.72	ditto	4.01	26th April.	Not received 29th Mar. to 8th April
		Jaowal	2.00	ditto	8.02	ditto.	" ditto "
	Garohills	Cherrapunjee	2.50	ditto	29.43	ditto.	" ditto "
		Tura	1.32	0.88	14.80	3rd May	
	Garohills	Benares	Nil	Nil	0.22	ditto.	
		Akyab	1.90	1.00	4.10	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 10th May 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 4th to 10th May 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	May 4th	10	29.806	29.823	80.5	81.8	81	S W	...	0.66	K	scuds
	16	16	29.774	29.793	71.5	70.0	92	S E	...	0.89	...	o, l, d
	5th	10	29.809	29.817	83.0	78.0	71	W N W	...	0.06	CK	...
	16	16	29.789	29.807	87.0	79.5	70	S by W	...	...	K	...
	6th	10	29.917	29.935	82.4	75.2	70	S by W	...	0.87	C	...
	16	16	29.897	29.927	88.3	77.0	57	S W	...	...	...	...
	7th	10	29.809	29.831	85.5	77.5	63	S W	...	...	C	...
	16	16	29.914	29.907	92.0	79.4	55	W S W	...	...	C	...
	8th	10	29.900	29.918	87.8	80.7	72	S W	...	...	CS	...
	16	16	29.732	29.750	91.0	78.8	44	W S W	...	...	...	...
MAUROR Island.	9th	10	29.879	29.897	84.4	78.5	62	W	...	...	CK	...
	16	16	29.766	29.784	98.0	79.5	45	S W	...	...	C, C	...
	10th	10	29.881	29.903	90.5	80.5	63	W S W	...	...	C	...
	16	16	29.768	29.776	97.3	80.2	45	S W	...	...	C, K	...
	May 4th	10	29.804	29.851	89	83	78	S	11.9	...	N	m, scuds.
	16	16	29.746	29.793	70	71	100	N E	19.0	0.03	NN	o, r, u.
	5th	10	29.886	29.893	83	77	75	S S W	8.3	0.80	NN	o, u
	16	16	29.811	29.817	87	79	69	S S W	13.4	...	KS	b
	6th	10	29.827	29.833	84	76	67	S W	4.6	0.90	C K	b, n
	16	16	29.835	29.841	86	78	68	S W	10.3	...	N	b, u
CHITTAGONG.	7th	10	29.915	29.921	87	79	68	S S W	1.9	...	NN	b
	16	16	29.808	29.814	89	79	63	S S W	0.3	...	KS	b
	8th	10	29.909	29.915	88	83	80	W S W	14.3	...	N	b
	16	16	29.775	29.781	89	84	73	S S W	12.4	...	KS	b
	9th	10	29.899	29.905	89	83	78	S W	14.2	...	CK	b, scuds.
	16	16	29.807	29.813	87	82	79	S	14.0	...	N	b, u
	10th	10	29.823	29.829	89	83	78	S W	13.4	...	K	b, scuds.
	16	16	29.787	29.793	89	83	78	S S W	16.0	...	KS	b
	May 4th	10	29.820	29.812	83	77	75	S W	8.9	1.10	KS	b, u
	16	16	29.710	29.702	84	77	71	S W	7.5	...	C, CS	b, u, v
MADRAS.	5th	10	29.892	29.955	81	74	70	N E	7.5	0.70	...	b, u
	16	16	29.747	29.810	66	77	61	W S W	6.2	...	...	b, u
	6th	10	29.857	29.919	81	78	75	N N E	4.1	...	K	b, u
	16	16	29.794	29.858	80	80	75	S W	8.5	...	...	b, u
	7th	10	29.881	29.970	85	79	75	E S E	3.4	...	K	b, u
	16	16	29.798	29.859	80	80	75	S W	0.6	...	...	b, u
	8th	10	29.872	29.901	86	80	75	S S E	3.7	...	K	b, a
	16	16	29.710	29.832	81	78	75	S W	9.9	...	KS	b, u
	9th	10	29.872	29.904	86	79	72	S W	5.0	...	K	b, u
	16	16	29.776	29.808	85	78	71	S W	9.7	...	KS	b
CUTTACK.	10th	10	29.849	29.981	86	80	75	S W	4.3	...	K	b, u
	16	16	29.761	29.868	87	80	72	S E	10.1	...	...	b, u
	May 3rd	10	29.808	29.839	85	79	47	S	12	...	...	b
	16	16	29.674	29.701	88	80	69	S S E	16	...	...	b
	4th	10	29.891	29.901	93	81	51	S by W	14	...	...	b
	16	16	29.736	29.799	87	78	65	S E by S	14	...	...	b
	5th	10	29.900	29.930	91	78	56	S S E	15	...	...	bc
	16	16	29.794	29.821	87	79	58	S E	14	...	...	o
	6th	10	29.930	29.960	88	78	62	S E by S	12	...	...	bc
	16	16	29.825	29.875	87	78	65	S E	13	...	...	b
ARAB.	7th	10	29.930	29.969	89	79	62	S S E	4	...	...	b
	16	16	29.730	29.880	80	78	68	S E by E	12	...	...	bc
	8th	10	29.951	29.941	89	78	59	N E by S	10	...	...	o
	16	16	29.839	29.850	89	78	59	S E	13	...	...	o
	9th	10	29.969	29.999	89	77	59	S	8	...	...	c
	16	16	29.854	29.841	87	77	61	S E	13	...	...	c
	May 3rd	10	29.645	29.738	94	81	55	S S E	4.1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.613	29.594	95	80	49	S S W	5.1	...	C, K, N	u
	4th	10	29.733	29.714	91	81	63	S S E	4.1	...	K, K, C	...
	16	16	29.590	29.671	92	80	57	S S W	8.0	...	C, K, N	...
	5th	10	29.819	29.831	88	79	55	S S W	6.9	...	KS, C	...
CUTTACK.	16	16	29.710	29.792	88	75	52	S S W	10.0	...	C, N	...
	6th	10	29.863	29.947	87	83	48	S W	4.7	...	S, CK	b
	16	16	29.975	29.750	98	75	30	W	3.7	...	K	b
	7th	10	29.825	29.907	88	75	52	N N E	5.2	...	C	b
	16	16	29.975	29.758	98	74	28	S S W	3.3	...	C, S, K	b
	8th	10	29.827	29.908	91	77	50	S S W	4.4	...	C, CS	b
	16	16	29.700	29.782	85	73	54	S	4.9	...	KS, N	d
	9th	10	29.817	29.918	91	79	47	W S W	4.1	0.10	CS	b
	16	16	29.710	29.791	92	77	48	S S W	5.3	...	K, N, C	...
	May 4th	10	29.848	29.869	88	71	40	E	2.3	...	...	b
ARAB.	16	16	29.734	29.755	89	79	67	W	0.8	...	...	b
	5th	10	29.901	29.932	88	74	52	E	1.5	...	...	b
	16	16	29.800	29.821	88	76	55	W	20.0	...	...	b
	6th	10	29.920	29.917	88	77	58	N N W	1.7	...	...	b
	16	16	29.800	29.821	88	79	65	W S W	0.6	...	...	b
	7th	10	29.938	29.959	89	74	62	N	3.8	...	...	b
	16	16	29.733	29.814	87	78	65	W S W	2.6	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.836	29.857	88	78	62	N W	0.7	...	...	b
	16	16	29.780	29.801	87	79	68	W	4.3	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.936	29.957	88	80	69	S W	1.0	...	...	b
ARAB.	16	16	29.830	29.851	87	79	68	W	3.0	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.923	29.914	89	81	69	W N W	0.6	...	...	b
	16	16	29.900	29.921	88	78	62	W N W	5.0	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th May 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1878**

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Height above sea-level.	MEAN OF				Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	MEAN OF				Highest Max.	Monthly range.	Lowest Min.	MEAN OF			In inches.	No. of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.				22 hours.	Day.	Night.	Day.				Night.	Day.	Night.			Day.	Night.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
SOLAR.	Max.	Min.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Port Blair	100	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975	29.975

* The Barometric readings are not corrected to the Calcutta Standard.

CALCUTTA—January 1878.

Mean Barometric pressures of 16 years ... 30.025 | Mean temperature of 16 years ... 67.6 | Mean humidity of 16 years ... 71 | Mean rainfall of 16 years ... 0.41
 Ditto ditto in 1873 ... 29.964 | Ditto ditto in 1873 ... 68.3 | Ditto ditto in 1873 ... 69 | Actual fall in 1873 ... Nil
 Defect in 1873061 | Excess in 187307 | Defect in 1873 ... 0.41

CALCUTTA,

The 10th May 1878.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean pressures and temperatures of the preceding table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.									Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.			
Port Blair.	30.003	77.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76 N, 62° E	174.2	...
Madras	29.990	75.9	3	30	8	10	1	...	...	1	...	24 S, 4 W	41.7	9.31
Vizagapatam	29.995	67.8	13	7	23	18	27	13	21	16	...	55 N, 45 W	34.0	9.58
Akyab	30.000	71.4	16	19	10	13	7	24	14	14	7	8 N, 53 W	...	...
False Point	29.990	72.2	12	17	8	12	11	15	25	20	3	18 N, 69 W	46.0	9.01
Cuttack	29.981	70.2	10	8	5	...	7	16	2	7	...	18 N, 42 W	118.9	8.63
Saugor Island	29.980	66.6	36	8	3	5	4	14	25	21	...	47 N, 44 W	116.9	8.64
Chittarong	29.983	68.3	10	27	14	7	0	4	23	24	...	38 N, 6 W	72.2	...
Calcutta	29.979	64.9	10	4	1	3	9	4	27	29	37	39 N, 66 W	46.5	9.47
Jessore	29.975	65.8	15	6	5	11	8	7	20	27	9	30 N, 57 W	48.4	9.53
Dacca	29.998	63.1	4	13	30	8	7	15	16	4	27	14 S, 65 E	45.5	7.25
Cachar	30.000	68.6	12	4	4	3	3	7	20	40	...	59 N, 53 W	90.4	9.04
Hasarobaugh	29.980	64.8	15	10	1	1	2	11	19	16	43	31 N, 52 W	34.9	8.88
Berhampore	29.983	65.8	2	17	9	6	12	10	21	26	13	20 N, 67 W	53.1	9.31
Gya	29.986	62.2	7	15	4	2	2	9	17	23	46	26 N, 44 W	52.2	8.83
Patna	29.995	63.0	3	0	2	2	8	35	27	9	32	44 S, 68 W	47.3	8.42
Monghyr	...	...	1	4	10	15	11	7	52	18	6	38 S, 78 W	...	3.40
Darjeeling	30.012	63.7	6	9	64	16	4	9	11	2	...	53 S, 83 E	...	0.40
Gowalparah	30.015	62.3	4	2	2	2	4	13	36	19	40	44 N, 85 W	53.6	8.21
Benares	29.998	59.7	2	6	...	18	2	13	1	13	68	72 S, 16 W	59.8	7.83
Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippé's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th May 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th May. 1873.

Month	Date	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			R. in.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
May	1st	29.882	93.0	75.5	140.8	82.7	78.4	75.4	0.79	S by W S & S E	9.6	175.0	0.35	...	Clear and cumuli. High wind from 4½ to 6½ p.m. Thunder at 6 p.m. Rain between 5 and 6 p.m.
	2nd	844	92.4	76.0	142.5	83.7	79.4	76.4	.70	S E & S	0.4	246.5	...	...	Clear, cirrocumuli and cumuli. Thunder at 5 p.m. Lightning from 7½ to 9 p.m.
	3rd	868	94.7	72.2	143.0	84.0	79.2	75.8	.77	S S W & S	10.3	250.6	0.66	...	Stratoni and cumuli. High wind from 6 to 6½ p.m. Thunder from 6½ to 7 p.m. Lightning from 6 to 10 p.m. Rain between 5 and 6 and at 8 p.m.
	4th	771	90.5	71.0	137.0	75.6	72.9	71.0	.86	Variable	25.0	222.6	0.94	...	Clouds of different kinds and overcast. Storm from 12½ A.M. to 1½ p.m., and high wind between 10 and 11 p.m. Thunder and lightning from 1 to 11 p.m. Rain from 1 to 6 and at 8 p.m.
	5th	839	88.0	71.0	136.0	79.1	74.5	71.3	.78	Variable	5.2	228.2	0.60	...	Overcast and cumuli. High wind from 9 to 10½ p.m. Lightning from 7 to 11 p.m. Thunder and rain between 9½ to 11 p.m.
	6th	864	88.7	71.0	134.8	79.6	74.3	70.6	.75	Variable	...	165.3	0.27	...	Clouds of different kinds. Lightning at midnight and 1 A.M. Slight rain from midnight to 2 A.M.
	7th	842	92.0	75.3	138.8	83.4	70.7	72.0	.70	S W & W S W	...	107.0	...	...	Stratoni, cirrocumuli, and clear.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	23.7
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	94.7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	96.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.78
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	2.82
	... { by anemometer gauge	2.34
Ditto ditto ditto	... average of nineteen previous years	1.12
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th May	...	5.84
Ditto ditto ditto	... ditto, average of nineteen previous years	6.47

GOVERNMENT SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th May 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th April 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ d. s.	£ d. s.
Total traffic for the week	40,069	30,169 0 8	1,848 16 6	133,108 11	35,639 11 5	3,266 19 6	5,115 16 6
Or per mile of railway	256	123 14 0	11 16 3	851 0	227 11 8	20 17 6	32 13 9
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	514,308½	4,02,832 8 8	36,930 17 9	2,093,193 16	4,05,063 4 9	42,632 13 7	79,563 10 4
Total for 17 weeks'	554,337½	4,23,061 8 6	38,779 14 3	2,220,301 27	5,00,723 0 2	45,899 12 1	84,679 6 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year... ..	41,689	20,061 0 5	1,838 18 6	171,059 18	3,195 7 5	2,929 3 8	4,768 7 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	266	128 3 0	11 15 0	1,003 0	204 3 3	18 14 4	30 9 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	548,409½	3,56,453 11 8	32,674 18 5	2,358,426 1	4,61,358 11 10	37,291 4 6	74,066 2 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th April 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,679	875 0 0	87 10 0	18,263 0	581 0 0	58 2 0	145 13 0
Or per mile of railway	167	31 0 0	3 2 0	667 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	5 4 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	122,940	10,246 0 0	1,924 12 0	315,341 0	10,203 0 0	1,020 6 0	2,944 18 0
Total for 17 weeks'	127,628	20,121 0 0	2,012 2 0	333,604 0	10,784 0 0	1,078 8 0	3,090 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,276½	1,104 6 3	110 8 9	13,942 30	397 12 0	39 15 6	150 4 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	259	39 7 1	3 18 11	497 38	14 3 3	1 8 5	5 7 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	132,635½	19,403 9 3	1,940 7 1	290,220 10	9,080 14 9	908 1 11	2,848 9 0

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th April 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,466	1,160 0 0	116 0 0	7,152 30	571 0 0	57 2 0	173 2 0
Or per mile of railway	53	42 8 0	4 5 0	262 0	21 0 0	2 3 0	6 7 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	28,731½	19,387 0 0	1,938 14 0	1,13,302 0	8,984 0 0	898 8 0	2,637 2 0
Total for 17 weeks'	28,187½	20,547 0 0	2,054 14 0	110,514 0	9,555 0 0	955 10 0	3,010 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd May 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,220	15,325 0 3	1,404 15 10	67,142 30	22,112 0 3	2,026 18 8	3,431 14 6
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	68 9 1	0 5 8	.....	98 15 0	0 1 5	16 7 1
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	84,371	2,96,827 13 5	27,209 4 5	1,316,006 10	3,87,870 0 9	32,805 11 7	60,014 16 0
Total for 18 weeks'	88,591	3,12,152 13 8	28,014 0 3	1,383,839 0	3,79,991 1 0	34,832 10 3	63,446 10 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,851	14,607 13 7	1,339 1 4	827,87 0	24,874 11 2	2,280 3 8	3,619 5 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	65 5 9	5 19 10	.....	111 4 9	10 4 0	16 3 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	95,068	3,10,101 7 10	28,425 19 5	1,278,568 0	3,67,325 3 2	33,071 9 7	63,097 9 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd May 1873, on 1,280-miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	108,987	146,574 1 7	13,435 19 2	* 802,306 30	* 389,760 10 6	35,728 1 2	49,164 0 4
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	114 8 2	10 9 11	.....	304 8 0	27 19 3	38 8 2
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	1,900,036	29,07,359 6 7	266,507 18 11	12,878,855 0	64,55,501 2 6	591,754 5 6	858,263 4 5
Total for 18 weeks	2,009,023	30,53,933 8 2	279,943 18 1	13,661,221 30	65,45,261 13 0	627,439 6 8	907,426 4 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	124,352	1,65,817 11 5	15,190 19 1	675,846 10	3,44,937 0 5	31,019 4 7	46,819 3 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	120 8 9	11 17 6	.....	269 7 8	24 14 1	36 11 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,961,326	29,93,662 13 11	274,410 1 11	12,731,990 0	71,97,961 8 0	680,814 10 5	934,234 1 4

* Maunds 7,507 and Rs. 7,364-12-0 added, being difference between estimated and actual traffic for last week for stations from which returns had not come to hand when closing the statement for that week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-subscribers to the GAZETTE shall receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1871-72.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 19th May 1873.

READ—

The Annual Report on Public Instruction in Bengal during the year 1871-72.

Read also—

The Commissioners' annual reports upon the progress of education in their divisions

RESOLUTION.—The report on public instruction is written by Mr. Woodrow, who officiated for three months during the Director's absence on privilege leave. It did not reach the Government until eleven months after the close of the year to which it refers. During these eleven months there has been much doing in the Bengal Educational Department; a report on those transactions will soon be due; the educational chapter of the recent Bengal Administration Report has touched upon most of the measures and moot questions of the year 1871-72; the progress of education in most of the provinces of Bengal has already been reviewed in the Government resolutions on the Commissioners' education reports. The Lieutenant-Governor will therefore review the present

report briefly. His Honor's best thanks are due to Mr. Woodrow, the late Officiating Director of Public Instruction, and to some of the Inspectors, for the care with which the report has been drawn up; he is confident that the detailed account of the present state of education in each district will be of very great use to the school committees, in whose hands the initiative in educational administration will now lie.

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot proceed to review the report without again expressing his deep sense of the loss which the Educational Department of Bengal has sustained by the death of Mr. R. L. Martin, who was carried off in a few hours by an attack of cholera, which he caught when inspecting schools in Howrah. Mr. Martin's report in the present volume shows how great a loss the Government has sustained.

The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets that since the end of the year under review Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee, Inspector of the Rajshahye Circle, an officer who has done much good service in behalf of education, and especially in behalf of primary schools in Bengal, should have fallen ill and should have been compelled to retire, temporarily at any rate, from active work.

2. Page 36 of the report shows the number of schools and scholars in Bengal to have been—

			On the 31st March 1871.	On the 31st March 1872
Government aided schools	...	...	4,228	4,412
Scholars at Government aided schools	...	...	163,854	166,140
Unaided schools counted	...	...	.....	10,909
Scholars at unaided schools counted	...	...	...	169,953
Total of all schools	...	...	4,228	15,321
Total of all scholars	...	...	163,854	336,093

Unaided village schools now appear for the first time in the educational statistics of Bengal; but, as Mr. Woodrow acknowledges, his figures are imperfect. So far as the census figures give us light upon this subject, there seems ground for believing that there are at least 18,000 or 20,000 indigenous primary schools in Bengal. If this be so, then the total number of children under instruction of any kind in Bengal would be above 450,000, or nearly one to every 150 souls of the population. This proportion is in truth miserably small. We have no statistics to show for considerable areas of country what proportion of the people can read and write. We have, however, the following results from the educational census taken in different parts of the country, namely—

A census of 35,000 souls in a rural tract of the 24-Pergunnahs showed that $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the people could read, write, and count;

A census of 178,000 souls in the Nuddea district showed that $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the people could read and write;

A census of Calcutta and its suburbs showed that out of a metropolitan population of 892,429 souls, 156,281 (or nearly 18 per cent.) could read and write, or were under instruction.

In Calcutta and its suburbs one-eleventh of the educated people were females, the remainder being males. In the rural tracts there were scarcely any educated women at all. In the 24-Pergunnahs tract only 6 women could read or write out of a total of 17,407 females of all ages. This utter and complete absence of all education among the women of rural Bengal is a difficulty with which neither Government nor private bodies are as yet able successfully to contend. Only 9,518 girls are shown by page 36 of the report to be under education in Bengal, and each school-girl's instruction costs nearly double as much as each school-boy's, though the education of girls is nowhere carried nearly up to the standard of boys' schools all over Bengal.

3. Mr. Woodrow's analysis of the increases and decreases of the several classes of schools and colleges shows that the law classes have decreased in numbers, while the pupils of the Engineering and Medical Colleges have increased. The only notable and regrettable decrease is that of the 74 aided English middle schools. The Lieutenant-Governor is not quite satisfied that the Ganges floods sufficiently account for the closure of 14 per cent. of the aided English middle schools of Bengal, and he would be glad that the Director should

look more closely into the fact and causes of this decrease in his report for 1872-73. The Lieutenant-Governor does not fully accept Mr. Woodrow's account of the reduction of the 3rd and 4th year classes at the Kishnaghur and Berhampore Colleges. The classes were not closed because they "did not pay." No Government colleges, and very few Government schools, pay their way. The fact was that the senior classes at these colleges had become so small that their cost was out of all proportion to the good they did; money was greatly wanted to institute classes in practical and physical science at Government colleges; funds for this purpose could not be taken from the very insufficient allotment for primary schools; and so by reducing the costly and comparatively useless senior classes at these two colleges, funds were made available for opening science classes at all the colleges in Bengal. At one time indeed it had been proposed that the cost of colleges should be greatly reduced, and funds thereby found for promoting primary education; but the Lieutenant-Governor, after considering the subject very fully, found himself unable to carry far this policy. The reduction of colleges went no further than was required to cover the cost of science classes at colleges and to do justice to the Hooghly endowment; and considerable, though still lamentably insufficient, funds for primary schools were found, temporarily at any rate, by savings in other directions.

4. The table showing the distribution of expenditure during the year makes—

	Rs.
The total expenditure from the Government treasury for the year	18,14,037
The Government grant for the year less by the estimated receipts from fees	20,27,870

So that the Educational Department spent Rs. 2,13,000 short of the grant allotted to it for the year. The largest savings were under the allotments for—

Grants-in-aid,
Government Colleges,
Government Higher Schools,
Direction and Inspection.

It is satisfactory to find that very nearly the full Government grant was spent on primary education.

5. *Colleges.*—The decrease in the number of under-graduates at Government colleges in 1872 was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and at aided colleges 9 per cent. on the numbers for the year 1871. The Presidency College, the Medical College, the Engineering College, the Free Church College, and the General Assembly's College, had a larger number of under-graduates than in the preceding year. The number of under-graduates at the Sanskrit and Berhampore Colleges continues to be exceedingly small. The High School, or school with two years' college classes at Cuttack, continues to do well. During the last year two other second class colleges on the same footing have been endowed by private liberality at Rajshahye and Midnapore. These high schools are taught and managed entirely by Native masters, and are very much cheaper than the ordinary Bengal colleges. It remains to be seen if they can compete successfully with the much more costly second class colleges at Berhampore and Kishnaghur, where the Principal is a highly-paid European officer, and where the second Professor receives a larger salary than the Head-Masters of the High Schools at Cuttack and Gowhatty.

6. *Higher Schools.*—The principal test of the success of the higher schools which Government maintains in almost every district of Bengal is the University Entrance Examination. The collegiate schools, which have the advantage of the supervision of European officers, are on the whole the most successful. It is very satisfactory, however, to find that next to the seven best collegiate schools, five of which are in Calcutta, the Pogose School at Dacca, a private institution receiving no aid from Government, was the most successful in Bengal. At a very short interval comes the Metropolitan Institution, a self-supporting unaided school in Calcutta, managed wholly by Natives. The success of the higher school in a remote and backward district like Mymensing is satisfactory. The table at page 17 of the report shows that excepting the town of

Calcutta, where there are many efficient higher schools, the district of Hooghly is by far the foremost district of Bengal in education. Its one-and-half millions produced 102 successful candidates for the Entrance Examination; three other districts only produced more than one-fifth of that number; and one district only, the 24-Pergunnahs, produced half as many successful entrance candidates as Hooghly.

7. The statistics offered at pages 24—26 of the number of Mahomedans who pass University examinations are indeed matter for much regret. The fact that the proportion of Mahomedan under-graduates has been steadily rising of late years is so far satisfactory, as is also the Inspector's statement that Mahomedan boys are gradually creeping to the tops of their classes in the schools of Eastern Bengal. It seems, too, that the Government colleges and higher schools are more acceptable to Mahomedans than aided institutions of the same calibre. The Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that Mahomedans form in Eastern Bengal a different social stratum to what they do in the North-Western Provinces or Behar. In these latter provinces they amount to one-sixth or less than one-sixth of the population, and many of them belong to the middle and well-to-do classes; they therefore hold their own at the higher schools and in the Government service. In Eastern Bengal, on the other hand, Mahomedans are found mainly among the ryots and the lower classes of the people, and they form from one-half to four-fifths of the population of the eastern districts; they attend the primary schools largely, but very few of them are found in the higher schools or college classes.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor has considered the interesting figures and remarks offered at pages 32-34 of Mr. Woodrow's report; but he cannot admit the fairness of the reasoning that because two-thirds of the boys in the higher and middle schools are in the lower classes of those schools, therefore two-thirds of the money spent on such schools must be held to have been spent on primary education. The tables at pages 35 and 41 of the report show that the total cost of each boy at a primary school is about Rs. 3-5-0 per annum, while the cost of each boy at the higher and middle schools is about Rs. 15-11-0 per annum. We can hardly therefore take credit for devoting two-thirds of our higher and middle school expenditure on primary education when it is clear that if the money were to be spent exclusively on primary schools, it would pay for teaching nearly five times as many boys as it now does.

9. *Normal Schools.*—The notice of the Normal Schools at pages 50—51 of the report does not state how many certificated pupils were produced at the higher and lower class Normal Schools during the year; nor is it stated how many of the certificated pupils really take to the profession of teaching. The Lieutenant-Governor finds, however, from passages in the different district reports, that most of the passed students of the lower normal schools really do take up village schoolmasterships as soon as they leave the normal school. The late Mr. Martin's account (page 37) of the work done by the Midnapore normal scholars after their training was completed is most satisfactory. Out of 239 persons who have passed out of the Government normal schools, all but nine have opened schools in Midnapore or in neighbouring districts. But the reports are not so full regarding the employment of scholars from the higher class normal schools, and it is regarding this class of normal schools that the Lieutenant-Governor has most doubts.

10. *Fees payable at Government Schools and Colleges.*—Mr. Woodrow (page 65) correctly states the intentions of Government in the order which invited attention to the subject of school fees. The Lieutenant-Governor certainly does not think that the fees at Government schools can be usefully or properly raised; he has at times feared that the fee of Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 a month taken at the Government higher schools is too high with reference to the value of money and the means of the people of this country. He has only acquiesced in the Rs. 12 fee paid by the students of the Presidency College because the college is already very full, if not over full; it is very costly, and education thereat is much prized. Looking to the relative value of money, he considers that the Rs. 12 a month fee for tuition alone at the Presidency College would be equal to a fee of about £100 in England; while the fee of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4

a month at the higher schools would correspond to a fee for tuition alone of about £25 or £30 in England. Such rates in England would be certainly very high, and the Lieutenant-Governor is quite clear that our rates cannot be raised. It is only owing to our exceedingly liberal system of Government scholarships that the high fees are rendered tolerable to the middle and lower classes. But the Lieutenant-Governor has urged on the Educational Department and on school managers that the high fees taken from boys in the lower classes of Government schools should, if possible, be reduced; and he has on several occasions invited the Committees of zillah schools to spend their surplus funds in reducing the rates of school fees. Mr. Clarke's account (page 200) of the effects of raising the Chittagong school fees is, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, substantially correct. The interesting details given by Baboo Radhica Proshad Mookerjee of the large private schools in Calcutta show that the fee rates taken by Native managers of these large and successful institutions are considerably lower than the rates at most of the Government higher schools at the head-quarters of Bengal districts. The report does not show what rates of fees obtain at the successful Pogose school at Dacca. The Bihar Scientific Society, it is observed, puts the fees at its schools at a quarter the amount of the fees taken in the neighbouring zillah schools. The account of the great Calcutta unaided schools confirms the Lieutenant-Governor's view that our higher school fee-rates are often too high; and His Honor hopes that the District School Committees will apply the surplus funds of their higher schools to reducing the fees, beginning their reductions with the lower classes.

11. Mr. Woodrow's sketch (pages 77—83) of the growth of the school-book literature in Bengal is very interesting; and his inference seems fair that schools and school boys must have increased enormously since 1853, when there were hardly any school-books; whereas now a single edition of a Bengali school book runs occasionally to 100,000, and often to 5,000 or 10,000 copies. Mr. Woodrow shows the cost of school-books to be when the cheapest editions are used—

- Rs. 1½ or annas 4 a year for a primary school course;
- „ 16½ or nearly Rs. 3 a year for a middle Vernacular school course;
- „ 30½ or about Rs. 5 a year for a middle English school course;
- „ 49 or about Rs. 6 a year for a higher school course;
- „ 31½ or about Rs. 16 a year for the first Arts University course;
- „ 63½ or about Rs. 32 a year for the last years of the under graduate course;

These charges, which exclude the cost of books of reference, such as atlases and dictionaries, form a very considerable addition to the cost of schooling in a poor country like India; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all authorities will be careful not to add to the cost of schooling by using dear school-books or text-books. His Honor believes that the Calcutta School Book Society has done a great service to the cause of education by establishing all over the country agencies for the sale of books at rates very little above cost price. But he hopes that the Society will direct its attention to cheapening the elementary books in universal use. The Lieutenant-Governor recently sanctioned a grant to the Society of one-half the cost of a large edition of a Bengalee manual of practical science on condition that it should be retailed at one-half the price at which the Society had intended to bring it out. He will be ready in this way to aid in cheapening approved vernacular text-books; and he has the less hesitation in so doing, because the School Book Society pays no dividend to any shareholders and makes no profits for any one except its customers. When the school-books have been revised by the committee now nominated at the instance of the Viceroy, we shall be better able to multiply cheap editions of really good and useful books.

12. Pages 85—93 of the report give an interesting sketch of the educational work done by the different missionary societies in Bengal. The table at page 44 shows that the cost of the Free Church College per pupil is lower than at any other Government or aided college in Bengal, while the cost per pupil of the General Assembly's College is the next lowest. The table at page 22 shows that the great schools attached to these two colleges are sixth and seventh on the list of successful higher schools in Bengal, while the college reports show that the Free Church College passed more B.A. students than any college in Bengal except the Presidency College, and more First Arts students than any

college except the Presidency, Hooghly, and Kishnaghur Colleges. On all grounds, therefore, the Free Church College may be congratulated on its very signal success. The summary at page 91 shows that 15,441 boys are educated at aided missionary colleges and schools in Bengal at a total cost of about Rs. 13 a head per annum, out of which sum Rs. 4½ represents the Government grant-in-aid. It is satisfactory to find that missionary schools are specially successful among the highland tribes of Chota Nagpore, Southalia, the Khassia Hills and Darjeeling, where ordinary Government agency can least easily penetrate.

13. *Girls' Schools.*—Six-sevenths of the Government money spent on female education are given as grants-in-aid to Native-managed and missionary girls' schools and to zenana teaching agencies. Only 9,518 girls and women are reported to be under any kind of instruction out of a total population of 33,274,074 females. The zenana agencies in Calcutta are doing some good, and have several hundreds of girls and women under instruction. Outside Calcutta, Dacca, and a few large towns and head-quarters stations in Central and Western Bengal, there appears to be little desire for or attempt to obtain female education. But the Lieutenant-Governor quite acknowledges that at some places English and Native gentlemen have shown much interest and zeal in regard to little girls' schools, which he has been pleased to see.

14. *Government Colleges.*—The detailed reports of the several colleges show that the Presidency, Civil Engineering, and Medical Colleges, have been successful during the year under review. The number of passed assistant engineers, sub-engineers, overseers, and sub-overseers, who are produced yearly by the Civil Engineering College seems, however, small compared to the size of the classes. The smallest and most expensive college department in Bengal is shown to be that attached to the Sanskrit College. The Dacca College was less successful than usual at the University examination, and the college classes fell off during the year. The Patna College improved during the year in respect both of the number of its students and of their success at the University examinations. Out of the Patna College under-graduates, 40 were Bengalees and 37 were natives of Behar, while nine out of the 79 under-graduates were Mahomedans. The Kishnaghur College did very well at the University examinations; the Berhampore College did worse, both in respect of numbers and of University examinations, than any college in Bengal. The number on the rolls at, and the success of the students of, the several colleges during the year 1871-72 were as follows:—

Full Colleges teaching up to the B A. standard.	Total number of students on the rolls, monthly average.	Cost of each student per annum.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO PASSED IN 1871-72.	
			The First Arts examination.	The B. A. degree examination.
		Rs.		
Presidency College	399	279	58	36
Hooghly „	138	335	20	7
Free Church „	122	181	11	11
Cathedral Mission College	100	314	15	7
Kishnaghur College	105	310	19	5
Patna College	75	492	8	6
Dacca „	103	357	9	5
General Assembly's College	70	231	4	7
St. Xavier's College	30	592	2	3
Berhampore „	88	592	4	1
Sanskrit „	26	620	3	..
London Missionary College	40	374	2	..
<i>Second class colleges (or high schools) teaching up to the First Arts Examination standard.</i>				
Gowhaty High School	12	432	3	..
Cuttack „	19	283	6	..

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently reviewed most of the divisional educational reports, and he will not now review in detail the progress of education in the several divisions and districts as shown in the Inspectors' reports printed as Appendix A to the Director's report. He notices, however, the following points in the Inspectors' reports:—

BURDWAN DIVISION.

The late Mr. Martin's account of the way in which Deputy Inspectors do their work of inspection is in every way satisfactory. If the inspecting officers in all districts do their work as honestly and are supervised as effectively as they were in the late Mr. Martin's circle, the Government grant for middle and primary education will be very well spent. Mr. Martin's remarks at page 7 of Appendix A, regarding the mistakes into which our trained village teachers fall, are earnestly commended to the consideration of every district committee and every inspecting officer in Bengal. If our improved patshalas are ever to form recognised institutions in Bengal villages, the teachers must at the outset deviate as little as possible from the accepted plans of teaching and of charging for tuition. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to know that the patshala scholarship rules of October exactly and precisely meet the views held by so experienced an officer as Mr. Martin, and now set forth in the report which has been presented to Government after his death.

16. Mr. Martin's remarks (pages 18, 19, 20), as well as other notices in the several Inspectors' reports regarding the usefulness of night schools attached to ordinary patshalas, are recommended to the attention of the district committees and Magistrates.

The Lieutenant-Governor quite concurs in the view (page 11 of Mr. Martin's report) that Bengal school-boys should, after getting a rough knowledge of the geography of the world, learn first the geography of their own district and province before they proceed to learn the geography of Asia and of other continents. This particular point was strongly and sensibly urged on the National Schoolmasters in England by Professor Huxley some few years ago.

17. The particulars given by Mr. Martin (pages 16-18) regarding the effect of the Burdwan fever upon the schools and school-boys are very distressing. The Lieutenant-Governor can only hope that the diminution of the fever which has recently occurred may be permanent. Meanwhile, the Government is doing what it can to cure the sick and strengthen and set up the convalescents.

The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the remarks of the Inspector and Deputy Inspector regarding the spread of girls' schools in Bancoorah, which is educationally an advanced district. Girls' schools are so few and so expensive that the Lieutenant-Governor feels hardly able to make an allotment for scholarships tenable by girls; moreover, there are no "higher" girls' schools at which such scholarships could be held. The patshala scholarships are few enough for the many village schools which the Government hopes shortly to have; and His Honor cannot recommend that any of the patshala scholarship money be devoted to girls' schools. Still, if the district committee of any district where girls' schools are really numerous and flourishing desire to spend savings from the grants-in-aid allotment or from some other source on prizes or scholarships for girls, the Lieutenant-Governor would have no objection.

18. Mr. Martin's report on Midnapore shows how many flourishing schools in that district owe their success to the liberality and support of rich zemindars. The example of the Jhargan Rajah, who, though an illiterate man, supports a first-rate school and "compels his amlah and retainers to send their boys to his school, and encourages the munduls of his villages to send their sons to reside at Jhargan" for the purpose of attending school, will, it may be hoped, be felt in the surrounding districts.

19. Mr. Woodrow's analysis (page 49) of the cost of the very efficient higher schools supported by Government in the Hooghly district shows that in Calcutta and Hooghly good English schools can be self-supporting. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that in process of time schools of this class may become self-supporting all over Bengal; that many schools and colleges may be endowed by private liberality, such as has been shown during the past year in

the establishment of the high school or second class colleges at Midnapore and Rajshahye; and that more of the funds which Government can afford for education may be applied to aiding middle and primary schools all over Bengal. At present this desirable end has been attained or nearly attained in the Hooghly district alone, where the college is supported by a private endowment, and some of the best Government schools are self-supporting, and where the contribution of Government towards the cost of higher schools (Government and aided) only amounted to a seventh of the whole cost, the remainder being found locally by fees, subscriptions, and endowments.

The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to be informed more particularly of the circumstances under which the Government model school at Hooghly, which is said (page 68 of Mr Woodrow's report) to have been a very successful and self-supporting school, was closed in 1872.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor is much satisfied with the account given by Mr. Woodrow (pages 70—71) of the manner in which he and his deputy inspectors perform the work of inspection. He trusts that a complete system of inspection, such as Mr. Woodrow's and Mr. Martin's, may be maintained in all circles and in all districts. His Honor is glad to acknowledge that many of the deputy inspectors are valuable, hard-working officers, who have done a great deal for education in Bengal. Some of them have had the advantage of being stationary for many years in the same sub-division, where they frequently enjoy much influence and respect.

21. It is true, as Mr. Woodrow says, that a considerable sum of money is spent on education in the city and suburbs of Calcutta; but still, after all, the number of children under instruction in Calcutta is shown to be only 15,670 out of a population of 447,000 souls, of whom 142,000 are children under the age of 20 years. The number of primary schools in Calcutta is said to be only 38, at which 1,370 boys are under instruction; so that if this represents the whole lower education, the children of the lower classes must be even more wholly without the means of education in Calcutta than they are in the surrounding districts. The Lieutenant-Governor would hope that before long the Municipality of Calcutta may move the Legislature to permit the expenditure of some part of its large income on primary schools for the children of the Calcutta poor.

22. Mr. Woodrow's account* of the higher normal schools at Hooghly and Calcutta, where each pupil costs Government Rs. 86 or 88 a year, shows that these costly institutions have been kept up for years past to enable young men, some of whom may become school-masters, to get a good practical education at the Government expense without being trammelled by the requirements of the University course. Mr. Woodrow points out that in some subjects these higher normal schools teach up to the standard of the University First Arts Examination. This would be more satisfactory if the pupils were not paid for learning instead of paying as in other schools. The University is now beginning to admit physical and practical science to a place in the ordinary Arts course; and it has been proposed that the University shall grant degrees or certificates for proficiency in one or more subjects without requiring every student to gain a smattering of a great number of subjects. When these schemes shall, in the fullness of time, be matured, the Lieutenant-Governor would hope that Government may be able to reduce the cost of its higher normal schools, and to trust to the University for a constant supply of teachers for higher and middle schools; the full sum available for normal schools can then be spent in training teachers for primary schools.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Jessore district, in which heretofore there have been many more Government patshalas (primary schools) than in any other district of Bengal, is for its population educationally much behind the rest of the districts of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions. The report upon Jessore, and upon the other districts of Baboo Bhudeb's circle, is not very full; but it is sufficient to show that the state of education in Jessore

* NOTE.—This account is borne out by Mr. Fallon's and the Commissioner's account of the higher normal schools at Patna.

much needs the attention of the district committee and of the circle Inspector, Mr. Woodrow, if the district is to rise to the educational standard of Nuddea and Western Bengal.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

24. The report for the districts of this division is meagre, but the Commissioner's letter of the 1st August 1872 has partly supplied the shortcomings of the Inspector's report. Baboo Bhudeb's remarks (pages 141—143) upon the good and bad points of the indigenous Bengali patshala are recommended to the consideration of all inspecting officers. The Lieutenant-Governor fully accepts, and has indeed already acted upon the view that our best hope of educating the masses is to improve the indigenous patshalas, and to make them the foundation of our schemes for primary education.

The ill-health of the late Inspector of the North-East Circle, who some months before he went on leave entirely failed to do what was required of him, appears to be the cause of the extreme meagreness of the reports for Dinagepore and Rungpore. The available statistics of unaided patshalas have not been used, and the figures for those districts convey no idea of the real state of education therein. The Lieutenant-Governor has elsewhere expressed his view that an officer whose health made him so unfit for work as Mr. Bellett was, should have taken leave and made way for a successor who could do the duty.

25. In the Rajshahye district the number of unaided indigenous patshalas, if correctly reported, is very low. The scanty success of the aided English schools, supported by liberal zemindars, is remarkable; and it will be interesting to see if these schools become more successful hereafter. The proportion of Mahomedan pupils at the middle and primary vernacular schools of the Rajshahye district is larger than anywhere else in Bengal. About one-half the pupils, and a considerable proportion of the teachers at schools of both these classes, are Mahomedans; and it may be hoped that the proportion of Mahomedan school-boys will increase, inasmuch as 80 per cent. of the population of the district profess the Mahomedan faith. The proportion of Mahomedan school-boys in the Pubna district, where Mahomedans constitute the bulk of the population, is extremely small. The report shortly due will show whether the extension of the patshala system to Pubna will, as the Inspector hopes, bring Mahomedan boys to the Government schools.

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

26. The report for the Cooch Behar Division does not convey any information regarding the state of its schools. The increase in the attendance at the Darjeeling aided mission schools is so far satisfactory, but the Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad to know what proportion of the pupils are Lepchas, Bhootchs, or Paharcs. He would hope, moreover, that the number of unaided schools in Julpigoree is larger than the report would show.

He would have been glad to know what support the Cooch Behar Maharajah's estate gives to school in his great zemindaries, and what support the tea planters are ready to give towards schools for the children of their coolies. The question of raising the status of the Julpigoree school can be referred by the district committee as soon as they have ascertained what support the great zemindars of the neighbourhood will give to the scheme.

DACCA DIVISION.

27. Mr. Clarke's account (page 139) of the whole Mymensing zillah school having given up Sanskrit, now that it is no longer compulsory, because they have not time for so heavy a subject besides their English, Bengali, history, mathematics, and science lessons, is worthy of note. The Lieutenant-Governor sympathizes with the step taken by these overburdened people, which is the more important because Mymensing is shown (page 22 of the Director's report) to be the most successful Government school in Bengal after the Ootpara school and the principal collegiate schools. The

Lieutenant-Governor much hopes that the University may before long see fit to grant certificates and degrees without insisting upon students taking up so very many difficult subjects at once.

28. The Lieutenant Governor notes Mr. Clarke's opinion that all persons belonging to the petty shop-keeper class and upwards can read, write, and keep simple accounts, while ryots, laborers, fishermen, coolies, boatmen, servants, &c., can neither read nor write. Mr. Clarke's opinion, founded on several years' residence and travel among the people of Eastern Bengal, is entitled to much weight; but the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know how far this estimate is generally believed to be approximately correct. According to ~~the~~ view the educated and unlettered male (it is presumed that adult males alone are included in Mr. Clarke's distribution) population of Bengal proper would by Statement VI of the census report stand thus:—

Professional men, Government servants, persons engaged in trade and commerce, zemindars, putueedars, talookdars, &c, all able to read and write	5,00,000
Ryots, persons engaged in agriculture or service, and other adults not able to read or write	10,896,000
Male children	6,859,000

By this reckoning little more than 5 per cent. of the adult males, or about 1½ per cent. of the whole population in Bengal proper, can read and write. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that in reality matters are somewhat better than this, and that there are a good many of the ryot, servant, and artizan classes who have picked up some kind of education at indigenous patshalas; but he fears that in fact the absence of education is very great.

29. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with approbation the account of the Hunchadi girls' school, which a young married woman of good position has opened and teaches in her husband's house.

Mr. Clarke's views upon the subject of devoting the minor scholarship money to vernacular scholarships, and his arguments upon the subject (page 204), are worthy of the attention of school committees when the time comes for them to take their decision under paragraph 3 of the scholarship resolution of the 5th October 1872.

30. The Dacca Inspector's figures (page 205) do not show the unaided patshalas, although several of his Deputy Inspectors have reported upon the number of indigenous patshalas. The Commissioner's report of the 22nd August also makes no mention of unaided patshalas. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that next year's report will show that the number of unaided patshalas and maktabas in the Dacca division is really considerable. The proportion of Mahomedans among the scholars and teachers of the Dacca schools is exceedingly small; and it is remarkable that the six Mahomedans who are employed as schoolmasters are teachers in higher schools; one of the six is a B.A., and is second master in the Pogose School, which, next after the seven best collegiate schools, is the most successful higher school in Bengal. It seems fair to conclude that Mahomedans, who thus make efficient teachers in higher schools, cannot be so unfit for masterships as the figures at page 211 would indicate.

31. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the Inspector's view (page 214) that if the people of a place choose to have a higher school instead of a middle or vernacular school, they have a right to select their own description or class of school. We may be the more ready to admit the exercise of this right, as Government does not raise, but rather lowers, its grant-in-aid as the calibre of the school rises. Still we must always bear in mind the tendency in such schools to spend most of the money on the higher classes.

32. The number of schools and scholars is extraordinarily small in the Furreedpore district, and the average daily attendance bears a smaller proportion to the number of boys on the rolls than in most other districts. But all the boys who are under the instruction described by Mr. Wells (page 227, paragraph 10,) are outside the figures offered in the present report.

The progress of the Government and aided schools in Mymensing has been certainly good, and the liberality of the zemindars is creditable to themselves and to the district.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes, with reference to the Inspector's paragraph 13 (page 245), that the Government cannot hope with the small means at its command "to produce primary education among the masses *all at once*." It hopes to make some small beginning of this great work, and His Honor shares the Inspector's belief that in Mymensing, as in other districts, the people are much more prepared to receive primary schools aided by Government than the Deputy Inspector of Mymensing apprehends. The views of this officer are controverted by the Deputy Inspector of Backergunge (page 238), who, with Mr. Clarke's concurrence, holds that any number of 5-rupee patshalas can be placed at once in most districts of Eastern Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the district committee will, with the Magistrate's advice, do what they can to enlist more Mahomedan schoolmasters in this large district, which, as Mr. Reynolds observes, is intensely Mahomedan.

33. As the Magistrate and Commissioner observe, Sylhet certainly seems to be educationally the most backward district in Bengal proper; the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the large number of patshala grants recently sanctioned for Sylhet may be successfully placed. Sylhet, like Chittagong, is a district of well-to-do occupiers and small landowners, and should supply a large number of scholars for primary schools.

His Honor has already asked the Government of India, and he will repeat his recommendation, that a small percentage of the gross rental of khas mehals may be assigned by Government for the support of primary schools on its estates.

34. The absence of schools in a district like Cachar, which the British Government has now held for many years, in which there are some scores of resident European gentlemen, and in which many lakhs of English money are spent yearly, is very distressing. It seems from the Deputy Commissioner's letter that some of the educational funds granted to Cachar lapses annually. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Deputy Commissioner and the committee will spend their funds to the best advantage, so as to make a beginning of some sort of education in Cachar. If the Deputy Commissioner finds it necessary to deviate in some respects from the lines of the primary school resolution, the Commissioner can, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of Cachar, sanction such deviation.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

35. The Government schools in Chittagong are few and scantily attended, but the account given of the indigenous and unaided schools is very cheering. The facts recounted at paragraph 16 of Mr. Clarke's report (page 266) bear out the Lieutenant-Governor's view that the fees at our Government and aided schools are too high for the children of the lower and lower-middle classes of the people. It seems clear that the Government patshala grant will be very usefully spent among the petty landholders and yeomen of Chittagong.

In Noakhally also there are but few Government schools, but the census returns (if correct) show that the number of indigenous schools is larger for the population than in most other districts of Bengal, there being 6,275 schools in the district to a population of 7 lakhs. The success of the Noakhally private vernacular school, where Persian is taught, and at which there are 77 Mahomedan to 56 Hindoo scholars, shows that in one at least of the Mahomedan districts of Eastern Bengal Mahomedans can be attracted to a high class vernacular school if the languages they affect are taught thereat. The action taken by Mr. Harvey, manager of the Paikparah estate, in establishing 13 new primary schools on the estate, will, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, be followed by the managers (European and Native) of great estates in other parts of Bengal. Mr. Harvey's plan of having both a gooroomahasoy and a moulvie at each school will doubtless be carefully watched by the Magistrate and the Inspector.

PATNA DIVISION.

36. The Lieutenant-Governor has elsewhere remarked on the costliness of the arrangement whereby the expensive normal school at Patna pays stipends to "youths of good position" and prepares them for the University Entrance examination within a few yards of the Patna College, where other students pay considerable fees for the same teaching. His Honor does not doubt that the Patna normal school teaching is good of its kind; but Government cannot afford to pay stipends to lads who are being trained for the Entrance examination, and the large grant to the Patna normal school must, as soon as arrangements can be made, be devoted to training teachers for primary schools in the several districts of Behar.

37. The Commissioner's report notes that whereas 5 per cent. of the population of his division, or 656,166 boys, ought to be at school, there are now only about 41,000 boys at school, of whom 16,000 are at unaided indigenous village schools. According to these figures only one boy to each 319 souls of the population in the Patna division is under instruction of any kind. In the district of Hooghly-with-Howrah, the proportion of school-going boys to the total population is about 1 to 45; so that Behar has a very great deal of ground to make up before it attains to the educational level of the best districts of Bengal.

38. The account given by the Deputy Inspector Suraj Mul Shere Ali of the indigenous schools (patshalas and maktabas) of Behar is full and instructive; but the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in the Commissioner's remarks that "these schools of primary instruction are the machinery which, if possible, the Government should utilise in the attempt to introduce or to improve elementary vernacular education throughout Behar." The Lieutenant-Governor would draw the attention of district committees

"I annex from Mr Fallon's report an estimate of the differences between the system followed in indigenous schools and Government schools. It is no doubt in its main features correct, and the defects of system pointed out are those which it will be the duty of the local committees and Deputy Inspectors to endeavour to mitigate; but it will be fatal to the Government scheme if an endeavour is made at once to substitute the system of Government schools for that on which indigenous schools are now worked. I think it cannot be too much impressed on those who will have to work the new scheme that patshalas are to remain patshalas; that maps, books, and furniture, are not the first requisites, neither are registers and a variety of subjects; but the essential point is to take advantage of such teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic as we find in existence, and endeavour gradually to improve it, not to substitute something (better perhaps, but wholly different) which the people do not want, or, if they do want, cannot pay for. It is because I see in all these Deputy Inspectors' reports a tone of contempt and hostility towards the indigenous schools, which if persevered in will make it very difficult to work the Lieutenant-Governor's scheme with efficiency, that I think it necessary to bring the matter prominently to the notice of Government."

and Magistrates in Behar and other divisions to paragraph 21 of Mr. Bayley's report extracted in the margin. He much hopes that the Deputy Inspectors as a body are too wise to despise the indigenous schools of their country. Indeed, the reports from Bengal divisions show fully that the Deputy In-

spectors value highly these important institutions, and His Honor trusts that the same views may spread among the subordinate inspecting officers of Behar, Orissa, and Assam. The remarks of the Commissioner and Inspector respecting the desire of the people to have Hindee instead of Hindustanee taught in village schools will have been met by the Lieutenant-Governor's orders directing that Hindee should be the language taught in Behar village schools, and that the Nagree character should be used in the court documents and papers which most concern the people.

39. The Inspector's account of some of the vernacular schools in and of the normal school at Gya is interesting. It is remarkable that in the Shahabad district, where the Mahomedans are only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total population, Mahomedan pupils should bear to Hindoo pupils the following ratios in the several classes of schools:—

Higher school	..	..	142	Mahomedans to	33	Hindoos.
Middle English school	..	..	30	"	13	"
Middle Vernacular school	..	..	90	"	197	"
Primary schools	..	..	286	"	656	"

Possibly the figures (page 323) for the higher school may be inverted; but even then the proportion of Mahomedan scholars is very high throughout; and

these figures show that where Mahomedans belong to the upper and middle classes, and where we have Mahomedan teachers and school inspectors, boys of that persuasion come to our schools readily enough, and without any special inducements. In the face of these figures the Lieutenant-Governor cannot admit the general applicability of the Inspector's remark that "Mahomedan bigotry and pride stand aloof from our schools."

The Commissioner's report shows that in all Behar the most active and successful promoter of education is a Mahomedan. Mr. Bayley writes:—"More than all these I think the thanks of Government are due to Syed Imdad Ali, whose exertions organized and kept together the Behar Scientific Society, and the society's schools are doing a useful work throughout the division. He has since the close of the year started another school of the same kind at Gya, which is warmly supported in the district. It had over 100 pupils when it had only been in existence for two months, and is doing a good and useful work. The zillah schools have placed their minimum fee at one rupee, the Behar Scientific Society schools at 4 annas." The Lieutenant-Governor fully believes that this society is doing a great work.

40. It is satisfactory to learn from the Commissioner that "education has taken firmer root in Mozufferpore" than elsewhere in the division; for Mozufferpore is the capital of the most populous and richest district of the whole of India, a district where hundreds of Europeans reside, and whence several hundred thousand pounds worth of indigo and opium are exported annually. In some parts of the great district of Tirhoot the people are said to be extremely backward, and to evince a "sullen discontent" with the action of Government and its officers. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the very liberal grant recently made for primary schools in Tirhoot will be well administered, and that the great landholders and the indigo planters will co-operate with Government in extending primary schools. In the district of Sarun, containing two millions of souls and a denser population than any district in Bengal except Hooghly, there are in all only 14 Government and 10 aided schools; 365 unaided indigenous schools were reported to be in existence at the census, and the Deputy Inspector reports that these unaided schools (chatsals and maktabas, as they are called,) are improving. On a review of the figures of educational expenditure, schools and scholars in Sarun and Chumparun, the Lieutenant-Governor fully sympathises in the Commissioner's regret that so little should yet have been done to promote education in these great and rich districts. He hopes that the patshalah grant, the patshalah scholarships, and the new grant-in-aid assignment, will be worked by the Magistrates and the District Committees so as in some way to wipe off the reproach which rests upon the Patna division for its backwardness in educational matters. The Commissioner's account of the steps taken to establish primary schools on the great estates under the Patna Court of Wards is satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the next report may show that these measures have borne full fruit. The Board of Revenue have intimated their readiness to sanction reasonable expenditure from wards' income on primary schools. And the District Committees will be able to apply such remedy as they may see fit to "the present defective system" described in the Commissioner's 27th paragraph, whereby vernacular scholarship holders waste two-thirds of their time in zillah schools.

BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.

41. This division is shown by Mr. Woodrow (page 59 of the Director's report) to enjoy a smaller educational grant, and to have fewer schools in proportion to its population than any part of Bengal. The detailed figures offered by the Inspector and the Commissioner fully bear out Mr. Woodrow's view.

In the three districts of Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Purneah, containing nearly four and a half million souls, there are only 42 Government and aided schools, on the rolls of which are only 1,849 boys. The census returns show that there are about 928 unaided indigenous patshalas in these districts. If each of these contained ten boys, the total number of children under instruction would

be about 11,000 boys, or about one school-boy to 409 souls. Further, the report seems to show that all the existing schools in these three districts, excepting those in the towns of Monghyr and Bhaugulpore, are in an inefficient state. We cannot hope that the Bhaugulpore division will recover its lost ground all at once, or that the rustics of Monghyr and the cowherds of the grass lands across the Ganges will suddenly take to education; but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the District Committees will do their best with the patshala grants and the grant-in-aid allotment. By enlisting the aid of the many rich zemindars some beginning can surely be made; and ever since Purneah there must be villages where Government patshalas would be welcomed. Much care and attention will have to be given to training men of the country to become efficient schoolmasters. The certificated teachers produced by the Bhaugulpore normal school, though few in number, appear with only one exception to have opened schools, or to have become schoolmasters. It is satisfactory to find that so many of the pupils at the Purneah training school are Mahomedans, for teachers of that persuasion must be very greatly wanted among the great Mahomedan population of the Kishengunge sub-division.

The only exception to the general backwardness of the Bhaugulpore division is the comparative progress in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the exertions of missionaries have, with some Government aid, succeeded in establishing a considerable number of efficient village schools wherein Sonthali is taught.

ORISSA DIVISION.

42. In this division the Government already spends a good deal of money on education, but the peculiarity of Orissa is that the indigenous village school is there a much more universal institution than in any other part of Bengal. The Commissioner's report showed that there were 4,170 such schools in the division, and the present report shows that Orissa is at least as ready as any part of Bengal proper to receive and utilise the Government patshala grant.

The Lieutenant-Governor has recently reviewed the progress of education in Orissa at some length, and has expressed his satisfaction with the administration of the department by the late Inspector and the Commissioner. He notes that the great Government estate of Khurda does not appear to support any primary schools, and trusts that this may be remedied. He relies on the Commissioner and the district officers to see that bigoted Deputy Inspectors do not begin by improving off the face of Orissa the indigenous patshala which they so roundly condemn, but on which after all the scheme for educating the masses must rest. His Honor hopes that the excellent example set by the Maharajah of Dhenkanal may be followed in the surrounding chiefships and in the zemindarries of the coast. The Commissioner's report shows that in the Keonjhar estate the chief spends Rs. 1,442 a year, or nearly three per cent. of his gross revenues on primary schools for his people.

At Cuttack, that most liberal of native gentlemen, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, proposes to found a school or college to which the sons of chiefs and others may be attracted.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

43. There seems to be plenty of room in this division for the extension of primary schools under the resolution of September 1872, although English schools are not in much request outside the head-quarter stations where the Government officials reside. The reverend missionaries at Ranchee and Chyebassa have already received the thanks of Government for the work they are doing among the Kols; if they succeed in training a sufficient number of Oraon and Moonda teachers for village schools, they will deserve the fullest support which the district committees can give to their mission primary schools. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes it will turn out that Hazareebagh has a fair number of indigenous patshalas; he himself saw one very flourishing unaided school

of this kind in a village on the grand trunk road. In Maunbhoom, where the people are more than half Bengalees, the Government patshala scheme will doubtless, under Colonel Rowlatt's plans, prove a success.

• ASSAM DIVISION.

44. Owing to the ill health of the late Inspector the Assam division report is very imperfect. The Commissioner's full report, which was published in October last, goes far to supply the Inspector's deficiencies. Assam, has received larger Government grants for education than some of the older, richer, and more populous parts of Bengal; and as yet the people of Assam contribute a much smaller proportion of the cost of their schools than do their brethren in Bengal. It is quite clear that this liberal expenditure during the last few years has borne much fruit in Assam, for the Commissioner writes that "excepting the hill districts every district in the province has a zillah school teaching up to the standard of the Calcutta University Entrance Examination * * * the progress of education in Assam is further illustrated by the fact that while in 1862 we could hardly get a clerk from among the natives of the province, at present the Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's office and several of the district officers' chief clerks are Assamese."

The Deputy Commissioners and sub-divisional officers note that the Assam villagers are ready and anxious for the extension of the patshalas where Assamese is taught. Tea planters who have given attention to the subject of education in Assam, say that education in handicrafts is more required than instruction in reading and writing; and as yet there are no regular schools among the coolies on tea gardens. The Williamson fund schools, the public workshops, and the jail manufactories, will, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, gradually do something to spread a knowledge of practical science and practical art among the rising generation in Assam.

45. The Lieutenant-Governor would publicly express his thanks to the Commissioners and the district and sub-divisional officers of Bengal for the attention they have given to the subject of education and for the way in which they have met the wishes of Government. The officers of the Education Department as a body also deserve the warm acknowledgments of Government for their work during the year 1871-72. The Lieutenant-Governor would especially acknowledge the good service done by Mr. Woodrow, both as Inspector in his own division and as Officiating Director. He voluntarily undertook the labour of preparing the present report. Hitherto the Bengal educational statistics and reports have been more or less a jungle, for they were, as has already been observed, arranged on lines and a geography all their own and unintelligible to anyone else; while the figures and reports of the different Inspectors were not compared or collated. To reduce this information to order, according to civil divisions and districts, was a great task involving much labour. To the many missionaries who have been working in the cause of education throughout Bengal, the best thanks of Government are most justly due. The Lieutenant-Governor would acknowledge the service done in the cause of education by the liberal Native and European gentlemen who are named in the Inspectors' reports. Out of the long list of benefactors to education His Honor would select especially the names of Maharaoon Surmamai, Rance Sarat Sundaroo of Pootee, Janovi Chowdhrao, the Maharajah of Burdwan, the Maharajah of Dhenkanal, the Rajah of Doonraon, Rajah Promathnath Roy of Digha Pootee, Baboo Haranath Roy of Dubalkati, Syed Abdool Ghunnee, c.s.i., Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, Baboo Rash Beharee Dutta, Messrs. Burrows and Thomson, and Mr. W. Shieff of Jessore. The thanks of Government are also due to the European and Native ladies who in Calcutta, Orissa, Rajshahye, Midnapore, Patna, Chittagong, and elsewhere, have exerted themselves for the education and improvement of the women and girls of Bengal.

46. The Lieutenant-Governor would have wished to close this review with a statement of the number of schools and scholars, and the amount of money

expended in each division during the year 1871-72. The summary given by Mr. Woodrow in Appendix C is very full so far as it concerns Government schools, but it does not give the latest information regarding unaided schools. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, caused the following statement to be prepared to show, as far as our materials permit, how education and schools in Bengal stood on the 31st March 1872. Some of the figures must be merely conjectural, as, for instance, the cost of the Serampore College, which renders no returns, or the number of indigenous schools in Mymensing, for which no school census was given.

The number of indigenous village schools may perhaps be below the truth for some districts, and the figures for pupils and expenditure at such schools are in some degree conjectural. The average number of boys at indigenous patshalas has been taken at from 7 to 20, and the cost of each patshala at from Rs. 50 to 100 a year, according to the circumstances of the district. It is much to be hoped that next year we shall have more complete and reliable figures. The table thus compiled is as follows.

Table showing the number and cost of all the Colleges and Schools as they are estimated to have existed in Bengal in 1872, with an account of the total expenditure on education.

	Number of institutions with particulars, or whether Government, aided, or unaided.	Number of pupils on the rolls.	COST IN THE YEAR 1871-72--			
			To Government.	To fee income.	To endowments and subscriptions.	Total.
Colleges (ordinary)	Government ... 9 Aided ... 5 Unaided ... 2	1,323	2,31,000	1,03,000	1,07,000	4,41,000
Colleges (special for medicine, engineering, art, Arabic, &c.)	Government ... 12 Aided ... 52 Unaided ... 78	1,800	2,03,000	62,000	6,000	2,71,000
Higher schools	Government ... 47 Aided ... 177	30,023	2,26,000	3,51,000	1,33,000	7,10,000
Middle "	Government ... 222 Aided ... 1,240 Unaided ... 196	79,123	3,24,000	2,57,000	3,14,000	8,95,000
Primary "	Government ... 1,833 Aided ... 618 Unaided ... 18,000	2,81,000	1,28,000	9,55,000	3,63,000	14,46,000
Normal "	Government ... 26 Aided ... 15 Unaided ... 1	1,867	1,32,000	7,000	19,000	1,58,000
Girls' "	Government ... 2 Aided ... 297 Unaided ... 45	9,518	71,000	15,000	1,05,000	1,91,000
Scholarships	.....	.....	1,45,000	.....	7,000	1,52,000
Direction and inspection	.....	.....	3,14,000	.....	.....	3,14,000
Miscellaneous educational expenditure	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	40,000
Total	..... 22,700	4,04,854	18,14,000	17,50,000	10,54,000	46,18,000

NOTE.

The cost and the fee income of unaided schools and colleges has been taken for the purpose of this statement to be about equal to the average of aided institutions of the same class.

The average cost of patshalas comes to something below Rs. 78 a year, and the average number of pupils comes to 13 for each patshala. No doubt many patshalas contain only 5 or 6 boys; but, on the other hand, flourishing patshalas in populous places have an attendance of 40 or 50 boys. The Lieutenant-Governor himself came across an unaided patshala in Patna city which contained over 60 boys. It is supposed that one quarter of the cost of unaided patshalas is borne by subscriptions and endowments, and three quarters by fees paid in money or in kind to the rural schoolmaster.

ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES FOR TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

The following list of abbreviated addresses in State Telegrams is published for general information in supersession of the list published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th March 1873.

ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES IN STATE TELEGRAMS.

<i>Full Official Title.</i>	<i>Code Designation.</i>
Accountant-General	... Accts.
Do., Public Works Department	... Accts. Works.
Do., Military Department	... Accts. Mily.
Adjutant-General of the Army	... Adj. G.
Agent, Governor-General	... Agent, G. G.
Chief Commissioner	... Chf. Comr.
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras	... Madras.
Do. do., Bombay	... Bombay.
Collector of Customs	... Customs.
Commander-in-Chief, India	... Chief.
Do., Madras or Bombay	... Army.
Commissary of Ordnance	... Arsenal
Commissioner	... Comr.
Commissary-General	... Comy. Gf.
Commissariat	... Comt.
Compiler of Postal Accounts	... Accts, Post.
Comptroller-General	... Accts, India.
Controller of Military Accounts, Madras or Bombay	.. Cr. Mily
Do. of P. W. Accounts	... Cr. Works.
Director-General of the Post Office	... D. G. Post.
Director of Transports at the Admiralty	.. Transports.
District Superintendent of Police	.. S. Police.
Executive Engineer	.. Ex. Engr.
Government Examiner of Railway Accounts	... Govt Exr.
Governor of Madras or Bombay	... Governor.
Grand Master, Star of India	... Star.
Head Commissioner, Paper Currency	.. Currency.
His Royal Highness the Field Marshall Commanding-in-Chief	.. Chief
Inspector-General of Hospitals, British Troops	.. Hospitals, British.
Do. of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service	... Hospitals, Indian
Do. of Jails	.. Jail.
Do. of Ordnance	... Ordnance
Do. of Police	... Police.
Do. of Registration	... Registration.
Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, N. W. Provinces or Punjab	... Lt.-Govr.
Master-Attendant	... Marine
Military Secretary to Viceroy	... M. S. G. G.
Officer in charge of Treasury,	... } Treasury.
Treasury Officer	.. Resident.
Political Resident, Persian Gulf	... Agent.
Political Agent	... Post.
Post Master	... Post Gf.
Post-Master-General	... P. S. G. G.
Private Secretary to Viceroy	... P S.
Do. to Governor of Madras or Bombay, or to Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, N. W. Provinces or the Punjab	... Q. M. Gf.
Quarter-Master-General of the Army	... Resident.
Resident at Auen	... Transports.
Resident Transport Officer, Bombay	.. do.
Do. do. in Egypt	.. Secy.
Secretary of State for India	... War.
Do. War	... Oude.
Secretaay to Chief Commissioner, Oude	... C. P.
Do. do., Central Provinces	.. B. B.
Do. do., British Burmah	... Commerce.
Secretary to Government of India, Department of Agriculture, &c	... Financial.
Do. Financial do.	... Foreign.
Do. Foreign do.	... Home.
Do. Home do.	... Military.
Do. Military do.	... Works.
Do. Public Works do.	

<i>Full Official Title.</i>	<i>Code Designation.</i>
Secretary to Government of Bengal	... Bengal.
Do. do., P. W. Dept.	.. Bengal Works.
Secretary to Government of Bombay	... Bombay.
Do. do., Military Department	... Bombay Mily.
Do. do., Public Works Department	... Bombay Works.
Do. do., Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational, Departments	... Bombay Political.
Secretary to Government of Madras, Public Works Department	... Madras Works.
Do. do., Military Department	... Madras Mily.
Do. do., Revenue Department	... Madras Revenue.
Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces	... N. W. P.
Do. do., Public Works Department	... N. W. P. Works.
Secretary to Government of the Punjab	... Punjab.
Do. do., Public Works Department	... Punjab Works.
Viceroy	... Viceroy.
<i>Prefix designations which may be used in combination with any of the above</i>	
Assistant	... Asst.
Deputy	.. Dy.
Head	... Hd.
Officiating	... Offg.
Officer, in charge of office of	... Office.

REPORT ON SYLHET TEA GARDENS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

(RESOLUTION.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EMIGRATION

Calcutta, the 11th May 1873.

READ—

Letters Nos. 150 and 64, dated respectively the 27th September 1872 and 12th April 1873, from the Commissioner of Dacca, submitting the half-yearly returns of laborers in Sylhet for the year 1872.

Read also—

Letters No. 566 and 30, dated respectively the 12th April and 5th May 1873, from the Commissioner of Dacca, submitting the inspection reports on the Sylhet tea gardens for the year 1872, and the Commissioner's resolution on the returns and reports.

1. These reports are very satisfactory. Including branch gardens there are five gardens in Sylhet, giving an average of 505 coolies for the year under notice. No inspection report has been sent up for the Shabajpore tea garden, and, as noticed by the Commissioner, the report on the Cherragoong garden is not in the prescribed form and contains little information. This is the only garden which has been twice visited, the remaining three having been inspected but once each. The reports themselves are favorable, and speak well for the management of the gardens and the health of the coolies. There were no complaints about wages or work, but it is noticeable that there is no Native doctor on the Puttoreah garden, which numbers some 3 or 400 coolies. The supply of medicines is, however, said to be ample, and the garden has a dresser who is said to understand his work; still the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the Inspector's view that a Native doctor ought to be kept on this large garden and its branch gardens.

The figures, as contrasted with previous years, are as follows:—

	1870.	1871	1872.
Average number of laborers	590	560	505
Deaths during the year	25	6	7
Laborers imprisoned	1	4	0
" who deserted	54	22	7
" imported	65	116	84
" engaged or re engaged in Sylhet	333	314	275

2. The returns under Section 80 show a mortality among coolies imported from Bengal; but from a reference to Table III, column iii, it will be seen that all the coolies who died during the year had been imported from Chota Nagpore. In Puttoreah and the branch gardens there were five deaths, and the remaining two deaths were in the Cherragong garden. The small number of desertions and of coolies imprisoned during the year is satisfactory.

3. The position and ventilation of the Chargoola houses is not said to be very satisfactory, but the manager intends to erect new houses on an improved plan, and the Inspector considers this will remedy existing evils. It speaks well for the garden management that while cholera was carrying off numbers of the residents of villages round Chargoola, only one cooly was attacked, and he was cured by treatment on the garden.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca for information.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 17th May 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
Western Districts. 1873.						
BUDDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	May 20th	Nil	Weather very hot	Summer crops good, rain much wanted, sugarcane being planted. Grain market firm.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	" 17th	Nil	Dry and hot	Cotton, teal, and indigo are doing well; sugarcane is being planted.	A few cases of cholera reported.
	3 Beerbloom	" 17th	0.04	Very slight rain in most parts of the district. Weather hot with westerly winds.	Rain is much wanted both for the teal in the ground and for the rice and sugarcane which ought now to be put down.	Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox still occur, and the malarious fever has attacked a fresh village.
	4 Midnapore.	" 17th	0.89	Some rain in the beginning of the week; the last two days very hot.	Very good at present, rain wanted once every ten days or so for the rice nurseries.	Cholera still hangs about Garbatia. It has disappeared from other parts of the district.
	5 Hooghly	" 17th	Nil	Clear, but very hot, wind south and south-east.	Sugarcane plantation progressing. Aus dhan sown, jute commenced germinating.	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah	" 17th	0.01	Very hot, slight rain on the 12th reported from Doonjoor, Amta, and Shampore.	Ploughing still going on for the paddy and jute sowings; sugarcane looks well.	
	Central Districts.					
	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 20th	Nil	Weather extremely hot	Ploughing still going on. Early rice and jute have been sown, and have germinated; but rain is much wanted for the young plants.	Cholera is still reported in the Nat-Khira, Barnaset and Bascoorhaut, sub-divisions, and a few cases at Barrackpore; health otherwise good.
	7 Nuddea	" 17th	Nil	Hot and dry	Rain is much wanted both for dhan and indigo.	
	8 Jessore	" 17th	0.12	Very hot and sultry, wind generally from the south.	Good in respect of all crops.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 17th	Nil	The week has been extremely hot without rain, of which there is yet no promise.	Rain greatly wanted especially in the north of the district, prospects somewhat gloomy unless rain falls speedily, the seeds sown last week are getting burnt up in several places.	There is a very slight decrease of cholera, but more of small-pox.
	10 Dinagepore	" 17th	Nil	Hot with dry west winds	All going on favorably, but rain would do good in places where little or none has fallen.	
	11 Maldah	" 17th	Nil	Very hot, strong westerly winds.	Boro dhan being reaped; promises a 12-anna crop. Rain required for bhadoi dhan sowings.	Cholera disappearing.
	12 Rajshahye	" 17th	Nil	All the days excessively hot.	Aman and aus crops are still being sown. In some parts of the district boro paddy has been cut; mulberry, teal, and indigo are doing well.	
	13 Rungpore	" 17th	Nil	Hot without rain	Jute and rice getting on well.	
	14 Bograh	" 17th	Nil	Hot and very dry	Sowings of aus or early rice and of bona amon, or late rice on low ground nearly completed. Late rice for transplantation not yet sown. Jute promising.	
	15 Pabna	" 17th	Nil	Seasonable and warm, more rain required.	All the crops of the season are doing well, but would be improved by some rain.	

* Telegram of the 24th May received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>						
1873.						
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	May 17th	0·18	Fair	The young crops of bhoota, rice, and murwa in the hills are progressing well. In the plains seeds of bhadoi rice have been sown, and plants are coming out. The weather has been more favorable for tea.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 17th	Nil	Unusually hot for the time of the year.	Re-sowings of jute have taken place wherever the earliest sowings failed owing to rain having fallen before the seed had fairly struck. Bhadoi is being sown. Rain now would be an advantage.	
	Cooch Behar	" 17th	Nil	Fine and moderately hot.	Good. Weeding of jute and aus dhan going on.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 20th*	1·61	Weather very hot	Prospects of crops good. This dry weather is very favorable now.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 17th	0·71	Weather close and hot, exactly what is wanted for the paddy sowings.	The state of the crops is promising.	
	20 Backergunge	" 17th	0·35	Very warm with occasional showers of rain.	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 17th	0·20	Mostly dry and hot.	Satisfactory. The young jute plants and aus rice plants have a healthy appearance.	
	22 Sylhet	" 10th	3·23	Cool, with occasional thunder-storms.	Amun and aus sown. Prospects good.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23 Cachar	" 10th	0·48	Partly fair and partly cloudy with slight rain.	Ploughing is going on and aus are being sown.	
	24 Chittagong	" 10th	1·95	Heavy rains with thunder and lightning and gales from the north-west on the 3rd and 4th instant, rest of the week fair, and latterly very hot.	Crops now in the ground (chillies, sugarcane, &c.) are reported to be doing well. No more rain wanted at present; lands are being ploughed for early paddy.	
	25 Noakhally	" 10th	2·97	The weather has been generally fair in the mornings and cloudy in the afternoons. The last two days have been very hot.	Chillies, pulses, sesamum, and pumpkins have been partially injured by continuous rain.	
	26 Tipperah	" 17th	0·10	Slight rain in the early part of the week, since then sun excessively hot.	Very reasonable weather after the late heavy rains.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 10th	2·14	Slight rain on the 4th, 5th, and 6th. Excessive heat on the 9th and 10th; frequent heavy squalls from the north-west, generally towards sunset.	The joom cultivation is progressing very well, owing to the occasional fall of rain.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 10th	1·99	The weather has been rather warm and partly fair and partly cloudy with a pretty heavy shower of rain on Sunday afternoon preceded by a violent storm; also some rain on Tuesday and Thursday.	Ploughing in the plains has commenced here and there; joom cultivation going on. No other crops to report.	Cholera still prevalent.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIV.	28 Patna	" 20th*	Nil	Weather very hot with strong west winds.	No crops on the ground	Health of the district on the whole good, though small-pox and cholera cases are still reported from different parts.
	29 Gya	" 17th	Nil	Fine	Sugarcane planted.	
	30 Shahabad	" 17th	Nil	Hot with west wind	No change since last return.	Small-pox decreasing considerably. A few cases here and there of cholera.

* Telegram of the 20th May received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	31 Tirhoot	May 17th	Nil	Hot. West wind prevailing.	There is no change to report during the week. The prospect of the indigo crop continues favorable in most parts of the district, though it is getting burnt up in some parts. That of cheena, moong, cotton, and sugarcane, is also favorable. Rain is needed.	The cholera which has broken out in parts of the district to the east has not abated. From Tajpore the report is that since the west wind steadily prevailed cholera has decreased. Small-pox still prevalent.
	32 Sarun	" 17th	Nil	Hot with west wind	The indigo prospects are good; cheena, moong, sugarcane, and boro dhan are doing well. Early cheena is being reaped in some places.	
	33 Champaran	" 17th	Nil	Hot weather, high west wind prevalent.	No change since last week.	
	34 Monghyr	" 17th	Nil	Very hot; wind from the west.	Fair; only indigo on the ground.	
	35 Bhagalpore	" 20th	Nil	Hot, strong west wind	Rain necessary for the crops coming on; no harm done yet for want of it.	Cholera almost gone; small pox still prevalent.
	36 Purneah	" 17th	Nil	Hot, dry, west wind	Bhadoi and indigo crops looking well; aughany sowing progressing.	Cholera almost disappeared.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 17th	Nil	Very hot with strong westerly wind.	Nothing to report.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack	" 20th	Nil	Weather hot. Rain in Jajpore and Jagt-singapore sub-divisions.	Ploughing in progress, sowing begun.	
	39 Pooree	" 10th	0.5	Cloudy; wind southerly.	Ploughing still going on.	
	40 Balasore	" 17th	0.93	Moderate rain throughout the district. Heat unprecedented.	Ploughing going on actively everywhere.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
South-West Frontier Agency.						
41	Hazareebaugh	" 17th	Nil	Weather seasonable and hot with clouds hanging about.	No crops on the ground to report on.	Small-pox prevalent in many places.
42	Lohardugga	" 17th	0.62	Cloudy and unsettled; rain has fallen in most parts of the district	The high land dhan is being sown in some parts.	
43	Singbhoon	" 10th	2.05	Complete change, weather cloudy during the whole week and several good showers of rain fell which will materially assist towards completing the ploughing.	No crops on the ground	Several cases of cattle disease reported in town.
44	Maunbhoon	" 17th	0.35	Clearer and warmer, but still cool for the time of the year.	The early crop of broad-cast rice, sugarcane, teel, and cotton still promises well.	Cholera still prevalent in some places.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 10th	3.76	Weather cool, but damp. Rain fell almost daily during the week. The water in the river Berhampooter rising daily.	Prospects of assu and jute crops promising.	
46	Kamroop	" 10th†	0.27	Weather generally hazy, and hot with occasional showers.	Prospects of assu crops, tea, cotton, and sugarcane favorable.	Public health good except a few cases of cholera or diarrhoea.
47	Darrung	" 10th	1.88	Temperature comparatively low, and direction of wind variable; frequent thunderstorms.	Land is now being prepared for the summer crops. Tea prospects continue favorable.	
48	Nowgong	" 10th	1.00	Cool and cloudy with smart showers and occasional storms from the north-west with very strong wind.	Spring crops doing well, weather too cold for tea; greater heat with damp night and bright sunny days wanted for tea operations.	Cattle murrain continues in and about the sudder stations also in a few places, to the west of the district.

* Telegram of the 20th May received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 10th May received on the 20th.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
49	Sebsaugor	May 10th	0.72	Fair with slight showers of rain occasionally.	The weather is too cold for tea and the outturn as yet has been small. Prospect of Ahoo crop good.	
50	Luckimpore	„ 10th	3.73	Cold and unseasonable with much rain; violent storm on Friday night at 11 P.M. followed by another lighter storm at 1 A.M.—direction west north-west.	Tea operations at a standstill owing to cold and rain. Weather favorable for other crops.	
51	Naga Hills	„ 3rd	2.57	The weather at Samoodgooting has been very changeable throughout the week. Heavy fogs changing into sleet and rain followed by hot sun. Strong wind from the south-east. Rain throughout the district.	Weather has been favorable for early crops, which are coming on well. The kotha dhan has been planted in nurseries. The early joom crops are well up, and the cotton has all been sown.	Over 10 cent. of the Police are sick in hospital.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	„ 10th	1.24	The weather has been changeable. High winds with showers of rain have prevailed, and at Cherra there has been heavy weather.	The paddy, the potatoe, and the Indian corn fields are progressing favorably.	Cholera still prevails at Cherra Pongle.
53	Garo Hills	„ 10th	3.16	A good deal of fine weather during the week, on Thursday there was a severe storm of wind and rain.	The crops are coming on well. The dhan looks well.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th May 1873.H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 27th April to 3rd May 1878.	Rain from 4th to 10th May 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BUREDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1878.		
	Burdwan.	Burdwan	1.48	1.77	8.88	16th May		
		Culwa	2.59	1.07	6.30	ditto.		
		Culina	0.80	2.24	6.52	ditto.		
		Bond-Bond	0.50	5.03	6.77	ditto.		
		Raneerunge	Nil.	1.77	4.44	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Johannabad	1.48	2.03	5.39	ditto.		
		Bancoorah	0.46	1.48	8.84	ditto.		
		Roorer	Nil	0.47	1.92	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0.78	6.48	9.68	ditto.		
		Tuflook	0.98	2.98	6.17	ditto.		
		Gurbetta	1.17	1.55	6.09	ditto.		
		Contai	Dy. Collr.'s Office	0.52	1.18	3.63	ditto.	
			Rxe. Engr.'s Office	0.54	1.85	5.15	ditto.	
		Hoochly	Hoochly	1.76	2.64	7.13	ditto.	
		Howrah	Serampore	0.94	3.50	6.89	ditto.	
		Howrah	Howrah	0.70	2.70	6.15	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0.20	1.78	5.33	ditto.		
		Calcutta	0.82	2.47	5.24	ditto.		
		Alipore	1.58	1.82	5.45	ditto.		
		Alipore Jail	1.23	2.18	5.14	ditto.		
		Bussacrhant	1.01	1.45	5.56	ditto.		
		Harnet	1.49	1.40	4.47	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	1.19	2.81	6.55	ditto.		
		Barrapore	2.42	2.71	7.00	ditto.		
		Satkherah	2.65	2.14	5.92	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	1.02	3.26	6.72	ditto.		
	Nuddia	Dum-Dum	0.80	2.85	6.58	ditto.		
		Kishnaghar	1.56	1.39	6.37	ditto.		
		Bongone	1.83	0.11	3.45	ditto.		
		Meherpore	1.87	0.71	4.50	ditto.		
		Choochdangah	1.61	0.56	4.06	ditto.		
		Koochta	1.08	0.30	6.25	ditto.		
		Ranaghat	0.65	1.42	4.11	ditto.		
		Jessore	1.51	1.45	5.34	ditto.		
		Nurul	2.21	3.10	10.64	ditto.		
		Khoolneah	2.40	1.60	9.02	ditto.		
	Jessore	Joudah	2.02	1.81	6.74	ditto.		
		Bagirhat	1.50	2.37	7.06	ditto.		
		Manoorah	2.70	1.89	9.38	ditto.		
		Berhampore	0.70	0.11	2.74	ditto.		
		Ramporehant	0.40	0.16	3.21	ditto.		
		City-Moorshedabad	0.50	0.01	2.14	ditto.		
		City-Moorshedabad	0.72	1.55	2.85	ditto.		
		Jam-pore	0.57	Nil	3.03	ditto.		
		Am-mungo	0.40	0.57	3.07	ditto.	From 1st February.	
		Lakolla	0.51	0.06	2.12	ditto.		
RAJSHAHY.	Dinapore	Dinapore	1.22	0.05	1.99	ditto.		
	Maldah	Maldah	0.17	0.15	3.48	ditto.		
	Bendulah	Bendulah	2.19	0.60	6.97	ditto.		
	Natore	Natore	3.50	Nil	9.74	ditto.		
	Rum-pore	Rum-pore	0.04	0.28	0.72	ditto.		
	Howaungunge	Howaungunge	1.00	1.20	9.07	ditto.		
	Titalva	Titalva	1.08	1.32	5.87	ditto.		
	Bograh	Bograh	2.80	0.27	9.21	ditto.		
	Pubna	Pubna	1.10	0.80	3.89	ditto.	Not received, 20th to 26th April.	
	Seragunge	Seragunge						
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	6.13	16th April.	
		Hospital	Hospital	1.02	2.16	10.10	10th May	
		Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0.61	1.97	10.94	ditto.	
		Falla-cotta	Falla-cotta	2.45	2.04	17.20	ditto.	
		Boda	Boda	1.91	0.75	9.83	ditto.	
COOCH BEHAR.	COOCH BEHAR TRIBUTARY STATE							
	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	1.00	2.51	12.60	ditto.		
Bhutan Doors	Buxa	Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.40	15th Mar.		
EASTERN DISTRICTS.								
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca	3.23	3.64	13.05	10th May		
	Hospital	Hospital	2.45	2.40	9.30	ditto.		
	Moonsheringe	Moonsheringe	2.53	2.04	11.45	ditto.		
	Manickrunga	Manickrunga	2.44	2.13	9.32	ditto.		
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	4.00	1.23	11.31	ditto.		
	Goalundo	Goalundo	1.21	0.51	5.22	ditto.		
	Burrisaul	Burrisaul	2.35	0.43	6.02	ditto.		
	Perozepore	Perozepore	0.97	3.17	6.94	ditto.		
	Madanpore	Madanpore	4.00	2.83	11.35	ditto.		
	Patoakhilly	Patoakhilly	0.97	2.10	8.96	ditto.		
Dacca.	Dowlat Khan	Dowlat Khan	3.75	3.50	9.47	ditto.		
	Mymensing	Mymensing	2.68	0.50	6.10	ditto.		
	Jamshpore	Jamshpore	3.47	1.04	10.94	ditto.		
	Attenh	Attenh	4.00	2.65	8.21	ditto.		
	Kishoregunge	Kishoregunge	3.21	0.14	7.15	ditto.		
	Sylhet	Sylhet	4.90	1.73	23.10	ditto.		
	Cachar	Cachar	0.46	0.48	18.77	ditto.		
	Hylakandy	Hylakandy	2.55	Not rec.	18.93	3rd May		
	Koyah	Koyah	2.15	2.62	14.86	10th May		
	Chittagong	Chittagong	5.40	1.40	9.00	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong	7.36	1.50	10.91	ditto.		
	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar	7.00	2.40	13.20	ditto.		
	Noakhully	Noakhully	10.54	2.95	19.06	ditto.		
	Cumilla	Cumilla	5.31	2.40	12.44	ditto.		
	Brahmanbariah	Brahmanbariah	4.24	1.61	12.02	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Chittagong Hill Tracts	3.40	2.14	7.56	ditto.		
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	5.78	1.99	1.39	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 27th April to 3rd May 1878.	Rain from 4th to 10th May 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	'Up to date.	
PATNA.	BHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1878.	
		Patna	0 15	0 08	1 30	10th May	Not received, 13th to 26th April.
	Patna	Behar	0 10	0 10	1 17	ditto.	
		Barh	0 09	0 60	1 45	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
	Patna	Imnapore... { Jail	0 05	Not rec.	1 16	3rd May	
		... { Cantonment	0 10	0 10	0 55	10th May	Ditto ditto.
	Gya	Gya	0 12	0 18	1 41	ditto.	
		Nowadah	Nil	0 60	1 35	ditto.	
	Gya	Aurangabad	ditto	1 36	2 30	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	0 30	1 38	1 36	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	0 70	2 14	ditto.	
		Rasaram	ditto	0 65	1 81	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Buxar	ditto	0 23	1 33	ditto.	
		Bhuhooah	ditto	0 36	5 36	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	0 60	Nil	5 00	ditto.	
		Burhangah	0 30	0 16	2 51	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Hajipore	0 18	0 80	1 33	ditto.	
		Mudhubani	0 14	0 25	4 11	ditto.	
	Sarun	Sectamarree	0 20	0 20	3 15	ditto.	
		Talpoore	0 79	Nil	3 22	ditto.	
Chumparun	Chuprah	1 00	ditto	2 39	ditto.		
	Sewan	0 79	ditto	1 21	ditto.		
Monghyr	Moteehari	0 79	0 60	5 30	ditto.		
	Bettiah	2 06	Not rec.	5 25	3rd May		
Bhaugulpore	Monghyr	0 71	1 12	3 27	10th May		
	Begoonerai	0 76	0 83	2 13	ditto.		
Bhaugulpore	Jamouee	Nil	1 70	1 03	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	0 53	0 14	1 32	ditto.		
Purneah	Sooopol	0 57	0 06	2 81	ditto.		
	Mudheypoorah	0 75	0 50	2 25	ditto.		
Purneah	Banka	0 80	0 36	2 23	ditto.		
	Santhosa	1 00	0 70	2 56	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnah	Purneah	2 00	0 05	5 19	ditto.		
	Kishengunge	3 17	Nil	3 81	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnah	Arrarah	1 53	ditto	4 72	ditto.		
	Deoghur	1 25	0 11	3 70	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnah	Jamtara	0 40	0 07	0 94	ditto.		
	Kajmehal	1 50	Nil.	1 95	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnah	Pakour	Nil.	Not rec.	0 40	3rd May		
	Nya-Doomka	0 98	1 18	4 08	10th May		
ORISSA.	Godda	0 30	0 50	2 43	ditto.		
	Outtaek	{ Telegraph Office	Nil.	0 10	4 20	ditto.	
... { Hospital		ditto	0 32	4 09	ditto.		
Outtaek	Jajipore	ditto	2 30	4 33	ditto.		
	Kendrapara	ditto	3 30	5 30	ditto.		
Pooree	Juantungpore	ditto	0 20	4 22	ditto.		
	False Point	ditto	0 45	2 25	ditto.		
Pooree	Pooree	ditto	0 05	3 01	ditto.		
	Khurda	ditto	0 21	1 21	ditto.		
Balasore	Balasore	0 46	2 75	5 44	ditto.		
	Bhuddruck	Nil	1 32	2 21	ditto.		
Balasore	Jellasore	ditto	0 08	2 60	ditto.		
	Sorah	ditto	0 15	0 15	ditto.		
Outtaek	Chaudbally	ditto	0 72	1 37	ditto.		
	Tributary						
OHOTA NAGPORE.	Mehals						
	Sambalpoore		Not rec.	Not rec.	1 33	26th April.	
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hasareebaugh	{ Jail	Nil	0 21	1 26	10th May	
Hasareebaugh	... { Dispensary	ditto	0 29	1 54	ditto.		
	Pachumba		0 85	0 45	2 52	ditto.	
Loharduggah	Ranchee		0 09	0 10	2 32	ditto.	
	Palmow		0 25	0 49	1 34	ditto.	
Singbloom	Chyebassa		Nil	2 05	0 21	ditto.	
	Purulia		0 61	0 42	4 03	ditto.	
Maunbloom	Gobindpore		0 50	0 50	3 30	ditto.	
	ANSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
Goalparah			4 05	5 76	20 01	ditto.	
Goalparah	Dibrooore		1 50	7 00	15 55	ditto.	
	Gowhaty		4 15	2 78	15 02	10th May	
Kamroop	Burpottah		3 97	2 33	17 00	ditto.	
	Tezpor		1 74	1 98	12 26	ditto.	
Durrung	Mungledye		3 80	Not rec.	17 73	3rd May	
	Nowkong		1 51	0 05	9 51	10th May	
Nowkong	Seebaugor		3 75	Not rec.	21 09	3rd May	
	Golchhat		4 26	ditto	10 30	ditto.	
Seebaugor	Jorehaut		1 40	ditto	14 79	ditto.	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur		0 96	ditto	17 53	ditto.
North Luckimpore			Not rec.	ditto	11 37	26th April.	
Naga Hills	Suddya		3 42	ditto	17 24	3rd May	
	Namookoodting		Not rec.	ditto	0 57	15th Feb.	
Kham and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong		2 50	ditto	9 76	3rd May	
	Jawwal		1 64	ditto	11 91	ditto.	
Garo Hills	Cherrapunjee		5 53	ditto	30 55	ditto.	
	Pura		5 53	8 16	17 06	10th May	
Garo Hills	Benares		Nil	0 41	9 55	ditto.	
	Akyab		1 60	Nil	4 10	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May 1878.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 11th to 17th May 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	May 11th	10	29.804	29.829	91.5	81.4	63	W by S	...	...	...	b
	11th	16	29.853	29.871	99.5	78.4	38	W	...	...	K, C	b
	12th	10	29.757	29.770	92.0	84.2	70	S by W	...	...	CK	b
	12th	16	29.808	29.828	100.0	81.0	41	S S W	...	...	C	b
	13th	10	29.798	29.816	89.0	78.3	60	W N W	...	...	S, CK	b
	13th	16	29.808	29.716	93.0	78.5	50	W N W	...	...	C, K S	b
	14th	10	29.810	29.828	92.5	82.0	62	W by N	...	...	SK	b
	14th	16	29.689	29.707	101.0	80.7	40	W by N	...	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.818	29.836	92.5	79.0	53	S W	...	...	K	b
	15th	16	29.801	29.709	100.0	83.8	44	S S W	...	...	...	b
SALVOOR ISLAND.	May 11th	10	29.818	29.824	91	84	73	W S W	15.3	...	N	b, scuds.
	11th	16	29.689	29.695	88	81	83	S W	18.4	...	N	b, w
	12th	10	29.777	29.783	91	84	73	S W	13.8	...	CK	b, scuds.
	12th	16	29.686	29.682	88	84	83	S S W	14.8	...	N	b, w, scuds
	13th	10	29.813	29.819	88	82	76	S W	11.8	0.10	N	b
	13th	16	29.789	29.745	89	81	69	S S W	9.9	...	KS	b
	14th	10	29.842	29.849	91	83	70	S W	13.9	...	C	b
	14th	16	29.738	29.742	90	84	76	S S W	12.1	...	N	b, w
	15th	10	29.848	29.853	91	85	77	S W	12.1	...	C	b, scuds.
	15th	16	29.729	29.735	89	83	76	S	12.8	...	CS	b
CHITTAGONG.	May 11th	10	29.818	29.824	91	84	73	W S W	15.3	...	N	b, scuds.
	11th	16	29.689	29.695	88	81	83	S W	18.4	...	N	b, w
	12th	10	29.777	29.783	91	84	73	S W	13.8	...	CK	b, scuds.
	12th	16	29.686	29.682	88	84	83	S S W	14.8	...	N	b, w, scuds
	13th	10	29.813	29.819	88	82	76	S W	11.8	0.10	N	b
	13th	16	29.789	29.745	89	81	69	S S W	9.9	...	KS	b
	14th	10	29.842	29.849	91	83	70	S W	13.9	...	C	b
	14th	16	29.738	29.742	90	84	76	S S W	12.1	...	N	b, w
	15th	10	29.848	29.853	91	85	77	S W	12.1	...	C	b, scuds.
	15th	16	29.729	29.735	89	83	76	S	12.8	...	CS	b
MADRAS.	May 11th	10	29.818	29.824	91	84	73	W S W	15.3	...	N	b, scuds.
	11th	16	29.689	29.695	88	81	83	S W	18.4	...	N	b, w
	12th	10	29.777	29.783	91	84	73	S W	13.8	...	CK	b, scuds.
	12th	16	29.686	29.682	88	84	83	S S W	14.8	...	N	b, w, scuds
	13th	10	29.813	29.819	88	82	76	S W	11.8	0.10	N	b
	13th	16	29.789	29.745	89	81	69	S S W	9.9	...	KS	b
	14th	10	29.842	29.849	91	83	70	S W	13.9	...	C	b
	14th	16	29.738	29.742	90	84	76	S S W	12.1	...	N	b, w
	15th	10	29.848	29.853	91	85	77	S W	12.1	...	C	b, scuds.
	15th	16	29.729	29.735	89	83	76	S	12.8	...	CS	b
CUTTACK.	May 11th	10	29.818	29.824	91	84	73	W S W	15.3	...	N	b, scuds.
	11th	16	29.689	29.695	88	81	83	S W	18.4	...	N	b, w
	12th	10	29.777	29.783	91	84	73	S W	13.8	...	CK	b, scuds.
	12th	16	29.686	29.682	88	84	83	S S W	14.8	...	N	b, w, scuds
	13th	10	29.813	29.819	88	82	76	S W	11.8	0.10	N	b
	13th	16	29.789	29.745	89	81	69	S S W	9.9	...	KS	b
	14th	10	29.842	29.849	91	83	70	S W	13.9	...	C	b
	14th	16	29.738	29.742	90	84	76	S S W	12.1	...	N	b, w
	15th	10	29.848	29.853	91	85	77	S W	12.1	...	C	b, scuds.
	15th	16	29.729	29.735	89	83	76	S	12.8	...	CS	b
AHMEDABAD.	May 11th	10	29.818	29.824	91	84	73	W S W	15.3	...	N	b, scuds.
	11th	16	29.689	29.695	88	81	83	S W	18.4	...	N	b, w
	12th	10	29.777	29.783	91	84	73	S W	13.8	...	CK	b, scuds.
	12th	16	29.686	29.682	88	84	83	S S W	14.8	...	N	b, w, scuds
	13th	10	29.813	29.819	88	82	76	S W	11.8	0.10	N	b
	13th	16	29.789	29.745	89	81	69	S S W	9.9	...	KS	b
	14th	10	29.842	29.849	91	83	70	S W	13.9	...	C	b
	14th	16	29.738	29.742	90	84	76	S S W	12.1	...	N	b, w
	15th	10	29.848	29.853	91	85	77	S W	12.1	...	C	b, scuds.
	15th	16	29.729	29.735	89	83	76	S	12.8	...	CS	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,
DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1873.**

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.												
		MEAN OF				Range.	RADIATION.				Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	MEAN OF				Highest -Max.	Monthly range.	Lowest Min.	MEAN OF				In inches.	No. of days.						
		Mean.	SOLAR.		GROSS NOCTURNAL.		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.				24 hours.	Day.	Day.	Day.				Day.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.			24 hours.					
			Max.	Min.	Day.																							Day.				
																													Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.
100	29.854	...	29.804	29.805	...	11th	155.0	...	...	86.4	12.3	74.1	79.7	...	89.7	85.3	...	28th	89.0	19.0	...	38th	69.0	...	8.50	4				
Port Blair	27	29.956	...	30.017	29.985	...	...	...	...	82.4	7.1	75.3	78.2	...	81.3	82.4	...	...	...	25th	87.8	15.8	...	17th	79.0	...	6.38	3	
Andras	31	29.946	29.912	30.016	29.867	29.965	16th	145.0	48.1	85.0	28.5	58.5	79.1	76.3	79.9	78.6	78.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tingapatam	21	29.926	29.898	29.984	29.875	29.929	11th	141.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynab	187	29.866	29.802	29.922	29.800	29.871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pale Point	80	29.884	29.865	29.953	29.814	29.863	23rd	151.7	55.4	92.1	28.5	63.6	77.0	65.7	80.8	89.2	72.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattack	6	29.951	...	30.030	29.906	...	24th	147.7	58.1	81.8	18.9	64.9	76.0	...	77.4	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angor Island	90	29.878	29.854	29.927	29.818	29.889	13th	149.2	56.8	85.0	26.1	58.9	72.8	68.5	75.7	84.6	71.3	27th	93.5	35.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whittington	18-11	29.838	29.817	30.005	29.881	29.942	26th	145.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	20	29.823	29.811	29.882	29.853	29.833	23rd	148.0	49.8	87.6	30.1	57.7	72.0	59.5	77.8	85.6	68.1	27th	97.0	48.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	35	29.812	29.802	29.882	29.852	29.820	28th	145.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachar	88-91	29.860	29.843	29.895	29.741	29.869	21st	137.0	53.4	82.1	25.5	59.6	68.4	68.4	68.6	80.7	65.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachar	301.4	27.921	...	27.944	27.846	27.935	19th	151.0	44.4	80.5	21.4	56.1	70.6	...	71.8	78.7	64.3	25-26th	91.0	49.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachar	64	29.875	29.856	29.956	29.814	29.887	27th	150.0	50.5	82.5	28.2	57.1	71.5	69.6	76.2	84.8	65.5	26-27th	96.5	47.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachar	247	24.577	29.545	29.651	29.535	29.578	21st	117.0	51.0	86.4	29.2	56.5	73.0	60.8	76.2	83.2	67.7	26th	96.7	49.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachar	179	Not received	...	29.577	29.545	29.578	21st	117.0	51.0	86.4	29.2	56.5	73.0	60.8	76.2	83.2	67.7	26th	96.7	49.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachar	180.4	29.768	29.760	29.863	29.729	29.793	24-25th	144.0	51.8	82.0	24.5	57.5	69.4	59.1	71.3	81.1	65.9	25-27th	90.9	40.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachar	68.45	29.381	29.371	29.405	29.355	29.395	10th	126.0	31.8	67.7	18.0	39.7	48.0	40.9	53.0	63.6	44.6	23rd	84.0	30.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachar	286	29.568	29.578	29.617	29.477	29.584	22nd	144.1	56.0	81.1	23.3	57.8	69.8	60.7	73.7	76.5	68.3	27th	89.1	38.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachar	282.74	29.710	29.704	29.768	29.655	29.714	25th	148.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachar	579.7	29.031	29.004	29.101	29.988	29.030	23rd	144.0	49.5	80.3	31.4	48.9	64.4	54.9	68.9	77.6	60.3	23rd	80.0	48.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The Barometric readings are not corrected to the Calcutta standard.

• CALCUTTA—February 1873.

Mean Barometric pressures of 16 years ... 29.945
 Ditto ditto of 1873 ... 29.938
 Defect in 1873 ... 0.013

Mean temperatures of 16 years ... 72.8
 Ditto ditto of 1873 ... 74.5
 Excess in 1873 ... 1.7

Mean humidity of 16 years ... 72.8
 Ditto ditto of 1873 ... 74.5
 Defect in 1873 ... 1.7

Mean rainfall of 16 years ... 68
 Actual fall in 1873 ... 63
 Defect in 1873 ... 5

CALCUTTA,

The 19th May 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean pressures and temperatures of the preceding table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.				
Port Blair.	29.984	78.2	4	36	4	2	...	1	9	...	74 N, 31° E	...	6.65		
Madras	29.977	79.2	2	17	22	10	4	...	1	...	72 N, 85 E	187.7	...		
Vizagapatam	29.946	73.2	3	6	29	28	10	5	16	6	38 S, 43 E	60.1	8.70		
Akyab	29.935	75.3	11	16	9	...	6	43	27	...	53 N, 51 W	33.3	9.43		
False Point	29.967	77.2	4	17	11	7	16	27	11	10	17 S, 28 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.957	76.0	11	10	9	11	19	25	16	7	23 S, 34 W	55.2	9.58		
Sangor Island	29.966	73.0	11	7	...	6	10	16	5	7	29 S, 88 W	179.2	9.27		
Chittagong	29.955	74.5	23	9	2	6	10	14	29	18	30 N, 65 W	147.8	9.11		
Calcutta	29.944	73.0	8	16	1	2	14	12	30	29	43 N, 71 W	98.8	...		
Jessore	29.949	73.0	12	...	1	4	5	17	19	21	39 N, 80 W	88.4	9.20		
Dacca	29.954	68.6	5	9	1	1	17	14	25	24	44 N, 89 W	70.6	8.91		
Cachar	29.958	75.0	9	15	31	10	7	13	9	2	26 S, 85 E	66.3	7.97		
Hazarabagh	29.946	71.6	8	...	...	2	2	3	19	50	70 N, 55 W	100.6	8.90
Berhampore	29.937	72.8	10	3	...	3	4	17	15	23	36 N, 75 W	43.9	8.89		
Gya	...	...	1	10	7	5	10	9	22	30	33 N, 71 W	60.9	8.94
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mouhyr	29.954	69.7	2	3	4	1	8	31	35	8	53 S, 69 W	63.9	8.46		
Darjeeling	...	...	...	2	16	14	6	8	50	15	51 S, 43 W	...	4.81
Gawalparah	29.968	70.8	15	4	43	21	4	9	14	2	35 S, 81 E	...	6.37		
Benares	29.985	68.5	2	1	1	...	5	12	50	17	61 N, 80 W	68.8	8.04		
Roorkee	29.951	66.2	1	7	...	16	1	1	...	28	12 N, 18 W	75.5	8.63		

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 of the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th May 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th May 1873.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			h	Miles	In.		
May	8th	29.816	94.0	80.1	142.0	85.6	79.4	75.1	0.72	S W & S	...	120.3	...	...	Cirri and cirrocumuli.
	9th	818	96.0	80.0	139.0	86.6	79.7	75.6	.71	S & S W	...	164.6	...	...	Clear and cirri
	10th	814	97.3	80.0	143.0	87.6	80.7	78.6	.71	S W & W	...	101.0	...	...	Clear, and cirri.
	11th	727	99.6	80.0	145.8	88.7	81.0	74.8	.65	S W & variable	...	166.8	...	...	Cirri, clear and cumuli.
	12th	682	100.1	81.5	146.0	88.8	80.0	74.7	.64	S & variable	2.8	175.0	...	O	Cirri and cirrocumuli. High wind between 7 and 7½ P.M. Thunder and light from 6½ to 8 P.M. Drizzled between 7 and 8 P.M.
	13th	730	94.8	80.4	146.0	87.2	77.4	71.5	.61	W N W & variable	...	153.9	...	...	Cirrostrati and cirrocumuli.
	14th	744	100.2	80.5	147.5	89.3	80.1	74.6	.63	W S W	...	152.1	...	...	Clear and cumuli.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in Column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20.2
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	100.2
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	97.8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.75
Inches.		
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto	average of nineteen previous years	1.19
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th May	...	5.84
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	7.66

GOPEKNAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 19th May 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic, for week ended 3rd May 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	20,340	18,026 12 5	1,652 13 0	120,303 5	40,230 3 10	3,066 14 0	5,319 7 0
Or per mile of railway	188	115 3 0	10 11 3	769 0	257 1 0	23 8 7	33 19 10
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	554,337½	4,23,051 8 6	38,779 14 3	2,226,301 27	8,00,723 0 2	45,899 12 1	84,679 6 4
Total for 18 weeks	583,686½	4,41,078 4 11	40,432 7 3	2,346,604 32	8,40,953 4 0	46,566 6 1	89,998 13 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year... ..	51,227½	18,504 13 1	1,701 15 6	129,809 4	26,950 0 4	2,470 8 3	4,172 3 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	200	118 10 0	10 17 6	830 0	172 3 3	15 15 8	26 13 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	579,637	3,75,018 8 9	34,370 13 11	24,88,335 5	4,83,308 12 2	39,761 12 9	75,438 16 8

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic, for week ended 3rd May 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,467½	900 0 0	90 12 0	5,404 0	387 0 0	38 14 0	135 6 0
Or per mile of railway	54	35 8 0	3 11 0	201 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	4 19 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	28,187½	20,547 0 0	2,054 14 0	119,514 0	9,555 0 0	955 10 0	3,010 4 0
Total for 18 weeks	29,655	21,513 0 0	2,151 0 0	1,24,982 0	9,942 0 0	994 4 0	3,145 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic, for week ended 3rd May 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,113	938 0 0	93 16 0	15,162 0	414 0 0	41 8 0	135 4 0
Or per mile of railway	183	33 8 0	3 7 0	470 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	4 17 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	127,028	20,121 0 0	2,012 2 0	333,604 0	10,784 0 0	1,078 8 0	3,060 10 0
Total for 18 weeks	132,741	21,059 0 0	2,103 18 0	346,766 0	11,138 0 0	1,119 16 0	3,225 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,635½	950 14 0	95 1 0	12,764 0	407 2 0	40 14 3	135 16 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	201	33 15 4	3 7 11	456 0	14 8 8	1 9 1	4 17 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	138,471	20,354 7 3	2,035 8 10	311,934 10	9,488 0 0	948 10 2	2,984 5 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE

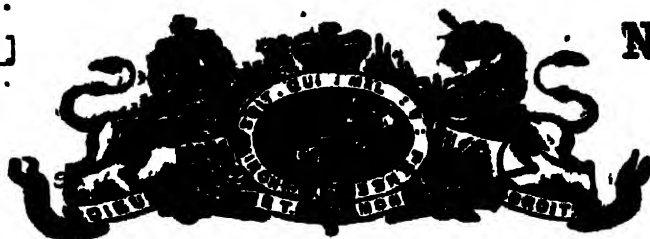
Approximate Return of Traffic, for week ended 10th May 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,09,919	1,39,921 8 2	12,326 2 9	766,995 20	4,14,696 6 3	39,012 18 5	50,839 1 2
Or per mile of railway	85	109 5 0	10 0 5	599 0	323 15 7	29 13 11	39 14 4
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	20,60,023	3,053,933 8 2	279,043 18 1	13,681,321 30	6,845,201 13 0	627,422 0 8	907,126 4 9
Total for 18 weeks	2,178,942	31,03,856 0 4	2,92,770 0 10	14,448,217 10	7,259,944 3 3	665,495 5 1	958,265 5 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	123,357	1,50,422 13 10	14,613 15 3	619,935 30	3,22,000 13 7	29,516 14 10	44,130 10 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	124 8 10	11 8 4	.....	251 9 0	23 1 2	34 9 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,084,583	31,63,985 11 9	289,032 17 2	13,561,934 30	75,19,982 5 7	689,331 14 3	978,364 11 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic, for week ended 10th May 1873, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,526	18,256 5 9	1,215 8 4	66,823 10	22,829 8 9	2,092 13 7	3,307 16 11
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	59 5 0	5 8 9	.....	102 3 4	9 7 3	14 16 9
For previous 18 weeks of half-year...	88,591	3,12,152 13 8	28,614 0 8	12,65,839 0	3,70,991 1 0	34,839 10 8	63,446 10 6
Total for 18 weeks	93,117	3,25,409 3 5	29,829 8 7	13,74,662 10	4,02,820 4 9	36,925 8 10	66,754 7 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,588	12,783 5 0	1,171 16 1	74,249 0	21,765 15- 0	1,995 4 2	3,167 0 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .....	.....	57 3 2	5 4 10	.....	.97 6 2	8 18 7	14 3 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	100,626	3,23,684 12 10	29,897 15 6	13,52,617 0	3,99,091 2 2	35,666 13 9	65,964 9 3



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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JUTE.

• THE following further report of the Jute Commissioners is published for general information :—

• No. 54, dated Mymensingh, the 10th May 1873.

From—HAMILTON ANSTRUTHER, Esq., and BABU HEM CHUNDER KERR, on special duty to inquire into the production of, and trade in, Jute,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN continuation of our report on jute dated the 10th ultimo, we have now the honor to submit the result of our inquiries into the production of, and trade in, the staple since that date.

• In so doing we again confine ourselves principally to particulars relating to the crop of last season, and the prospects of that of the season now approaching.

On the 15th ultimo we visited Boinchee, on the borders of Hooghly and Burdwan, and there examined ryots collected from different parts of each of the districts.

In portions of these districts, namely to the north of Burdwan and in the western part of Hooghly, jute cultivation seems to have been only recently commenced, the ryots informing us that they were induced to grow it owing to the high prices it had commanded in Calcutta.

The ryots we examined from the Burdwan district seem to have obtained a much larger yield per beegah than is usual in the other jute-growing districts near Calcutta, amounting in some instances to seven and eight maunds; but

they appear to have paid more attention to the cultivation of the plant, and to have taken special care to manure the land well.

They stated that they had sold all the jute they had produced last season, and that they did not intend to reduce their cultivation during the coming season.

On the 19th ultimo we left Calcutta for Dacca, where we arrived on the 21st idem.

From Dacca we visited Naraingunge, ascertaining particulars regarding the local trade in both places.

Naraingunge lies about nine miles to the south-east of Dacca, and is situated on the banks of the Lukya river, close to its junction with the Dullaserry. It is one of the largest jute-exporting marts in East Bengal, and, with reference to the jute trade, second only to Serajunge, on the river Jumoonah.

The localities that principally supply jute to Naraingunge are the churs of, and lands adjacent to, the rivers Lukya, Megna, Banar, and Brahmapootra, and their tributaries in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Tipperah, and a portion of Sylhet. Some jute also comes from Backergunge to the Naraingunge market.

The exports of jute from Naraingunge during the past season have amounted to between ten and eleven lakhs of maunds, against six to seven lakhs during season 1871-72; this of course does not include jute which passes Naraingunge on its way from the marts in the interior to Calcutta direct.

It was the opinion of those engaged in the jute trade in this place that one-eighth of last season's crop had still to come forward.

Through the courtesy of one of the leading traders in Dacca we have been furnished with a statement showing the range of prices current of jute in Dacca and Naraingunge in the months of September, October, and November, for a number of years past, and the following are the prices realized for good quality jute during these months for the past five years:—

In 1868 from Rs. 2 10 6 to Rs. 2 11 0 per maund.	
„ 1869 „ „ 3 2 0 „ „ 3 3 0 „	
„ 1870 „ „ 4 2 6 „ „ 4 8 0 „	
„ 1871 „ „ 4 0 0 „ „ 4 3 6 „	
„ 1872 „ „ 2 3 0 „ „ 2 4 0 „	

We were informed by Mr. D. R. Lyall, the Collector of Dacca, that from the inquiries he had made he estimated the crop of the coming season would be two-fifths smaller than that of last year in the Dacca district.

On the 30th ultimo we left Dacca and proceeded by boat up the Lukya river to Mymensingh.

We touched at the principal villages and marts on the way, and examined a number of ryots and traders in jute, who had been requested to meet us by the Collector of the district.

In the district of Dacca we visited the places noted in the margin, all of which are to a greater or less extent marts for jute.

Places visited in the Dacca District.

Roopgunge.	Lockpore.
Kallygunge.	Peetutgunge.
Jamalpore.	Ekdalla.
Palash.	Kapassia.

From the information we obtained we have reason to believe that the amount of jute cultivated this year will be much less than that of 1872.

It is difficult to ascertain what the reduction will be, and we can only state what the cultivators and traders tell us, and that is that not more than two-thirds to three-fourths of the amount grown last season in the Dacca district will be produced this year.

On the 3rd instant we reached the village of Toke on the boundary of the Dacca and Mymensingh districts.

Places visited in the Mymensingh District.

Burnee.	Hashimpore.
Araleen.	Kallee Bazaar.
Toke.	Boyra.
Dutt's Bazaar or Biroo.	

In the district of Mymensingh we visited the places noted on the margin, in all of which trade in jute is carried on.

In this district also the ryots stated that it was their intention to cultivate less jute this year, probably one-fourth less than they grew last year. Their statements tallied with the information given.

us by Mr. H. J. Reynolds, the Collector of the district, as to the probable reduction in the crop this season.

In both the Dacca and Mymensingh districts we were informed everywhere that quantities of the jute grown last season had been left abandoned on the fields.

The falling market in Calcutta seems to have created a panic amongst the cultivators,—so much so that in some instances even jute which had been cut and put in the water to steep was abandoned entirely.

We find that nearly all the jute produced last season in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh has gone forward. Here and there some is still held by the native traders in hopes of better prices, but this is of inferior, or at best, of medium, quality.

The cultivators hold little or none; good to fine descriptions seem all to have been sold.

It is admitted on all sides that the proportion of inferior jute produced during the past season has been larger than was ever before known; and, as far as we can ascertain, the principal cause of this inferiority is that the ryots, tempted by the high prices realized for jute in seasons 1870-71 and 1871-72, cultivated more than they could either find time or labour to prepare properly.

Up to about the middle of last month the ryots had been complaining of drought, but from that time until very lately there have been very heavy and frequent storms of rain,—so much so as to hinder the completion of the jute sowing, and to create an alarm that injury might be done to the seed already sown that had either not had time to germinate, or of which the seedlings were only just showing above the ground; but although there was rainfall sufficient to justify this fear, we do not find that actual damage has been done to the growing crop.

On most of the land sown with jute that came under our personal observation, the plants were either just showing themselves, or had attained a height of from one to three inches. On some of the lower lands, however, we saw plants from half a foot high, and on the chur lands in Kishorgunge we are informed that the plants are considerably larger than this.

The weather has of late been fine,—plenty of sunshine with occasional showers; just such weather as will suit the growing plants and enable the cultivators to sow the remainder of their land.

We are now on the point of starting for the northern jute-growing districts *via* Serajunge.

FUREEDPORE FAIR AND EXHIBITION.

No. 1132, dated Calcutta, the 26th May 1873.

From—H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,

To—The Commissioner of Dacca.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 58A, dated the 21st ultimo, submitting a report from the Joint-Secretaries to the Furreedpore Agricultural Exhibition and Mela Committee on the fair held at Furreedpore in January last.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that every encouragement should be accorded to this exhibition, and has directed that the Government subscription will be continued. The correspondence also, I am to say, will be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette*.

No. 58A, dated Dacca, the 21st April 1873.

From—A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of Dacca,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

IN reply to your No. 342, dated 20th January last, I have the honor to submit the usual report of the Secretary of the Furreedpore Annual Mela;

and, with reference to the remarks of the native paper, I extract here some figures which show at a glance how the funds are subscribed and expended:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Balance last year	528	Erection of durbar bungalow, stage, &c.	311
Government grant	250	Sanitary and servants	150
Subscription	1,856	Prizes	642
Sale after mela	91	Gymnastics	70
		Native jatra	357
		Dancing	150
		Native theatre	312
		Lighting	75
		Dacca Band	70
		Roushan chowki	18
		Fire-works	98
		Annas omitted... ..	17
			<hr/>
			2,260
		Balance	465
			<hr/>
Total	2,725	Total	2,725

2. The native paper has not exaggerated the smallness of the sum awarded as prizes for agricultural produce exhibited; but there is no doubt that the manner of conducting the mela has found favour with the people, and there is the strongest reason to believe that if the amusement were discontinued, and the business absolutely restricted to a bare exhibition, a couple of years would put an end to it.

3. The amount subscribed by individuals annually since the commencement of the mela was as follows:—

	Rs.
1868	887
1869	1,028
1870	1,200
1871	1,457
1872	1,594
1873	1,656

which conclusively shows that the institution is growing in popularity year by year, and though it is hard to point to a definite fact and say that it has sprung from the Furreedpore mela, still I think it cannot but be that a gathering of people together at meetings of this sort once a year in a country where moving about for amusement is almost unknown, and certainly confined to the wealthiest in the land only, must be productive of good.

4. The Secretaries state that 106 different kinds of paddy were brought forward, and that there was much competition and a marked improvement on the specimens of former years; but in oil-seed there was no improvement yet perceptible. The show of goor, which is very largely produced in Furreedpore, was good.

5. Cattle, poor, and tending to get worse rather than better. The Committee propose to give better prizes in future for plough cattle, and in this I think they are right.

6. There is no doubt a tendency to popularize the meeting unduly by devoting too large a portion of its resources to amusement; but now that the subject has been brought to notice, I have no doubt that the Committee will give due attention to it, and I hope that Government will not, at least without one year's warning, withdraw its support from the institution.

Dated Furreedpore, the 8th April 1873.

From—BABUS BHUBUN MOHUN RAHA and JADUB CHANDRA GOSWAMI, B.A., Joint-Secretaries to the Furreedpore Agricultural Exhibition and Mela Committee,
To—W. S. WELLS, Esq., C.S., Magistrate-Collector of Furreedpore.

We have the honor, by direction of the Furreedpore Agricultural Exhibition and Mela Committee, to submit the following report on the exhibition and mela held in January 1873.

2. Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held on the premises of the Government school at 4 P.M. on the 20th September 1872. The Magistrate and Collector of the district, W. S. Wells, Esq., c.s., being unanimously voted to the chair, the business of the meeting commenced. The immense advantages accruing from the institution of the local mela being patent to all present, it was resolved at once to nominate the President, Members, and Secretaries of the Committee to superintend the mela and exhibition. The Magistrate and Collector was elected President; several influential residents of the district were also elected members, and the undersigned were requested to act as Joint Honorary Secretaries.

3. In order to consider the details of the business and superintend them, a Sub-Committee was formed at Furreedpore. The Assistant Magistrate of Goalundo and the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bhanga were requested to form Sub-Committees in those places, for communicating with the landowners on the one hand, and the Central Committee on the other, in regard to the interests of the mela and exhibition.

4. The Sub-Committee at Furreedpore held several meetings for the transaction of general business.

5. The zemindars, talookdars, and other landowners, as well as wealthy residents of the district in general, subscribed for the exhibition and mela with alacrity, and withal appeared to take a great interest in its continuation. The Committee feel extremely gratified to record their healthy co-operation and interest. A comparison of the amounts locally subscribed will, the Committee feel sure, prove the growing interest in, and desire for, the mela.

Local Subscriptions.

Years.						Rs.	A.	P.
1868	...	...	...	..	...	887	0	0
1869	..	..	..	..	...	1,029	15	0
1870	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	0	0
1871	...	...	...	...	...	1,457	1	0
1872	...	..	...	...	.	1,598	12	0
1873	...	..	.	..	..	1,856	6	0

Were it not invidious to mention the names of a few, the Committee would most gladly point out the most liberal among the subscribers. Their names are given in Appendix C, with the amounts subscribed by each. The Committee cannot, however, refrain from expressing their great obligation to Mr. Page, Joint-Magistrate of Goalundo, for his very valuable assistance in the collection of subscriptions, as also for his general interest for the mela.

6. The Government grant was Rs. 250 as in other years. The Committee beg to say that the moral support thus given by Government is of far higher importance than the money value of the subscription. Both the zemindars and their tenants can understand that the Government takes a lively interest in the material and moral welfare of both. Indeed, the amelioration of the ryot must redound to the benefit of his proprietor. By means of the exhibition the ryots are encouraged, and the quality of their produce being thus improved by emulation and example, their condition is improved as a matter of course, and the zemindar contributes towards this improvement. The Committee earnestly hope that such thoughts must in course of time beget mutual confidence and reliance. Though not disposed to be over sanguine, the moral influence of the mela, the Committee believe, is, and will be, great. Ill-disposed as the natives of Bengal generally are to profit by leaving home, the mela must awaken the minds of the timid ryot to the advantages of commerce. The bazar on the mela ground, which lasts for eight days, affords him facilities for buying and selling, which he does not find elsewhere within the district.

7. In accordance with the notice previously issued and circulated, the President opened the exhibition and mela on the afternoon of the 6th of January with an appropriate speech. Some influential zemindars and residents attended the meeting. In course of the mela others arrived; in fact, all classes of people—high or low, rich or poor—evinced a lively interest in the mela, and assisted as much as lay in their power.

8. The fair was larger than usual. Shopkeepers and show-men came from distant places, and there is reason to suppose, returned with profit. Shops of various kinds supplying the demands of the people were set up, and were well resorted to. The husbandman or artisan who came to exhibit his produce obtained a prize from the Committee, and with it bought his brass utensil, or cloth, or toys for his little children at home, and returned doubly happy.

9. Between forty and fifty thousand persons are supposed to have come to the mela, and Rs. 60,000 changed hands within the seven days of its continuation.

10. Sanitation was well attended to, and owing to the excellent arrangements made by Dr. Bose, no case of disease, otherwise expected in a large and unusual gathering, happened during the continuation of the mela. Order, too, was strictly maintained by the vigilance of the police. Altogether, through the personal exertions of everybody connected with the mela, it came off with satisfaction to all parties.

11. With regard to the articles exhibited, the Committee desire to make the following remarks:—

Paddy.—Seed-grains, chiefly paddy, formed the most important articles of exhibition this year as in other years: 49 different kinds of *amun* and 57 kinds of *ous* were exhibited. The competition was certainly keen, and some of the samples showed a marked progress in their quality. Apparently, the exhibition has served to give a wholesome impetus to this important branch of agricultural industry, and the ryots now pay at least as much attention to the quality as to the quantity of their produce.

Seeds.—Oil-seeds, such as mustard, sessame, &c., have however, not equally improved. Yet some of the kinds were pretty good in their kind.

Sugarcane.—This agricultural production seems not to have deteriorated.

Goor of both kinds, *khajur* and *kasur*—the one obtained from the juice of the date tree and the other from the cane—form the most important article of industry and trade of this district.

Though paddy has really the largest area devoted to its cultivation and engages the largest number, the produce of the district does not suffice for its consumption, so that there is an annual import of rice from the adjoining districts of Backergunge and Dacca. On the other hand, *goor* is an article of export, and therefore the manufacture of goor is here greatly prized. The samples exhibited show that in this branch of industry, at least, Furreedpore does not yield the palm to any other district in Bengal. The prizes for goor of both kinds were consequently well contested.

Live stock.—Plough oxen, cows, sheep, &c., kept by both Hindus and Mahomedans, and fowls, including cocks and hens, kept by the Mahomedans only, formed a very important portion of the exhibition. The breed of plough oxen and cows seem to be deteriorating (probably by breeding in and in), but they are otherwise well taken care of. On account of the annual inundations during nearly three months (August, September, and October), the cattle cannot graze in the fields, and the fodder on which they live is neither nourishing nor properly kept. The health of these animals is therefore injured, and they were just regaining it when they were exhibited. The fowls, on the other hand, were in a much better condition. This department of the exhibition, on the whole, gave less satisfaction than it should have done. The Committee would suggest larger rewards for plough oxen to be given next year.

12. *Amusements*.—Ever since the commencement of the annual exhibition and mela at Furreedpore, amusements consisting of athletic exercises, nautches, and jattras have formed a part of the programme. In 1870 Mr. Alexander thus wrote about them:—"These sports and amusements are necessary to attract spectators, who again serve to animate and encourage the exhibitors and traders who set up shops during the continuance of the exhibition. If bands of music and other attractions are found necessary in Europe, how much more so is something of this sort necessary in this country?" No

doubt the subscribers all desired the entertainments thus afforded, and their wishes were complied with. One additional feature of these amusements to be noticed hereafter was an amateur theatrical performed for three nights. This was strictly innocent, and has served to awaken a desire of national amusement among the Furreedpore gentry.

13. A bungalow made of *darma* mats was erected for the convenience of all parties, specially as some of the vegetables exhibited required protection from the sun; and it also afforded a temporary place of rest. The cost incurred was comparatively small, as the materials have been re-sold and the profits credited to the Mela Fund.

14. In Appendix D have been shown the receipts and disbursements connected with the exhibition; and, by a reference to it, it will be seen that more than double the amount subscribed by Government has been given away in purely agricultural prizes.

15. The mela being duly opened by the President on the 6th January, the business thus proceeded:—

6th January.—On this day there was a show of horticultural produce, including cabbages, beet, turnips, &c, chiefly from the gardens in and about Furreedpore. The show was, on the whole, pretty satisfactory. It is to be regretted that potato is not extensively grown in the district, for the samples that were produced showed that good potatoes can be grown here, the soil being pretty loose and sandy. The comparatively high parts of the interior may well be devoted to its cultivation. During the night the exhibition room was tastefully fitted up with lanterns and chandeliers, and the amateurs performed a native play, the “Rama Visek” or “Coronation of Rama,” being a very popular native drama on the exile of Rama, the hero of the Ramayan. The performance, as you are aware, was successful, and admired by all.

7th January.—This was the 2nd day of the mela. The morning was spent in the show of native culinary vegetables, sugarcanes, and castor-oil. The contest for prizes in the first two articles was pretty keen, so that the judges were obliged to give more than the allotted number of prizes. The manufacture of castor-oil, however, is not so common as to have much competition. The evening was spent in several kinds of athletic sports, at once amusing the spectators and testing the physical abilities and agility of the few who had taste for such exercises.

The night was spent in a jatra and nautches, chiefly for the amusement of the lower classes, who have still a great taste for these things.

8th January.—On the morning of this, the third day, the exhibition of wheat, barley, and other grains, pulses, tobacco, and oil-seeds took place. The judges were extremely satisfied with the progress made in these agricultural productions. In wheat, gram, and moong there was specially a good competition, so that the number of prizes had to be increased. The evening was spent in pony race. This useful amusement was watched with great interest by a vast crowd of spectators, and the prizes were most keenly contested.

At night the Furreedpore amateur performers amused the audience as on the first day, probably with greater success. The eagerness with which seats were contended for, proves that ere long this amusement will supersede the old native “mysteries” or jattras. There is no doubt that the performance formed a most entertaining part of the exhibition.

9th January.—This was the most important and busiest day in the mela. As it happened in previous years, the exhibition of paddy formed the most important article of exhibition. Forming as it does the staple produce of the district, and therefore taking the largest share of labour of the largest number of cultivators, the people literally crowded the exhibition ground, some to show and many more to see the same. The judges had scarcely any breathing time during a great part of this day; but theirs was certainly a labor of love, for it gave them not a little satisfaction to see specimens of this the wealth of the people, or rather their vitality. It is said “*পাট ধানই হল মানুষের ধন*,” paddy is real wealth and nothing else is so.

The competition was as keen as ever, and the judges displayed great discrimination in grading the different kinds according to their qualities

to award the prizes. Great improvement was observed in this department of agricultural industry.

The evening was spent in gymnastics, and the night in jatra and nautches as on the 2nd.

10th January.—This was the 4th day. This day all kinds of dairy produce, jute, hemp, cotton, goor, and country spices were exhibited. There was a sharp competition in both kinds of goor and sugar. The dairy produce exhibited also showed a good progress. The other articles exhibited were, however, not so satisfactory as they ought to be, though, on the whole, they were pretty fair in their kind. The evening was spent in cricket-match and similar amusements, and at night the amateurs again gave a treat to the audience.

11th January.—On the 5th day live stock was exhibited, including plough oxen, milch cows, and poultry. As before noticed, the oxen and cows were none of the best, though, as they were, they seemed well taken care of. The fowls were pretty fair. This day the implements of husbandry, as well as some rude machines for cotton-cleaning and rice-husking, were exhibited. Though rude, they displayed some ingenuity and an eye for utility. The afternoon was spent in plough-matches. This was an amusing as well as interesting sight. The cultivators evidently took a pride in the display of their skill with as great earnestness as a pugilist does in his athletic skill, or a mathematician in his geometrical powers.

12th January was Sunday, and nothing was done this day out of respect to the European members of the Committee.

13th January.—At 3 P. M. this day a meeting of the Exhibition and Mela Committee was held in the exhibition-room, which was attended by several zemindars and wealthy residents as well as the humbler classes of people. The business of the day was opened by a most appropriate speech from the Chairman, W. S. Wells, Esq. Prizes were then distributed to the most successful competitors, who evidently returned better informed and happier than they came. The proceedings were not closed before dusk. After sunset there was a grand display of fire-works, and the exhibition was terminated.

Before bringing this report to an end, we beg, with reference to Commissioner's No. 72, dated the 27th January 1873, forwarding correspondence from Government inquiring about the expenditure of the subscriptions collected for the Agricultural Exhibition with reference to an extract from the Report on Native Newspapers for the week ending the 11th January 1873, to explain as follows :—

The subscription of the mela is mainly raised in small sums which are subscribed by a number of persons, and although the object for which the exhibition and mela are instituted is always kept sight of, the tastes and wishes of the subscribers and the people generally also occupy the best endeavours of the Committee. Nautches and jatra have always been provided every year since the mela was first instituted, and what the Committee have done this year has in no way differed from what was previously done. On the contrary, at the suggestion of the Magistrate of the district, a native tragedy was performed for the first time by amateurs in order that, if successful, it might supersede the jatra and nautch, which are more expensive amusements. The success of the mela and exhibition, however, is so entirely dependent on the people being thoroughly amused in their own way, that the Committee, feeling that the play might perhaps prove a failure, as the actors were tyros, thought it better for this year at least to adhere to the old custom and provide both nautch and jatra. This was accordingly done. In conclusion, we must remark that the Committee concur in attributing the continuance and rising success of the Furreedpore Exhibition and Mela entirely to the pleasures as well as the more practical matters provided for the people. It is mainly their own money, and but fair that it should be spent as they prefer; and the fact that in this zillah alone the institution has held good, shows that the policy of combining amusement with instruction and business has been very successful.

In conclusion, we request the favor of your procuring sanction of Government for Rs. 250 for the Agricultural Exhibition and Mela to be held in January 1874.

No. 27, dated Furreedpore, the 12th April 1873.

Memo. by—W. S. WELLS, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore.

FORWARDED in original to the Commissioner of division with reference to his office No. 72, dated the 27th January 1873.

There is really nothing for me to add to what the Joint-Secretaries have said, except my testimony that the mela and agricultural show was this year a great success, which I attribute to the pleasure afforded by the amusements provided, as much as to the interest excited by the show itself, and the keen and considerable competition now successfully stirred up among the people. The Joint-Secretaries and the Members of the Committee have been indefatigable in their exertions, and the mela passed off without a hitch of any kind.

APPENDIX C.

Names of the Principal Subscribers to the Mela Fund for the year 1873.

Names.	Amount of subscription.	
	Rs.	A.
Government grant	250	0
W. S. Wells, Esq., c.s.	100	0
Moharani Sarnomoyee of Cossim Bazar	100	0
Baboo Gobind Chandra Ray of Naitail	100	0
W. L. Owen, Esq.	50	0
Meer Mohamed Ali	50	0
Baboo Chundra Kumar Ray	30	0
W. H. Page, Esq., c.s.	25	0
Dr. B. N. Bose	25	0
E. E. Reily, Esq.	25	0
J. P. Wise, Esq.	25	0
Srimati Ram Ranqini Dasi	25	0
Baboo Radhica Mohan Ray	25	0
„ Rajendra Chandra Ray	25	0
„ Bepin Bihari Ray	25	0
„ Abhoya Charan Ray	25	0
Moulovi Mohamed Israel	25	0
Baboo Raj Kumar Datta	25	0
„ Bykonto Nath Choudhary	25	0
Raja Jotendra Mohan Tagore, Bahadoor	25	0
Baboo Syama Shunker Choudhary	25	0
	1,030	0
Subscriptions below Rs. 25	826	6
Total, Rs.	1,856	6

APPENDIX D.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Furreedpore Agricultural Exhibition for the year 1873.

Receipts.				Disbursements.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of last year	528	2	1½	Cost of erection of gates, durbar bungalow, nohabat khana, stage, &c.	311	15	9
Government grant for the year 1873	250	0	0	Expenses incurred in sanitary arrangements, servants' wages, cart-hire, and other contingencies	150	15	3
Local subscriptions for the year 1873	1,856	6	0	Agricultural prizes	642	12	0
Proceeds from sale of mats and other materials used for the construction of the mela bungalow, &c.	91	9	9	Gymnastics	70	15	0
Total	2,726	1	10½	Native jatra	357	15	0
Deduct expenditure	2,260	1	4½	Dancing	150	13	0
Balance at hand	466	0	6	Native theatre	312	14	0
				Lighting expenses	75	13	4½
				Dacca Band	70	0	0
				Roushan chowki	18	0	0
				Fire-works	93	0	0
				Total	2,260	1	4½

APPENDIX E.

Number of competitors.	Name of the article exhibited.	Number of prizes awarded.	Aggregate value of the total number of prizes awarded
5	Bouquet or nosegay	3	8 8 0
4	Dahl of English vegetables	4	7 8 0
4	Cabbage	4	5 0 0
1	Cauliflower	1	2 0 0
5	Knolkol	4	5 0 0
5	Carrots	3	8 8 0
3	Beet	3	4 8 0
6	Turnips	4	6 4 0
3	Lettuce	3	3 8 0
3	Potato	3	4 8 0
2	Chinese Potato	2	1 12 0
6	Pears	4	5 0 0
2	Fruits	2	3 0 0
10	Dahl of native vegetables	7	9 2 0
6	Mankachu	2	3 0 0
3	Plantain	2	1 12 0
2	Yam	1	1 8 0
3	Sweet potato	2	2 8 0
7	Raddish	4	3 12 0
8	Bygon, long	4	3 10 0
10	Ditto, round	6	4 6 0
5	Cocoanut	3	1 12 0
6	Red cane	2	3 8 0
9	White cane	3	4 8 0
3	Bombay cane	2	1 8 0
3	Castor-oil	2	1 8 0
8	Lawo	4	2 12 0
7	Chal kumra	3	2 4 0
8	Bhoe kumra	4	3 12 0
12	Mit kumra	4	3 12 0
20	Turmeric, green	6	2 12 0
5	Ginger	2	1 12 0
11	Beans	5	2 12 0
4	Kajee	2	1 12 0
9	Chillies, green	2	1 12 0
4	Jack fruit	3	1 8 0
6	Guava	1	0 4 0
4	Cucumber	2	0 4 0
2	Bael fruit	1	0 8 0
1	Plum	1	0 4 0
1	Batavia	1	0 8 0
4	Mohur lebu	1	0 8 0
13	Barley	3	1 6 0
11	Wheat	5	7 4 0
11	Gram	6	4 12 0
1	Aror	1	1 0 0
17	Moong	6	4 14 0
1	Red Moong	1	1 8 0
12	Mator, native	4	2 10 0
1	Ditto (foreign)	1	1 0 0
21	Kalie	4	2 4 0
4	Khesari	2	1 8 0
6	Moosari	3	2 4 0
14	Teel	3	2 4 0
1	Ditto, another sort	1	1 0 0
10	Mustard	5	2 8 0
3	Linseed	1	1 0 0
5	Tobacco	3	1 12 0
9	Ghee, cow's	4	5 8 0
1	Ditto, buffalo's	1	1 8 0
4	Butter	2	3 0 0
3	Cream	2	1 8 0
17	Khajura goor	4	8 8 0
13	Cane goor	6	8 4 0
6	Cane sugar	2	5 4 0
4	Khajura sugar	3	6 8 0
5	Arrowroot	3	3 12 0
3	Mouree	1	1 0 0

APPENDIX.—(Continued.)

Number of competitors.	Name of the article exhibited.	Number of prizes awarded.	Aggregate value of the total number of prizes awarded.
11	Radhuni	2	1 8 0
6	Kalijeera	2	1 8 0
4	Methee	2	1 8 0
5	Dhaniah	4	2 0 0
1	Join	1	1 0 0
19	Jute	6	7 8 0
2	Cotton in pods	2	8 0 0
4	Safflower seeds	8	2 4 0
2	Castor-oil seeds	1	0 12 0
4	Indian millets	3	2 0 0
323	Aman dhân	30	118 12 0
100	Aus dhân	55	132 12 0
5	Kachee	2	1 8 0
9	Dào	2	1 8 0
2	Sên dào	1	1 0 0
4	Country-bred bullock	2	14 0 0
22	Ditto ditto milch cows	6	28 0 0
40	Foreign-bred cows	7	29 0 0
4	Pair of country-bred draught or plough bullocks	8	30 0 0
10	Bengali ewes	2	2 12 0
3	Bengali wethers	2	2 8 0
11	She goat	3	3 4 0
8	Kid	4	4 12 0
10	Pair of three country-bred fowls, one cock, and two hens...	6	7 0 0
35	Cock	7	8 8 0
40	Hen	7	7 0 0
10	Duck	4	2 8 0
15	Drake	3	2 4 0
16	Pen of two ducks and one drake	7	4 12 0
6	Ploughing match	3	10 0 0
Total			042 12 0
Amusements, such as wrestling, pony-race, cricket match, high jump, broad jump, foot-race, &c.			70 15 0
GRAND TOTAL			713 11 0

BUDGET ESTIMATES—PORT COMMISSIONERS', FOR 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BUDGET.

Calcutta Port Trust.

Calcutta, the 5th April 1873.

READ—

Letter No. 2504, dated the 27th February 1873, from the Vice-Chairman to the Port Commissioners, together with the budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1873-74.

1. The estimates have, as last year, been drawn up completely and clearly.
2. They have been thrown into a new form—

- Part I.—Jetties.
 „ II.—Inland vessels' wharves.
 „ III.—Strand Bank lands.
 „ IV.—Port proper.
 „ V.—Loans and new works.

The first four heads constitute the revenue account, and the fifth the capital account, a separation of which was ordered by the Government of India in resolution of the Public Works Department, Nos. 778-80AG.

3. The estimated income and expenditure for the ensuing year, exclusive of loans, is shown in the following statement:—

Estimated Income and Expenditure for 1873-74 exclusive of LOANS.

INCOME.

	Part I. Jetties.	Part II. Inland vessels' wharves.	Part III. Strand Bank lands.	Part IV. Port proper.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue from landing charges, &c.	4,61,000	2,00,000	80,000	4,23,917	11,64,917

EXPENDITURE.

	Part I. Jetties.	Part II. Inland vessels' wharves.	Part III. Strand Bank lands.	Part IV. Port proper.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Re-payment of loans, interest, &c.	1,50,434	28,400	18,417	79,425	2,76,676
New works chargeable to revenue	50,800	1,07,500	.....	46,500	2,04,800
Repairs	18,000	7,000	5,000	18,000	48,000
Salaries	1,20,435	31,008	1,270	1,54,903	3,08,341
Ditto, engineering	4,170	2,089	2,000	.....	8,358
Ditto, control	20,445	11,041	3,681	20,443	73,008
Working expenses	50,000	11,040	.....	30,720	1,01,760
Reserve fund	10,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Taxes	10,050	.....	10,173	.....	30,223
Annual payment to Government ... ..	.....	.....	40,000	.....	40,000
Depreciation account ... ..	.....	.....	.....	55,110	55,110
River police and conservancy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	34,868	34,868
Pensions and gratuities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,125	3,125
Total	4,50,337	1,98,788	81,236	4,50,163	11,80,464

4. The capital or loan account will stand as in the statement annexed:—

Capital or Loan Account, 1873-74.

OULTAY.

	Part I. Jetties.	Part II Inland vessels' wharves	Part III Strand Bank lands	Part IV Port proper.	Total
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
New works	6 07,311		7,00,000		13,07,311
Machinery and plant	3,43,000				3,43,000
Proportion of engineering establishment	4,179	2,060	2,060		8,358
Ditto of control ditto	29,443	11,041	5,681	29,443	73,608
Total	9,83,933	13,101	7,05,771	29,443	17,32,277

ASSETS.

Balance from 1872-73	1 02 267	16 000	42 131	1,06,398
Proposed loans from Government	8 50 000	7,00,000		15,50 000
Ordinary income—ordinary expenditure	10,1 63	1,262		11,925
Total	9,04 193	7,16 000	42,131	17,22,323

5. The appendices to the report give detailed explanations of such items as control establishments and dredger, of which the aggregate cost is distributed between several of the parts of the estimates, *i.e.*, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th. In the estimate numbered 1 to 35 are given detailed explanations of all other items which appear in each of the five parts, *i.e.*—

- 1 to 8.—Details of Part I, jetties.
 9 „ 13 „ of inland vessels' wharves budget, Part II.
 14 „ 17 „ of the Strand Bank budget, Part III.
 18 „ 33 „ of the Port proper budget, Part IV.
 34 and 35 „ of the loans budget, Part V.

6. The first statement shows:—

(1.) That the ordinary jetty income is sufficient to meet the expenditure and to leave a balance of about Rs. 10,000, though the increase of expenditure during the coming year is considerably above what was estimated this year. The necessity for meeting engagements in regard to previous loans has caused an increase of more than a lakh, and the dredger and new works claim half a lakh more. There is an increase of receipts of a quarter of a lakh, so that were the expenditure confined to its ordinary channel, a large surplus would result. The heavy extra expenditure estimated for will render it impossible to make any reduction, as was intended, in jetty charges during the coming year. His Honor is, however, satisfied that the Port Commissioners are right in deciding to pay out of revenue for a machine like the dredger, which may or may not remain long in working order.

(2.) The inland vessels' wharves estimates also exhibit a small surplus. The statement shows an increase of expenditure of a lakh of rupees on account of the dredger and loan liabilities, with a diminished income of Rs. 10,000.

In his review of the Port Commissioner's last annual report, the Lieutenant-Governor drew special attention to the need of doing something more for the inland vessels' wharves and for the large native boat traffic. He is aware that the Commissioners are constructing pontoons and sheds for the accommodation of this trade; still he hardly thinks the present expenditure on this part of the port fully commensurate to the income. He observes that the three-tenths cost of the dredger devoted to the inland wharves has been charged in full in this single year, while the inland vessels, being of very light draft, will benefit by the dredger less than any other class of vessels. At any rate, no further charge can be made under this head against inland wharves

in future years. The Lieutenant-Government thinks that future surplus from the inland vessels' wharves fund should be devoted to the extension of public boat accommodation up the stream, rather than to the exclusive benefit of sea-going vessels.

(3.) The Strand Bank lands account shows a small deficit, which will be covered by the balance of the previous year. The only material increase of expenditure estimated for is about Rs. 18,000, to meet the liabilities of the three lakhs loan.

(4.) The estimates of the port proper also shew a deficit of rather above a quarter of a lakh. As compared with last year, a decreased income of Rs. 30,000 is estimated for, whilst the expenditure will be increased to the extent of a lakh and-a-half on account of the dredger. The deficiency will be covered by the balance of the preceding year. The diminished income is the result of contemplated reduction in the charges for mooring* hire and re-mooring† and hauling-out charges. The Lieutenant-Government has already expressed his satisfaction at the Commissioners being able to make these reductions.

* Rs. 50,000.

† Rs. 15,000.

7. The Lieutenant-Government considers the prospects of the current finance of the port to be highly satisfactory. The Commissioners have been able to arrange out of the current revenue of the coming year—

(a.) For maintaining all their establishments, machinery, and property in efficiency, and for working them fully.

(b.) For meeting all charges, amounting to Rs. 1,76,676 in all, on account of the interest and sinking fund of these loans.

(c.) For repaying an instalment of one lakh, which matures in August 1873, on the loan with which the Commissioners began their existence.

(d.) For crediting Rs. 65,110 to a reserve fund and to the depreciation account.

(e.) For expending Rs. 2,04,800 on new and extraordinary works, the need for which will not recur.

All this has been done not only without increasing any of the port dues, but in the face of a considerable reduction of the mooring dues which have been charged heretofore.

8. In the loan account the Commissioners propose to raise Rs. 15,50,000, against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 16,50,311. The difference will, if necessary, be covered by the balances of the preceding year. The new works to be constructed from loans are as shown at page 8 of the budget—

	Rs.	
Jetty heads and cranes, &c. ...	1,00,000	} Already sanctioned by Government.
Export sheds	5,50,000	
Jute godown to be let to Messrs. Hoare and Miller ..	2,00,000	
Jetty tramway ...	30,000	
New road from Ahereatollah to the Chitpore canal, first section ...	3,00,000	} Not yet sanctioned by Government.
Jute godown for Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller ...	2,00,000	
30-ton crane and other works ...	2,70,000	

9. In estimate No. 16 an application is made to increase the pay of the rent collector from Rs. 70 to 80; in estimate No. 30, a similar application is submitted for raising the pay of the Deputy Conservator, which ranges at present from Rs. 500 to 750, to Rs. 600, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 900. The Lieutenant-Government observes that applications for such increases must be submitted in a separate form, though they may conveniently be sent up simultaneously with the budget estimates. The increases cannot be given till they are so submitted. His Honor sanctions the payment of the annual increment of the Vice-Chairman's salary, entered in Appendix A, that being already sanctioned.

The estimates are approved subject to the remarks in paragraph 6 above regarding the necessity of keeping the inland vessels fund share of the dredger within Rs. 82,500 or three-tenths of the whole, and regarding the desirability of keeping the share below that sum.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor repeats his thanks for the skill and attention given by the Commissioners and their Vice-Chairman to the affairs of the Calcutta Port.

ORDERED, that a copy of this resolution, and of the estimates, be forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, the Financial Department, and the Public Works Department.

Also, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners, for information; and to the General Department of this Secretariat.

Also, that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE											
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.					
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.			
BENGAL.													
Western Districts.													
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan ...	13 8	18 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	31 4	17 0	16 12	24 0		
	2	Bancoorah ...	17 8	17 8	15 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	22 0		
	3	Beerbhoom ...	17 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	22 8		
	4	Midnapore ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	10 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0		
	5	Hooghly ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0
		Howrah ...	15 0	12 0	19 0	26 0	20 0	26 0	16 0	17 8	16 6		
Central Districts.													
PRESIDENCY	6	24-Pergunnahs ...	14 8	16 0	18 14	22 8	22 8	22 12	8 0	8 0	8 0		
	7	Nuddea ...	15 4	15 4	17 12	32 0	32 0	35 0	16 12	16 12	17 12		
	8	Jessore ...	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	19 12	20 0	20 0
RAJSHAHY	9	Moorshedabad ...	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0
	10	Dinapore ...	15 0	14 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	24 0	24 0	27 0		
	11	Maldah ...	20 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	22 0	22 0	25 0		
	12	Rajshahye ...	17 4	18 0	16 14	33 12	41 4	45 0	15 0	13 8	15 0		
	13	Rungpore ...	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 5	16 5
COOCH BEHAR	14	Bogra ...	16 8	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	15 12	18 12	18 0
	15	Pubna ...	21 0	21 8	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0
	16	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0		
	17	Julpigoree ...	16 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	8 0
		Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.													
DACCA	18	Dacca ...	12 0	13 0	20 0	27 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	19 0	20 0		
	19	Furzedpore ...	20 0	21 4	24 8	40 0	40 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
	20	Rackergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	20 0
	21	Mymensing ...	12 8	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	22 0
	22	Sylhet ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	22 0		
CHITTAGONG	23	Cachar ...	8 14	8 14	10 10	...	...	...	26 10	22 13	22 13
	24	Chittagong ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 6
	25	Nonkhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0
	26	Tipperah ...	10 0	8 8	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5
		Hill Tipperah ...	10 0	10 6	10 5	...	...	...	22 5	24 7	23 1
BEHAR.													
PATNA	28	Patna ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	31 4	17 8	19 0	...		
	29	Gya ...	16 0	16 0	21 4	29 0	30 0	36 4	12 0	12 0	12 0		
	30	Shahabad ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	19 0		
	31	Tihoot ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	19 0	20 0	17 0		
	32	Saun ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	13 0	13 0	14 0		
BHAUGULPORE	33	Chumparan ...	17 0	18 0	28 0	35 0	36 0	35 0	13 0	14 0	13 0		
	34	Monghyr ...	19 9	19 9	26 2	35 7	38 8	42 0	13 6	12 6	13 6		
	35	Bhaugulpore ...	20 3	20 3	20 3	31 9	31 9	35 5	15 2	15 2	21 7		
	36	Purneah ...	15 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	25 0		
	37	Southal Pergunnahs ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0
ORISSA.													
ORISSA	38	Cuttack ...	18 6	19 11	14 6	...	...	...	23 10	24 15	21 6
	39	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 9
	40	Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-West Frontier Agency.													
CHOTA NAGPORE	41	Hasareebaugh ...	16 8	17 0	21 8	22 0	...	31 0	12 0	12 0	13 0		
	42	Lohardugga ...	14 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	20 0		
	43	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	32 0		
	44	Maunbhoom ...	16 0	16 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	18 0		
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.													
ASSAM	45	Gowalpara ...	20 0	17 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	10 0
	46	Kamroop ...	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0
	47	Darrung ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0
	48	Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0
	49	Seesaugor ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0
	50	Lukhipore ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0
	51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills. Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th May 1873.

Districts of Bengal on the 15th May 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
26 8	19 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	24 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	...
20 0	20 0	25 0	31 0	30 0	27 7	39 0	38 8	35 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	8 8	8 12	8 14	...
21 0	21 0	26 0	...	35 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	27 0	27 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	...
26 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	18 0	8 0	8 8	8 12	...
19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...
20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	21 0	9 0	9 4	10 0	...

17 12	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	20 0	8 12	9 0	9 6	...
17 12	18 14	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	29 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	...
25 10	25 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...
18 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...
27 0	27 8	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	19 0	20 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	...
23 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...
21 8	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	7 15	7 15	...	...
25 14	25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	...
30 0	32 0	35 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 12	18 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	...
26 4	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	28 0	30 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	...
12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 0	4 8	...
20 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 0	6 0	6 5	6 0	...

28 0	28 0	30 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...
25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	26 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	...
28 0	24 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	...
32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 8	8 12	...
32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...
30 8	26 10	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	15 4	16 0	8 0	7 4	8 14	...
24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	...
24 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	...
32 8	32 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 8	8 12	9 4	...
20 0	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	7 4	6 8	...
32 0	37 5	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	9 5	8 0	8 0	7 8	...

18 0	21 0	21 0	...	21 0	...	35 0	34 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...
17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	24 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	...
17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	29 0	32 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	...
20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	25 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	7 12	...
17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	21 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...
20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	22 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	...
16 8	19 9	19 8	...	...	...	...	28 8	...	30 4	33 6	36 6	8 1	8 1	8 9	...
16 6	16 6	22 11	...	...	...	30 5	31 9	35 5	27 12	29 1	27 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	...
23 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	29 0	30 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	...
18 0	20 0	26 0	32 0	40 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...

30 3	31 8	28 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 9	26 4	26 3	9 2	9 2	8 3	...
38 0	34 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	21 10	22 5	9 0	9 0	9 0	...
38 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	...

17 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	22 0	7 8	7 4	7 2	...
17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...
32 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	...
24 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	...

21 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 0	...
20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...
21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...
18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	...
12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	...
10 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 3	...

Published for general information.

H. J. S. CORRON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 24th May 1878.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1878.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	May 27th*	Nil	Weather hot	Summer crops good; sowing of amun paddy delayed for want of rain; grain market dearer	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	" 24th	Nil	Intensely hot	Growing crops good. Rain would be beneficial	Cholera reported in several villages.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 24th	Nil	Hot and dry, with westerly winds till the 24th, when the wind turned easterly and moistened the atmosphere.	Rain badly wanted; wells and tanks getting low.	Cases of cholera and small-pox still occur.
	4 Midnapore	" 24th	Nil	Hot and dry. Rain wanted.	Fair. Depend in great measure on the rainfall of the next six weeks	
	5 Hooghly	" 24th	0.29	Excessive heat; south and south west wind.	Cultivation is going on; rain again very much wanted.	
	Howrah	" 24th	Nil	No rain; very hot	Rain much wanted; the sugar-cane plants are beginning to feel the effects of the excessive heat.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	.....	...	.....	.....	Return not received.
	7 Nuddea	" 24th	0.78	Very hot indeed throughout the district. A smart storm at head-quarters on Friday night. There appears now to be a change in the weather.	Rain is very much needed everywhere. The aus rice where sown has been dried up. The same is the case with indigo.	
	8 Jessore	" 24th	0.71	Clear and intensely hot	More rain wanted.	
	9 Moorsshedabad	" 24th	Nil	Intensely hot and oppressive until the night of the 23rd, when a little rain fell. Cool on the morning of the 24th	Prospects of the aus rice and indigo crop gloomy. Rain probably fell in the south and east last night, but more is urgently required.	Cholera and small-pox still hanging about.
	10 Dinagepore	" 24th	Nil	Intensely hot and dry; rain much wanted; on the 23rd the wind shifted to eastward, and there appears a probability of rain falling.	The bhadoi rice and jute crops require rain; a good fall now would do an immense deal of good.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	11 Maldah	" 24th	Nil	Hot and dry with strong westerly winds. The last day cloudy with easterly wind	Boro dhan reaped. Produce a 12-anna crop. Rain required for bhadoi dhan, indigo, &c.	Cholera disappearing.
	12 Rajshahye	" 24th	Nil	All the days excessively hot. On Friday evening there was a strong wind from the east.	In some places the young plants of amun and aus paddy are withering away for want of moisture. Teel, mulberry, and indigo, are doing well.	
	13 Itanagpore	" 24th	Nil	Hot	The rice crops need rain.	
	14 Bograh	" 24th	Nil	Hot and very dry	Early rice and jute promising, but in want of rain. Late rice (broad-cast) needs rain. Late rice for transplantation not yet sown.	
	15 Pubna	" 24th	0.12	Weather hot and dry up to 24th, when there was a fall of rain, heavy in parts of the district, accompanied by a high wind and much electrical disturbance.	Teel crop somewhat injured by hail; jute very forward and promising. Other crops doing well.	

* Telegram of the 27th May received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Huddar Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	May 24th	0.10	Fair	The young crops as reported last week are doing well.	Small-pox is prevalent in many parts of the district. Worst among the Bhootnags in and near Buxa. The 38th Native Infantry at Buxa suffered from small-pox, and not from cholera as was reported by the daily papers.
	17 Julpigoree	" 24th	0.04	Exceedingly hot and sultry: rain, which is now needed, began to fall gently on Saturday morning. The weather at the time of report is as cool as it has been hot during the week.	Rice and jute doing well, but rain needed for the former.	
	Cooch Behar	" 24th	Nil	Hot. At the end of the week some thunder and rain, though scarcely any fell in the sudder station.	The aus dhan requires rain.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 27th	0.1	Weather very hot. Occasional local showers.	Prospects of crops good. Teel being cut in excellent order.	Cholera has broken out in several places. Worst eastward in Lata and Jaintia.
	19 Furreedpore	" 24th	0.12	Weather extremely close and hot. The thermometer has been higher than it has registered for the last sixteen or twenty years.	The young paddy and jute very promising at present, are likely to suffer, unless there is more rain shortly.	
	20 Backergunge	" 24th	Nil	Oppressively hot.	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 24th	0.74	Hot weather during the early part of the week. Rainy with fresh breezes subsequently.	Very favorable.	
	22 Sylhet	" 17th	0.96	Very hot this week, the only hot weather of this year.	Good. More especially in the low lands to the west and south-west of the district, where the dry weather has given the ryots a crop of boro dhan better than has been known for some years. More rain wanted for aus and aman, also for tea.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23 Cachar	" 17th	1.32	Hot and unpleasant; some heavy lightning.	Rain much wanted; ploughing for early crop at a stand-still.	Cholera has not yet disappeared from the northern seaboard, but appears to be gradually dying out. There is a good deal of fever, both in the town and interior.
	24 Chittagong	" 17th	Nil	Hot, dry and hazy in the distance; oppressively hot, especially the last two or three days.	Rain would do good to the tea; but other crops are reported to be doing well.	
	25 Noakhally	" 17th	Nil	The weather has been very hot and close during the week.	Chillies, sesamum, pulses, partially damaged by rain; reaping of these crops nearly completed. Ploughing of lands nearly completed for sowing the dhan.	
	26 Tipperah	" 24th	Nil	Excessively hot, unequalled for years past, but rain seems to be impending.	More rain is now wanted for the sowings.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 17th	Nil	Excessive heat throughout the whole week.	The hill people are busily engaged in cleaning their already burnt jooms. The grain already sown has germinated in some places, and the young plants are dying for want of rain.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 17th	Nil	Very hot and unsettled for the greater part of the week.	Ploughing and sowing going on.	Cholera has nearly disappeared.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIV.	28 Patna	" 27th	Nil	Weather seasonable	No crops on the ground	Cases of cholera and small-pox are reported to be prevalent, but not in an epidemic form.
	29 Gya	" 24th	Nil	Seasonable	Sugarcane growing fairly. Mango crop good.	
	30 Shahabad	" 24th	Nil	Very hot, but seasonable with high west wind.	Nothing now	

* Telegram of the 27th May received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at sudder station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)						
		1873.				
BEHAR DIVISION.—(Contd.)	31 Tirhoot	May 24th	Nil	Rain much needed	The prospect of the indigo crop continues favorable; that of cheena, moong, cotton, and sugarcane is also good.	
	32 Saran	" 24th	Nil	Weather very hot with west wind.	The prospect of indigo crop continues favorable; that of cheena, moong, sugarcane, and boro dhan is also good. Rain is needed for indigo, as the moisture in the fields is fast drying up.	
	33 Chumpanun	" 24th	Nil	Alternate west and east hot winds	Cultivation going on, but rain wanted.	
	34 Monghyr	" 24th	Nil	Fair with hot west winds.	Rain wanted to enable cultivators to break up the ground.	
	35 Bhagulpore	" 27th*	0.03	Wind chiefly east	Rain wanted throughout the district.	Small-pox still prevalent.
	36 Furneah	" 24th	Nil	Strong east wind; rain threatening.	Rain wanted for the bhadoi crops.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 24th	Nil	Exceedingly hot and sultry; clouds gathering, portending a change in the weather.	All ploughing stopped for the last week. No crops in the ground at present.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack	" 27th	0.02	Rained at Jajpore sub-division.	Ploughing general.	
	39 Pooree	" 17th	Nil	Cloudy with occasional lulls in the prevailing wind.	Ploughing going on throughout the district. The auspicious prospects are encouraging. There is no complaint with reference to any species of crop.	
	40 Balasore	" 24th	Nil	Very warm and threatening rain.	Ploughing is in full swing.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
	41 Hazareebaugh	" 24th	Nil	Weather seasonable with strong hot westerly wind. Occasionally cloudy.	No crops on the ground	Small-pox still prevalent.
	42 Lohardugga	" 24th	Nil	Very hot, but seasonable.	The low land rice is being sown in parts of the district.	
	43 Singbhoom	" 17th	Nil	The rains have ceased, and the weather is again hot and dry.	Goondli and kheri in course of sowing.	
	44 Maunbhoom	" 24th	Nil	Clear and much hotter	The early crops of rice, teel, cotton and sugarcane have not yet suffered, but rain is now wanted.	Cholera still prevalent in some places.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS						
	45 Goalparah	" 17th	0.24	No rain during the week, except on Sunday. Very hot and close.	Prospects of aus crop everywhere good. The young jute thriving; in some places sowing is still continued.	Some cases of small-pox at the sudder station.
	46 Kamroop	" 26th†	1.20	The early part of the week was dry and hot, and during the latter part easterly breeze prevailed.	Prospects of aus crops, teel, cotton, and sugarcane, not favorable for want of rain.	Choleraic diarrhoea is still very prevalent
	47 Durrung	" 17th	1.06	Temperature comparatively low; strong north-east wind prevailing.	Weather too cold for tea: the leaf requires more sun to bring it out. Sugarcane being planted. Weather favorable for its cultivation.	
	48 Nowgong	" 17th	0.80	Showery at the beginning of the week; but very hot, bright, and sunny, with clear weather the past few days.	Spring crops doing well. The change in the weather will, it is hoped, benefit tea cultivation.	The cattle murrain is on the whole reported to be decreasing, but it has shown itself in some fresh villages slightly.
	49 Seebeaugor	" 17th	4.18	Fair day with heavy rain and thunder-storms at night.	Ahoo dhan doing well. Nurseries for seed dhan commenced. Tea prospects good.	

* Telegram of the 27th May received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 26th May received on the 27th.

No	District	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd)		1873.				
50	Luckimpore	May 17th	2 16	Weather throughout the week was unseasonably cold and wet	Weather unfavorable for all tea operations, but favorable for other crops.	A few cases of choleraic diarrhoea occurred during the week, otherwise general health extremely good. Cholera still in parts of North Luckimpore sub division
51	Naga Hills	„ 10th	1 31	The weather has been much the same as last week but with slightly less rain in the sudder, and much more in the district	Good everywhere at present.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	„ 17th	Nil	Weather has been warm during the week. High winds prevailing.	The prospects of the crops have been unchanged since last report. Rain wanted in the Jynteah Hills	No cases of cholera reported during the week
53	Garo Hills	„ 17th	Nil	The week has been a very hot one, high winds nearly every day, except 17th. Atmosphere rather hazy	Rain is much wanted for the young rice and other crops, thus hot dry weather is very unfavorable.	

Published for general information.

• • CALCUTTA,
The 27th May 1873

H. J. S. COMON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 4th to 10th May 1878.	Rain from 11th to 17th May 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1878.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1.77	Nil.	8.88	17th May	
		Cutwa	1.07	ditto	6.30	ditto.	
		Culina	2.24	ditto	6.52	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	3.03	ditto	6.77	ditto.	
		Raneeswunge	1.77	ditto	4.44	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	2.03	ditto	5.29	ditto.	
		Bancoorah	1.48	ditto	5.88	ditto.	
		Soorer	0.47	0.04	1.36	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	6.48	0.89	10.51	ditto.	
		Tumlook	2.98	0.15	6.32	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	1.55	0.45	0.54	ditto.	
	Oontal	Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1.18	0.14	2.77	ditto.	
			Exc. Engr.'s Office	1.85	0.25	5.40	ditto.
		Hooghly	Hooghly	2.64	0.20	7.33	ditto.
	Howrah	Serampore	3.50	Nil.	6.88	ditto.	
Howrah		2.70	0.01	6.16	ditto.		
PRESIDENT.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	1.73	0.10	5.48	ditto.	
		Calcutta	2.47	Nil.	5.81	ditto.	
		Alipore... Dispensary	1.82	ditto	5.45	ditto.	
		Jail	2.16	ditto	5.14	ditto.	
		Bussacrhaut	1.45	ditto	5.36	ditto.	
		Baranet	1.40	ditto	4.47	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	2.81	ditto	6.55	ditto.	
		Barripore	2.71	ditto	7.00	ditto.	
		Satkhora	1.94	ditto	5.03	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	3.20	ditto	6.72	ditto.	
	Nudda	Dum-Dum	2.85	ditto	6.58	ditto.	
		Kishnaghar	1.59	ditto	0.37	ditto.	
		Bongor	0.11	0.50	3.95	ditto.	
		Meherpore	0.71	Nil.	4.50	ditto.	
		Choudangah	0.68	ditto	4.06	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	0.30	ditto	0.25	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	1.42	ditto	4.11	ditto.	
		Jewore	1.45	0.13	5.40	ditto.	
		Nurail	3.10	Nil.	10.64	ditto.	
		Khoolneah	1.00	0.30	0.32	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jemdah	1.81	Nil	6.74	ditto.	
		Bagrhaat	2.37	0.56	7.12	ditto.	
		Magoorah	1.08	0.27	9.65	ditto.	
		Berhampore	0.11	Nil	2.74	ditto.	
		Barnporchaut	0.38	ditto	3.21	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	0.03	ditto	2.14	ditto.	
		Junkipore	1.55	ditto	2.85	ditto.	
		Azimungo	Nil	ditto	3.09	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	0.57	Not rec.	3.07	ditto.	
		Dinapore	0.06	Nil	2.13	10th May	From 1st February.
	RAJSHALYE.	Maldah	0.08	ditto	1.39	17th May.	
		Banulcah	0.15	ditto	3.34	ditto.	
		Nattoro	0.00	ditto	0.97	ditto.	
		Rungpore	Nil	ditto	9.73	ditto.	
		Bhowanungo	0.28	ditto	0.72	ditto.	
		Titalya	1.20	ditto	9.07	ditto.	
		Bograh	1.32	ditto	5.87	ditto.	
		Pubna	0.27	ditto	9.21	ditto.	
		Serajungo	0.80	ditto	3.99	ditto	Not received, 20th to 26th April.
		COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Not rec.	Not rec.	9.51	30th April.
Telegraph Office							
Hospital	2.40			0.18	10.58	17th May	
Julpigoree	Julpigoree		1.07	Nil.	10.04	ditto.	
	Fallaotia		2.04	ditto	17.20	ditto.	
	Bodah		0.75	ditto	9.83	ditto.	
Cooch Behar Tributary	Cooch Behar		2.54	ditto	12.60	ditto.	
	State						
	Bhutan Doars			Not rec.	Not rec.	2.40	15th Mar.
DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
	Dacca	Dacca	3.04	1.61	14.06	17th May.	
		Telegraph Office					
		Hospital	2.80	1.05	10.55	ditto.	
	Furroodpore	Moonshegunge	2.08	1.82	13.27	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	2.13	0.08	0.40	ditto.	
		Furroodpore	1.23	0.14	13.17	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Goalundo	0.81	0.15	6.37	ditto.	
		Burrisaul	0.65	0.35	6.37	ditto.	
		Perozepore	3.17	0.03	7.01	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Madaripore	2.85	2.33	13.66	ditto.	
		Patoakhally	2.36	0.28	9.24	ditto.	
		Dowlat Khan	3.50	Nil.	9.97	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Mymensing	0.50	ditto	6.40	ditto.	
		Jamsipore	1.04	ditto	10.08	ditto.	
Aticah		2.05	ditto	8.21	ditto.		
Cachar	Kishoregunge	0.34	0.52	7.07	ditto.		
	Sylhet	1.73	0.81	21.21	ditto.		
	Cachar	0.48	1.32	19.09	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Hylakandy	Hylakandy	1.18	Not rec.	20.11	10th May	
		Koyah	2.02	0.40	14.32	17th May	
	Chittagong	Chittagong	1.80	Nil.	9.00	17th May	
		Telegraph Office					
		Jail	1.50	ditto	10.91	ditto.	
	Noakhally	Cox's Bazar	2.80	ditto	18.20	ditto.	
		Noakhally	2.05	ditto	19.06	ditto.	
		Cemillah	2.30	ditto	12.44	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	1.04	ditto	12.02	ditto.	
Lungamuttee Hill		2.14	ditto	7.60	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah		1.99	ditto	13.39	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 4th to 10th May 1873.	Rain from 11th to 17th May 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
PATNA.	BEHAR.	Patna	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
		Behar	0'08	Nil	1'30	17th May	Not received, 13th to 18th April.
	Patna	Barh	0'10	ditto	1'17	ditto	
		Dinapore { Jail	0'00	ditto	1'45	ditto	Not received 13th to 18th April.
	Gya	Dinapore { Cantonment	Not rec.	ditto	1'16	ditto	" 4th to 10th May
		Gya	0'10	ditto	0'55	ditto	" 13th to 19th April.
	Shahabad	Nowadah	0'18	ditto	1'41	ditto	
		Aurungabad	0'00	ditto	1'54	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Jehanabad	1'38	ditto	2'26	ditto	
		Arrah	0'38	ditto	1'76	ditto	
	Sarun	Sasaram	0'70	ditto	2'14	ditto	
		Buxar	0'65	ditto	1'31	ditto	
	Chumpanun	Bhuboah	0'23	ditto	1'38	ditto	
		Mosufferpore	0'36	ditto	5'86	ditto	
	Monghyr	Durbhangah	Nil	ditto	5'00	ditto	
		Hajipore	0'16	ditto	2'51	ditto	
	Bhaugulpore	Mudhubani	0'80	ditto	1'93	ditto	
		Seotamarah	0'25	ditto	4'11	ditto	
	Purneah	Tajpore	0'20	ditto	3'15	ditto	
		Chuprah	Nil	ditto	3'23	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sewan	ditto	ditto	2'99	ditto	
		Motehari	ditto	ditto	1'91	ditto	
	ORISSA.	Bettiah	0'60	ditto	5'70	ditto	
		Monghyr	Not rec.	Not rec.	5'25	3rd May	
	Bhaugulpore	Hogoseal	1'12	Nil	3'27	17th May	
		Jamooie	0'83	ditto	2'13	ditto	
	Purneah	Bhaugulpore	0'70	ditto	1'93	ditto	
		Soopool	0'14	ditto	1'62	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Mudheypoorah	0'08	ditto	2'81	ditto	
		Banka	0'50	ditto	2'25	ditto	
	Goddah	Sanborsah	0'66	ditto	2'23	ditto	
		Purneah	0'70	ditto	2'56	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Kishengunge	0'05	ditto	5'19	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	ditto	3'81	ditto	
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Deoghur	ditto	ditto	4'62	ditto	
		Jamtara	0'11	ditto	3'70	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Rajmehal	0'07	ditto	0'94	ditto	
		Pakour	Nil	ditto	1'95	ditto	
	Garo Hills	Nya-Doomka	Not rec.	ditto	0'40	ditto	Not received 4th to 10th May.
		Goddah	1'18	ditto	4'08	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Goddah	0'50	ditto	2'43	ditto	
		Cuttack { Telegraph Office	0'10	ditto	4'20	ditto	
	Cuttack	Cuttack { Hospital	0'32	ditto	4'09	ditto	
		Jajipore	2'20	1'40	5'75	ditto	
	Pooree	Kendrapara	3'50	Nil	5'20	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	0'20	0'32	4'54	ditto	
	Balasore	False Point	0'45	Nil	2'25	ditto	
		Pooree	0'08	ditto	2'01	ditto	
	Balasore	Khurdah	0'21	0'10	1'37	ditto	
		Halasore	2'75	Nil	5'44	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary	Bhuddruck	1'32	0'03	3'17	ditto	
		Jellasore	0'98	Nil	2'00	ditto	From 1st April.
	Mohals	Sorah	0'15	ditto	0'15	ditto	ditto.
		Chandbally	0'72	ditto	1'37	ditto	ditto.
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Sambalpur	Not rec.	Not rec.	1'33	20th April.	
		Cuttack	Not rec.	Not rec.	1'33	20th April.	
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hazareebaugh { Jail	0'21	Nil	1'28	17th May	
		Hazareebaugh { Dispensary	0'29	ditto	1'04	ditto	
	Loharduggah	Pachumba	0'45	0'25	2'77	ditto	
		Ranchee	0'10	0'52	2'44	ditto	
	Sibghoom	Palamow	0'49	0'38	1'72	ditto	
		Chyehassa	2'05	Nil	6'21	ditto	
	Maunbhoom	Purulia	0'82	0'35	5'31	ditto	
		Gobindpore	0'50	Nil	3'80	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	3'70	0'24	20'25	ditto	
		Dhoolree	7'00	Nil	15'55	ditto	
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	2'78	0'59	10'21	ditto	
		Burpottah	2'33	1'89	10'40	ditto	
	Durrung	Tespore	1'08	Not rec.	12'20	10th May	
		Mungledye	3'45	ditto	17'18	ditto	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	0'05	0'77	10'28	17th May	
		Seesaugor	0'72	Not rec.	22'71	10th May	
	Seesaugor	Golaghat	0'43	ditto	16'73	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0'43	ditto	15'22	ditto	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	3'73	ditto	21'26	ditto	
		North Luckimpore	Not rec.	ditto	11'37	26th April.	
	Naga Hills	Suddya	2'12	ditto	19'36	10th May	
		Sanoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	0'57	15th Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	1'10	ditto	10'02	10th May	
		Jaowai	1'50	ditto	13'41	ditto	
	Garo Hills	Cherrapunjee	2'23	ditto	30'13	ditto	
		Bonares	3'16	Nil	17'90	17th May	
	Tura	Tura	0'41	ditto	0'03	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	ditto	4'10	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 24th May 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 18th to 24th May 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	May 18th	10	29.749	29.767	92.5	79.8	54	N W	...	...	...	b
	18th	16	29.759	29.777	102.8	74.5	22	N W	...	...	...	b
	19th	10	29.754	29.772	93.7	84.3	05	S W	...	...	...	b
	19th	16	29.761	29.779	103.9	74.5	21	N W	...	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.733	29.751	93.0	82.4	03	W S W	...	...	...	b
	20th	16	29.713	29.731	101.3	77.5	26	W S W	...	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.691	29.709	91.8	83.0	58	W S W	...	...	...	b
	21st	16	29.658	29.676	108.0	77.5	24	S W	...	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.649	29.667	95.6	84.9	02	S	...	...	...	b
	22nd	16	29.638	29.656	100.4	80.5	30	S S W	...	...	S	b
SAVAGE ISLAND.	23rd	10	29.629	29.647	95.4	84.0	57	N W	...	...	...	b
	23rd	16	29.622	29.640	97.2	81.0	68	S by W	...	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.702	29.720	92.2	81.5	01	S S W	...	...	...	scuds.
	24th	16	29.690	29.608	95.7	83.0	57	S E	...	...	K	b
	May 18th	10	29.763	29.780	99	82	03	S W	15.4	...	...	b
	18th	16	29.698	29.672	95	85	64	S W	13.5	...	CS	b
	19th	10	29.775	29.781	92	81	70	W S W	17.5	...	...	b
	19th	16	29.681	29.670	91	85	77	S	13.3	...	K	b
	20th	10	29.755	29.761	92	81	70	S W	16.5	...	...	b
	20th	16	29.644	29.650	91	81	73	S S W	13.4	...	...	b
CHITTAGONG.	21st	10	29.720	29.726	91	84	73	S W	15.5	...	...	b, scuds
	21st	16	29.600	29.606	91	85	77	S	14.9	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.672	29.678	91	84	73	S S W	16.7	...	...	b, m
	22nd	16	29.672	29.678	91	85	77	S	17.0	...	KS	m, scuds.
	23rd	10	29.672	29.678	91	84	73	S S W	21.0	...	...	f, scuds.
	23rd	16	29.557	29.563	90	83	78	S	22.5	...	KS	m, b, scuds
	24th	10	29.707	29.713	90	83	73	S	22.2	...	K	m, scuds.
	24th	16	29.596	29.602	90	82	69	S	19.9	...	KS	m, scuds.
	May 18th	10	29.719	29.810	90	83	73	S	3.5	...	K	b
	18th	16	29.620	29.719	95	80	40	S W	5.5	...	...	b
MADRAS.	19th	10	29.730	29.830	89	82	73	W S W	8.5	...	K, ES	b
	19th	16	29.619	29.709	94	80	52	S W	7.7	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.709	29.810	91	84	73	S S W	5.1	...	K	b
	20th	16	29.612	29.703	92	82	63	S W	7.2	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.689	29.780	91	83	70	S W	4.8	...	K	b
	21st	16	29.575	29.666	91	82	68	S S W	10.2	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.673	29.763	89	82	73	S E	0.6	...	K	b
	22nd	16	29.555	29.646	90	82	69	S	12.1	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.679	29.770	90	81	60	S S E	8.5	...	K	b
	23rd	16	29.507	29.598	90	81	69	S	5.8	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	24th	10	29.722	29.813	90	80	03	S W	8.2	...	CK, K	b, m
	24th	16	29.620	29.711	89	80	66	S W	12.4	...	...	b
	May 17th	10	29.834	29.884	91	79	50	S by E	12	...	...	b, c.
	18th	10	29.719	29.749	89	76	52	S E by S	13	...	...	b
	18th	16	29.833	29.882	90	79	59	S E	9	...	...	b
	19th	10	29.745	29.775	88	78	63	S E by S	13	...	...	b
	19th	16	29.829	29.859	89	78	59	S E by S	9	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.738	29.768	88	75	52	S E by E	10	...	...	b
	20th	16	29.815	29.845	91	79	56	S E by E	9	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.712	29.742	90	70	59	S E	11	...	...	b
AYYER.	21st	16	29.795	29.825	92	80	67	S S E	10	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.677	29.707	90	80	63	S E	12	...	...	b
	22nd	16	29.717	29.777	94	70	40	S S W	12	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.623	29.655	91	80	60	S E	11	...	...	b
	23rd	16	29.727	29.757	93	80	54	S by W	5	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.619	29.619	91	83	70	S E by E	12	...	...	b
	May 18th	10	29.690	29.771	90	79	44	W	4.9	...	...	b
	18th	16	29.562	29.613	101	76	24	W S W	2.8	...	K, N, C	b
	19th	10	29.690	29.771	95	81	52	N N W	5.4	...	...	b
	19th	16	29.552	29.633	107	75	10	N E	3.2	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	20th	10	29.610	29.761	96	79	44	W S W	4.3	...	...	b
	20th	16	29.525	29.606	107	70	20	N N W	2.7	...	K	b
	21st	10	29.670	29.731	96	82	53	S	4.9	...	...	b
	21st	16	29.511	29.592	103	81	36	S W	4.0	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.554	29.600	96	83	50	S S W	6.6	...	...	b
	22nd	16	29.573	29.654	99	80	41	S S W	5.3	...	K, N, C	b
	23rd	10	29.588	29.669	95	81	52	S S W	8.7	...	...	b
	23rd	16	29.531	29.611	99	82	46	S S W	9.2	...	C, K, N	b
	24th	10	29.610	29.691	93	81	57	S	8.2	...	C, K	b
	24th	16	29.484	29.565	98	79	44	S S W	11.1	...	C	b
AYYER.	May 18th	10	29.770	29.791	89	83	76	W	0.8	...	...	b
	18th	16	29.676	29.697	89	82	73	W	5.5	...	...	b
	19th	10	29.790	29.811	90	82	69	W	0.8	...	...	b
	19th	16	29.654	29.675	90	84	70	W	7.8	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.748	29.749	90	83	73	W	1.6	...	...	b
	20th	16	29.640	29.667	89	83	76	W S W	5.5	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.748	29.780	91	82	68	W S W	1.4	...	...	b
	21st	16	29.686	29.687	90	84	76	W	5.6	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.730	29.780	89	81	69	W	0.4	...	...	b
	22nd	16	29.627	29.748	91	83	70	S W	2.0	...	...	b
AYYER.	23rd	10	29.758	29.779	90	80	63	S W	0.2	...	...	b
	23rd	16	29.640	29.670	89	80	66	W S W	0.5	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.758	29.779	92	82	59	S	...	...	...	b
	24th	16	29.658	29.677	91	80	60	W S W	4.3	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th May 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st May 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			Ms.	Miles	In.		
May	15th	29.742	100.0	81.8	141.2	89.9	82.0	77.3	0.87	S & S W	...	159.6	...	...	Chiefly clear. Thunder at 5 P.M. Lightning on N at 8 P.M.
	16th	734	100.5	82.0	143.7	90.3	80.9	75.3	.62	S W & variable	...	145.1	...	...	Cirri and clear.
	17th	698	101.7	82.6	146.3	91.1	79.1	71.9	.55	variable	0.2	129.6	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	18th	697	103.0	83.2	146.6	91.4	79.2	71.9	.54	W by N	...	124.9	...	...	Clear.
	19th	687	104.2	83.0	151.2	93.0	81.1	74.6	.58	S W & W by S	...	139.9	...	...	Clear.
	20th	689	104.5	83.3	150.5	92.1	81.7	75.5	.59	W & S S W	...	138.9	...	...	Clear.
	21st	627	106.0	83.5	150.0	92.3	82.3	76.3	.60	S W & W S W	...	182.7	...	...	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in Column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24.2
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	106.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	98.4
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.59
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	1.06
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st May	...	5.84
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	8.72

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 23rd May 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic, for week ended 10th May 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.									
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.												
		Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total traffic for the week	37,223	28,669	1	6	2,628	0	0	100,502	10	33,824	8	10	3,100	19	0	5,728	19	0
Or per mile of railway	238	183	3	0	10	15	10	642	0	216	2	0	10	10	4	30	12	2
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	583,686½	4,41,078	4	11	40,432	7	3	2,346,004	32	8,40,953	4	0	49,600	6	1	89,008	13	4
Total for 19 weeks	620,908½	4,60,747	6	5	43,060	7	3	2,447,107	2	8,74,781	12	10	52,007	5	1	95,727	12	4
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year... ..	51,806½	20,581	6	2	1,809	11	5	108,950	30	28,882	9	0	2,047	11	5	4,516	2	10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	203	130	4	0	11	18	10	1,080	0	184	9	2	10	18	4	28	17	2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	611,443½	3,95,402	14	11	36,245	5	4	2,657,194	35	5,17,191	5	2	47,409	4	2	83,054	9	6

NALHAI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic, for week ended 10th May 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,749	1,201 0 0	120 2 0	7,012 0	407 0 0	40 14 0	200 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	64	44 0 0	4 8 0	257 0	18 0 0	1 10 0	6 4 0
For previous 18 weeks of half-year..	20,055	21,613 0 0	2,151 0 0	121,982 0	9,042 0 0	991 4 0	3,145 10
Total for 19 weeks ...	31,404	22,714 0 0	2,271 8 0	131,994 0	10,430 0 0	1,043 18 0	3,315 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic, for week ended 10th May 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,571	1,005 0 0	100 10 0	14,342 0	445 0 0	44 10 0	145 0 0
Or per mile of Railway ...	199	36 0 0	3 12 0	512 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	5 4 0
For previous 18 weeks of half-year...	132,741	21,050 0 0	2,105 18 0	340,766 0	11,198 0 0	1,119 18 0	3,225 14 0
Total for 19 weeks ...	138,312	22,004 0 0	2,206 8 0	361,108 0	11,643 0 0	1,164 6 0	3,370 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,069	893 13 6	88 7 8	11,015 24	288 1 6	28 16 2	117 3 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	181	31 9 1	3 3 2	393 10	10 4 7	1 0 7	4 3 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	143,540	21,238 4 9	2,123 10 6	322,000 34	9,776 2 3	977 12 4	3,101 8 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th May 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	112,274	1,10,761 10 10*	10,703 8 1	700,783 0	3,67,412 8 6*	33,079 9 7	44,382 12 8
Or per mile of Railway ...	.....	81 3 6	8 7 3	.....	287 0 8	26 6 8	34 13 6
For previous 19 weeks of half-year...	2,178,512	31,93,855 0 4	202,770 0 10	14,449,217 10	72,50,918 3 3	665,495 5 1	953,205 5 11
Total for 20 weeks ...	2,291,110	33,10,616 11 2	303,473 3 11	15,215,000 10	76,27,360 11 9	699,174 14 8	1,002,647 18 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	125,645	1,73,626 2 5	15,034 1 3	607 603 10	2,92,642 3 4	26,825 10 9	42,759 12 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	135 12 10	12 8 11	.....	228 10 0	20 19 2	33 8 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,210,028	33,26,911 14 2	304,006 18 5	15,950,538 0	78,12,624 8 11	716,157 5 0	1,021,194 3 5

* Steam Ferry proportion of through coaching traffic from 1st January to 17th May 1873 Rs. 7,905-12, and of through Goods from 1st January to 19th April 1873 Rs. 20,648-15-9, deducted from this week's traffic.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th May 1873, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,218	14,214 15 7	1,393 0 9	88,683 30	22,664 14 3	2,077 12 4	3,340 13 1
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	63 9 8	5 10 7	.....	101 6 6	9 5 11	15 2 6
For previous 19 weeks of half-year...	93,117	3,25,400 3 5	20,829 3 7	1,374,603 10	4,02,820 4 9	36,925 3 10	66,754 7 5
Total for 20 weeks	97,335	3,30,024 3 0	31,132 4 4	1,463,316 0	4,25,485 3 0	39,002 10 2	70,135 0 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,537	15,935 12 7	1,460 15 1	88,423 10	23,708 14 5	2,173 6 4	3,634 1 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	71 4 10	6 10 8	.....	106 1 3	9 14 6	16 5 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	107,163	3,38,820 9 5	31,053 11 1	1,441,040 20	1,12,800 0 7	37,840 0 1	68,898 11 2

NALHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th May 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,259	1,562 0 0	150 4 0	5,601 0	363 0 0	36 6 0	192 10 0
Or per mile of railway	83	57 0 0	5 14 0	200 0	13 8 0	1 7 0	7 1 0
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	31,404	22,714 0 0	2,271 8 0	131,094 0	10,439 0 0	1,043 18 0	3,315 6 0
Total for 20 weeks	33,663	24,276 0 0	2,427 12 0	137,595 0	10,802 0 0	1,080 4 0	3,507 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1872-73.

No. 246B.—Fort William, the 20th May 1873.

From—T. B. LANE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Member in Charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the fourth quarter of 1872-73, comprising the months of January, February and March last:—

2. The quantity of salt consumed (i.e., the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to 19,17,888 maunds, against 18,49,846 maunds in the previous quarter, and 17,91,119 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 62,33,136, against Rs. 60,12,000 and Rs. 58,21,137 in the previous and corresponding quarters, respectively.

3. The quantity of Government salt sold at the Presidency under wholesale rowannahs amounted to 300 maunds, as shewn in the margin, giving a monthly average of 100 maunds, against 245 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. There were no sales during the preceding quarter.

4. There were no sales of Government salt at Pooree during the present or previous quarters of 1872-73. Neither were there any sales during the corresponding quarter of 1871-72. It may be here observed that the destruction of the remaining stock of Government salt at Pooree was sanctioned in Government order No. 5231, dated 10th December 1872,

	Mds.
January	200
February	100
March	100
Total	300

5. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter, from the stock of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter are shown in the following table I:—

I.

	CUTTACK.			BALASORE.				POOREE.				24-PERGUNNAHS.	
	Manufactures of			Manufactures of				Manufactures of				Manufactures of	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S.
Balance at close of last quarter ..	29,814*	36,120 29	24,557 10	16,766 21	34,009 23 0	34,763 18 13	.....	14,437 8	1,023 5	1,42,469	.....	14,289	118 39
Manufactured during the quarter ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,580 10	.....	.....	2,968†	287 10	.....	8,510 16
Total ...	29,814	36,120 29	24,557 10	16,766 21	34,009 23 0	34,763 18 13	48,580 10	14,437 8	1,023 5	1,42,469	287 10	14,289	8,524 0
DEDUCT—													
Sales during the quarter ..	6,678	3,310 0	.....	4,980 0	4,132 14 4	31,828 0 0	.....	920 0	318 0	48,598	.....	5,000	.. ..
Wastage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,970 18 2	559 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.. ..
Total ...	6,678	3,310 0	.....	4,980 0	7,102 27 6	32,387 0 0	.....	920 0	318 0	48,598	.....	5,000	.. ..
Balance at close of the quarter ...	12,136*	32,810 29	24,557 10	11,826 21	26,906 35 10	32,376 18 13	48,580 10	12,517 3	705 5	96,872	287 10	9,289	8,524

* This includes 451 maunds of Pooree made salt in Futtehmookah Golah.
† This represents surplus salt ascertained on clearance of Golahs.

It will be observed from the above that the total clearances, or sales, of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 1,05,709 maunds, against 1,00,692 maunds in the previous quarter, and 87,308 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

6. The subjoined Table II shows, comparatively, the total importation into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

II.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	4TH QUARTER OF 1870-71.		4TH QUARTER OF 1871-72.		4TH QUARTER OF 1872-73.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	10,40,175	15,04,401	18,77,954	13,28,290	15,67,523	14,37,760
Foreign Kurkuteh ...	70,908	1,40,763	82,875	1,80,344	92,163	1,32,521
Indian ditto ...	2,10,700	2,09,592	1,71,279	1,24,024	2,61,126	1,67,954
Ceylon ditto ...	.....	12,556	... ..	1,500	544	544
Total ...	12,21,778	18,67,312	16,32,108	16,24,158	19,21,245	17,38,779

7. The following are the details of the Indian Kurkuteh salt shown above:—

III.

FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.	4TH QUARTER OF 1870-71.		4TH QUARTER OF 1871-72.		4TH QUARTER OF 1872-73.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kurrachee ...	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay ...	2,10,700	1,42,618	1,35,039	73,472	2,61,126	1,28,527
Madras ...	.....	53,004	23,040	50,552	.....	39,427
Eppore ...	.....	12,570	.....	.....	.....	.....
Covelong ...	.....	.....	13,900	.....	.....	.....
Tuticorin ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,10,700	2,09,592	1,71,279	1,24,024	2,61,126	1,67,954

8. Table IV shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

IV.

WAREHOUSES.	4th quarter of 1871-72.	1st quarter of 1872-73.	2nd quarter of 1872-73.	3rd quarter of 1872-73.	4th quarter of 1872-73.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government golahs ...	21,68,612	12,30,503	11,76,230	16,70,117	17,63,949
Ditto private golahs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghoosery golahs ...	93,574	93,574	19,682	5,803	...
Seepore golahs ...	3,838	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Government golahs ...	1,06,325	1,06,479	1,06,067	1,51,285	1,38,573
Total ...	33,72,370	21,30,555	13,03,988	18,27,015	18,91,822

9. Table V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways, *via* the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the two preceding years.

V.

PERIOD.	<i>Via</i> Ballikhal.	<i>Via</i> Sankrail.	<i>Via</i> Gewa-khalee.	<i>Via</i> Kidder-pore.	<i>Via</i> Bullia-ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal Railway.	By the Calcutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
4th quarter of 1870-71 ...	3,94,039	1,48,157	1,19,572	68,823	8,66,889	2,88,966	5,747	14
Ditto, - 1871-72 ...	3,85,354	1,36,197	1,17,182	64,917	8,10,374	3,19,743	2,975	26
Ditto 1872-73 ...	3,39,860	1,31,754	1,12,052	70,954	8,57,644	3,84,312	2,521	3,529

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 8,111 maunds, as noted on the margin, against 12,367 maunds in the previous quarter, and 6,028 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows:—

	Tons.
January ...	23,498
February ...	6,733
March ...	9,668
Total ...	39,899

No shipments were made, during the quarter under report, for the port of Chittagong.

11. The market prices, per 100 maunds of Liverpool, and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shown in the following table:—

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th January.		Prices on 31st January.		Prices on 14th February.		Prices on 28th February.		Prices on 15th March.		Prices on 31st March.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah ...	43	54	30	54	38	61	45	74	50	74	48	67
French Kurkuteh ...	55	60	56	59	56	58	56	58	56	51	56	56
Jeddah ditto ...	69	75	73	75	72	76	72	79	72	75	77	75
Ceylon ditto ...	54	62	65	63	65	...	65	65	...	65	...	...
Spande ditto ...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...
Bombay ditto ...	60	56	54	53	54	53	51	53	49	43	54	41
Madras ditto ...	56	60	56	59	56	60	57	60	57	60	57	63

12. In Table VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the 1st day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report and the corresponding quarters of 1870-71 and 1871-72:—

VII.

Months.		1870-71. Mds.	1871-72. Mds.	1872-73. Mds.
January ...	...	6,08,962	1,59,056	5,68,840
February ...	...	6,08,962	5,77,132	5,66,340
March ...	...	6,08,962	6,01,132	5,19,957

13. Table VIII shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1871-72, respectively:—

VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
	4th quarter of 1871-72.	4th quarter of 1872-73.	4th quarter of 1871-72.	4th quarter of 1872-73.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	41,087	37,100	68,506	73,100
Madras Kurkuteh ...	2,977	...	296	...
Bremen Pungah ...	.....	.....	116	.....
Total ...	44,014	37,100	68,918	73,100

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

ERRATUM.

For the figures opposite the 4th Quarter of 1871-72 given in Table V of the Board's Report on the state of the Salt Market published at page 3 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd July 1872, as regards the quantities of salt despatched from Calcutta into the interior of the country *via* Ballikhal, Sankrail, and the East Indian Railway, respectively, the following figures should be substituted:—3,85,354 maunds, 1,36,197 maunds, and 3,19,742 maunds.

H. J. S. CORTON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 31st May 1878.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1878.				
1	Burdwan	June 3rd*	0.79	Weather very hot	Summer crops withering for want of rain. Rain much needed. Grain market same as before.	Fever prevalent.
2	Bancoorah	May 31st	0.82	Slight rain on the 26th, since then dry, but cooler than last week.	Rain wanted	Cases of cholera less numerous.
3	Beerbhoom	" 31st	0.40	Rain has been general in the district, but not heavy. Wind south-easterly with cloudy sky at times.	The rainfall though slight has been of much use; it has benefited sugarcane where planted out, and has enabled the cultivators to plough.	Small-pox and cholera have declined.
4	Midnapore	" 31st	0.66	No rain since Sunday, much needed now; weather close and hot. Barometer very low for some days.	The aus crop which is very small in this district is fair, but would be benefited by rain. The aman crop will be thrown back if the rain holds off many days.	"
5	Hooghly	" 31st	0.54	Cooler; light storm on Tuesday; nights cloudy	Aus crops being sown ploughing in places for the aman crop; more rain required.	"
	Howrah	" 31st	0.29	Slight rain in all parts of the district excepting only Jagatbulubpore and Bagnan.	The prospects of aus crops not very good. Rain much wanted.	"
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
6	24-Pergunnahs	June 3rd	1.42	There has been more or less rain throughout the district. Rather cooler, but the maximum temperature was as high as 97° at Alipore.	The rain has advanced cultivation generally; ground is being fast prepared, and sowings of early rice going on.	General health good. A few cases of cholera reported at Bussurhaut and Barrackpore sub-divisions.
7	Nuddea	May 31st	0.55	Sky occasionally cloudy. Rain has fallen in many parts.	The condition and prospects of all crops have greatly improved this week through the rain which has fallen.	"
8	Jessore	" 31st	0.95	Comparatively cool, sky generally overcast with light passing showers of rain. The barometer readings towards the end of the week have been low.	The prospects have much improved with the rainfall.	"
9	Moorsheadabad	" 31st	0.35	Some rain has at last fallen, but it is not yet known to what extent in the different parts of the district. It was extremely hot for the greater part of the week, but the rainfall has somewhat cooled the temperature.	Complaints of the great want of rain are received from all parts, and the crops of dhan and sugarcane are suffering very badly.	There is scarcely any change in the number of cases of cholera and small-pox.
10	Dinagpore	" 31st	0.34	Very hot and sultry; a very small shower of rain on Friday and another on Saturday with every prospect of more rain coming—not before it was wanted.	The bhadoi rice, jute and sugarcane are all suffering for want of rain, and will be much damaged if more do not fall very soon.	A good deal of cholera still about
11	Maldah	" 31st	Nil	Hot and dry with alternate clouds, threatening rain.	Boro dhan reaped. Rain is much wanted for the sowing of bhadoi crop and for indigo.	"

* Telegram of the 3rd June received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIV.—(Contd.)	13 Rajshahye	May 31st	0.14	The wind blew strongly all the afternoons. All the days of the week were hot.	The young plants of paddy are withering away for want of rain. In some parts of the district cultivation is at a stand-still for want of rain.	
	13 Rangpore	" 31st	Nil	Very hot, with a few clouds. Some rain has fallen on the 31st, and there is prospect of more.	The crops have been much parched up for want of rain.	
	14 Bograh	" 31st	0.06	Very hot and dry	Sowings of early rice and of late rice (broadcast) completed; young plants suffering from drought. Jute also needs rain; sugarcane planting has commenced.	
	15 Pubna	" 31st	1.87	The weather is very unsettled, there being heavy gales and good deal of lightning.	The jute crop in Serajgunge is very forward; the prospects there are good. In the south of the district the prospects are also favorable.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	" 31st	1.20	The weather was warmer at the beginning of the week; there has been a considerable amount of rain during the last three days, and it has been very heavy on the 31st.	In the hills all the crops are progressing favorably. Phaphar will soon be ready for reaping; all the other crops are quite young. In the Terai the bhadoi dhan is looking somewhat sickly owing to the excessive heat. Rain has been very much wanted throughout the district for tea.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 31st	0.02	Unusually hot, and rainfall unusually deficient for the time of the year. The clouds which seemed to promise rain when last report went out rapidly dispersed; bright clear weather since.	Rain is greatly wanted for the bhadoi dhan.	Small-pox still prevalent in parts of the district, but generally the season is much more healthy than last year.
	Cooch Behar	" 31st	Nil	Very hot. Change of weather on the last day of the week.	Change of weather will be favorable as rain is wanted.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	June 3rd*	2.14	Weather very hot with occasional storms.	Prospects of crops good.	
	19 Furreedpore	May 31st	1.85	Weather hot and close	Promising; the rain of the 30th will do much good, but more is wanted to give the paddy and jute a good start before the rivers rise and flood the country.	
	20 Backergunge	" 31st	2.82	Lots of rain this last week.	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	" 31st	0.84	Mostly dry and hot, but there has been sufficient rain for the crops.	Favorable.	
	22 Sylhet	" 24th	0.25	Hot up to Thursday night; weather cooler since; heavy rains must have fallen in the neighbourhood.	More rain wanted. Timely showers will enable the ryots to more than make up what they have lost during the last few days of hot weather.	
CHITTAGONG DIV.	23 Cachar	" 24th	0.20	Hot and sultry; a heavy storm with slight rain on the night of the 22nd.	Unseasonable weather; rain much wanted.	
	24 Chittagong	" 24th	Nil	Dry and hot, especially at night; there is generally a breeze during the day.	There is little to report at present, as the staple crop of the district—rice—is not yet in the ground. Rain will soon be wanted for the early sowings.	Cholera has appeared in the Huldee valley and Sudder thanmah. Fever still prevalent. In south of the district health good. Cattle disease has appeared in some places.
	25 Noakhally	" 24th	Nil	Weather hot and close; strong south winds on the 22nd and 23rd; a few drops of rain on the morning of the 24th.	Reaping of chillies, sesamum and moong completed. In some parts sowing of bhadoi dhan commenced.	

* Telegram of the 3rd June received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
26	Tipperah	May 31st	1.23	Slight rain, which has somewhat reduced the temperature, but it is still very hot.	Sowings have been proceeding rapidly, and now nearly completed.	
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 24th	Nil	The weather has been excessively hot throughout the whole week.	Owing to the want of rain the hillmen have stopped their cultivation, and the plants on the tops of hills have been scorched by the heat of the sun.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 24th	0.63	Excessively hot throughout the week. Pretty heavy shower of rain accompanied by a nor-wester at 3 P. M. on the 24th.	More rain wanted to benefit the crops.	
CHITTAGONG DIV.—(Contd.)						
BEHAR.						
28	Patna	June 3rd*	Nil	Weather very hot and oppressive.	Rain would be of much benefit. Mango crop being picked.	Sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera still reported from different parts of the district.
29	Gya	May 31st	Nil	Hot.	Bha doi sowing commencing.	
30	Shahabad	" 31st	Nil	Heat excessive; prevailing wind east.	Sugarcane on the ground	Cholera and small-pox in places.
31	Tirhoot	" 31st	Nil	Hot and cloudy with wind generally from the east.	The cheena and early dhan have been scorched to some extent for want of rain, which is anxiously looked for and shortly expected; the indigo plant has also suffered, especially what was sown after the hail-storm on the 7th March last.	
32	Sarun	" 31st	A few drops of rain on Friday.	Weather very hot, with east wind.	The prospect of indigo continues favorable; moong and boro dhan are doing well; cheena is being harvested; rain much wanted.	
33	Chumparun	" 31st	0.3	Weather very hot, easterly wind prevailing; cloudy since yesterday.	Rain much wanted.	
34	Monghyr	" 31st	Nil	Fair with strong east winds clouding over.	Rain much wanted by all; indigo prospects bad.	
35	Bhaugulpore	June 3rd*	Nil	Wind chiefly east; heavy clouds about all the week.	Rain much wanted for the bhadoi crops and sugarcane.	Small-pox still prevalent.
36	Purneah	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	May 31st	Nil	Cooler than last week; weather cloudy for the last two or three days.	Nothing doing.	
ORISSA.						
38	Cuttack	June 3rd*	0.3	Weather much cooler	Rain fell at Kendraparah and Jajpur.	
39	Pooree	May 24th	Nil	South wind without rain	Ploughing still going on; dalua rice is being reaped, and other sorts of aus are being sown. The sugarcane crop is ready for cutting.	
40	Balasore	" 31st	1.63	Rain pretty general and in places heavy; weather cooler, but unsettled.	Ploughing and sowing are being effected under highly favorable conditions.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
41	Hazaribagh	" 31st	Nil	Hot with alternate west and east hot winds	Rain much wanted to enable cultivators to break up the ground; tanks very low.	Small-pox increasing; a few cases of cholera occurred in Burhi and Amjhar, 30 miles north of the Sudder Station.
42	Lohardugga	" 31st	0.50	Hot and cloudy with variable wind.	The low lands generally are being now sown; a little rain has fallen in most part of the district.	

* Telegram of the 3rd June received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i>	1873.				
43	Singbhoom	May 24th	Nil	Very hot and dry	Goondli, kheres, and gora dhan are in course of sowing.	
44	Maunbhoom	" 31st	Nil	Cloudy and cool with showers of rain in places.	The early rice, til, cotton, and sugarcane have not yet suffered much.	Cholera still prevalent in many parts.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 24th	0.81	No rain in this week except on 22nd. The weather is very hot.	Prospect of assu and jute crops is good.	Small-pox is prevalent in the station, and cholera and fever in the interior.
46	Kamroop	June 2nd*	Nil	Weather hot and cloudless, with easterly breeze.	Want of rain is severely felt; prospects of assu crops, tea, cotton and sugarcane unfavorable.	Choleraic diarrhoea still prevails.
47	Durrung	May 24th	1.96	Bright or strong cold north-east wind prevailing; temperature in sheltered places very high; thunderstorms and squalls at night. Weather hot and close until evening of the 22nd, when a violent storm occurred.	Rain has done good; crop prospects generally fair.	
48	Nowgong	" 24th	0.92	Weather has been very close and oppressive. A very severe gale and storm on the night of the 22nd May, which has cooled and cleared the atmosphere.	Spring crops promise well. Tea operations not so favorable.	
49	Serbsaungor	" 24th	0.91	Fair and warm; one or two showers of rain have fallen during the week.	Ausu crop promising well, tea rather backward.	
50	Luckimpore	" 24th	0.59	With the exception of two days the weather was unusually cool for the season; rain fell on three days. At North Luckimpore Sub-division cloudy and drizzling rain on the 13th and 14th, the rest dry and hot.	Prospects of the crops good	Several cases of cholera occurred during the week in the neighbourhood of the station.
51	Naga Hills	" 17th	0.03	Scarcely any rain has fallen either in the station or district; the weather has been hot, muggy, and very unhealthy.	Good everywhere.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 24th	0.55	The weather up to 22nd had been very dry; and in parts of the hills rain had not fallen for thirteen days.	Generally the crops are progressing favorably, but in places suffering from drought. The potatoes are looking poor.	There has been more cholera at Cherrapoonjee, as also at the foot of the hills towards Jynteahpore. Again the cattle disease has made its appearance at Shillong.
53	Garo Hills	" 24th	Nil	The weather has been extremely warm and disagreeable. Air hazy; strong winds from south-east; wind very hot. In the latter part of the week there has been less wind, and the heat in consequence greater; storms have been impending on the 23rd and 24th, but have passed away without any rain. Rain fell towards the hills to-day.	The crops have suffered from want of rain and the continued hot weather. The general showers of the early part of the month pushed on the crops very fast, and the prolonged dry weather has much checked their development. Rain is much wanted, and unless it comes soon, the dhan and cotton crops will suffer seriously.	

* Telegram of the 2nd June received on the 3rd.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 3rd June 1873.H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 11th to 17th May 1878.	Rain from 18th to 24th May 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.									
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1878.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	8.88	24th May.			
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	0.30	ditto.			
		Culina	ditto	ditto	6.54	ditto.			
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	6.77	ditto.			
		Ranceetunga	ditto	ditto	4.44	ditto.			
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	5.29	ditto.			
		Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	8.88	ditto.			
		Sooree	0.04	ditto	1.96	ditto.			
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0.80	0.80	11.40	ditto.			
		Tumlook	0.15	0.31	6.83	ditto.			
		Gurbetta	0.45	Nil	6.54	ditto.			
	Hooghly	Contai	0.14	ditto	3.77	ditto.			
		Hooghly	Dy. Collr.'s Office...						
			Exe. Engr.'s Office						
	Howrah	Hooghly	0.25	ditto	5.40	ditto.			
		Serampore	0.20	ditto	7.85	ditto.			
PRESIDENTY.	Howrah	Nil	ditto	6.98	ditto.				
	24-Perkhunah	Howrah	0.01	ditto	6.16	ditto.			
		Saugor Island	0.10	ditto	5.43	ditto.			
		Calcutta	Nil	ditto	5.84	ditto.			
		Alipore	ditto	ditto	5.43	ditto.			
		Dispensary	ditto	ditto	5.14	ditto.			
	Nuddea	Jail	ditto	ditto	3.80	ditto.			
		Bussorah	ditto	ditto	4.47	ditto.			
		Barnet	ditto	ditto	6.55	ditto.			
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	7.00	ditto.			
		Barriore	ditto	ditto	5.92	ditto.			
	Jessore	Satkhara	ditto	ditto	0.72	ditto.			
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	6.78	ditto.			
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	7.15	ditto.			
		Kishnagaur	0.50	Nil	3.05	ditto.			
		Bongong	Nil	1.75	6.25	ditto.			
RAJSHAHY.	Moorshedabad	Meherpore	ditto	0.34	4.40	ditto.			
		Choodlangrah	ditto	0.50	6.75	ditto.			
		Kooshtea	ditto	0.53	4.64	ditto.			
		Ranaghat	0.12	0.71	0.17	ditto.			
		Jessore	Nil	0.51	11.15	ditto.			
	Dinagerpore	Nurul	0.30	0.80	10.12	ditto.			
		Khoolneah	Nil	Not rec.	0.74	17th May.			
		Jenidah	0.36	0.13	7.55	24th May.			
		Hazirhat	0.27	0.24	9.80	ditto.			
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	2.74	ditto.			
	Rajshahye	Berhanpore	ditto	ditto	3.21	ditto.			
		Ramporehat	ditto	ditto	2.14	ditto.			
		City Moorshedabad	ditto	ditto	2.85	ditto.			
		Junipore	ditto	ditto	3.03	ditto.			
		Azimnunge	ditto	ditto	3.07	ditto.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Dinagerpore	ditto	ditto	2.12	ditto.			
		Lalgolia	ditto	ditto	1.99	ditto.			
		Dinagerpore	ditto	ditto	3.38	ditto.			
		Maldah	ditto	ditto	0.97	ditto.			
		Beaulah	ditto	ditto	9.73	ditto.			
	Rangpore	Natore	ditto	ditto	0.72	ditto.			
		Rungpore	ditto	ditto	9.27	ditto.			
		Bhowanunge	ditto	0.20	5.87	ditto.			
		Titalya	ditto	0.12	9.33	ditto.			
		Hograh	ditto	Not rec.	5.00	17th May			
	Cooch Behar	Pubna	ditto	Not rec.	5.00	17th May	Not received, 20th to 26th April.		
		Serajunge	ditto	Not rec.	5.00	17th May	Not received, 20th to 26th April.		
		Eastern Districts.	Darjeeling	Not rec.	ditto	9.51	30th April.		
			Darjeeling	Telegraph Office	Not rec.	ditto	9.51	30th April.	
Hospital				0.18	0.20	10.78	24th May.		
Julpigoree	Julpigoree		Nil	0.04	10.98	ditto.			
	Fallicotta		ditto	0.19	17.30	ditto.			
	Dodah	ditto	Nil	9.83	ditto.				
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	ditto	0.11	12.71	ditto.			
		Buxa	0.10	Nil	7.48	ditto.			
DACC.		Dacca	Dacca	1.41	0.10	14.76	ditto.		
			Dacca	Telegraph Office	1.05	Nil	10.35	ditto.	
				Hospital	1.82	ditto	13.27	ditto.	
	Moonshegunge		0.08	0.25	9.05	ditto.			
	Furreedpore		Manickgunge	0.14	0.31	13.78	ditto.		
		Furreedpore	0.15	0.77	6.14	ditto.			
		Gaulundo	0.35	Nil	0.37	ditto.			
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	0.03	0.07	7.04	ditto.			
		Perozepore	2.33	Nil	13.04	ditto.			
		Madaripore	0.28	ditto	9.24	ditto.			
		Patoakhally	Nil	ditto	9.87	ditto.			
		Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	9.87	ditto.			
	CHITTAGONG.	Mymensing	Mymensing	ditto	0.74	7.14	ditto.		
Jamalspore			ditto	0.30	11.28	ditto.			
Atteah			ditto	Nil	8.21	ditto.			
Kishoregunge			0.52	0.36	8.33	ditto.			
Sylhet			0.81	0.32	24.53	ditto.			
Cachar		Cachar	7.73	0.20	10.89	ditto.			
		Hylakandy	0.65	Not rec.	20.70	17th May.			
		Koyah	0.46	ditto	14.32	ditto.			
		Chittagong	Chittagong	Nil	Nil	9.00	24th May.		
			Jail	ditto	ditto	10.91	ditto.		
Cox's Bazar			ditto	ditto	13.21	ditto.			
Noakhally			ditto	ditto	19.06	ditto.			
Noakhally	ditto		ditto	19.06	ditto.				
Tipperah	Comillah	ditto	0.85	13.29	ditto.				
	Brahmanbariah	ditto	1.56	14.18	ditto.				
	Rungamuttee Hill	ditto	Nil	7.56	ditto.				
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Hill Tipperah	ditto	0.63	14.02	ditto.				

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 11th to 17th May 1878.	Rain from 18th to 24th May 1878.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BEHAR.	PATNA.	Patna	Nil	Not rec.	1.30	17th May	Not received, 13th to 16th April.
		Behar	ditto	Nil	1.17	24th May	
		Barh	ditto	Not rec.	1.45	17th May	Not received, 13th to 16th April.
		Dinapore Jail (Cantonment)	ditto	Nil	1.16	24th May	4th to 16th May
	Gya.	Gya	ditto	Not rec.	0.55	17th May	13th to 16th April.
		Nowadah	ditto	Nil	1.41	24th May	
		Aurangabad	ditto	ditto	1.34	ditto	
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	2.28	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	ditto	ditto	1.38	ditto	
		Sasaram	ditto	ditto	2.14	ditto	
		Buxar	ditto	ditto	1.31	ditto	
		Bluhooah	ditto	ditto	1.38	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	ditto	ditto	5.00	ditto	
		Durbhangah	ditto	ditto	2.51	ditto	
		Hajipore	ditto	ditto	1.95	ditto	
		Mudhubani	ditto	ditto	4.11	ditto	
	Sasun	Seefamaree	ditto	ditto	3.15	ditto	
		Tajpore	ditto	ditto	3.22	ditto	
		Chuprah	ditto	ditto	2.89	ditto	
		Sewan	ditto	ditto	1.91	ditto	
	Chumparun	Moteehari	ditto	ditto	5.30	ditto	
		Retlah	Not rec.	Not rec.	5.25	3rd May	
		Monghyr	Nil	Nil	3.27	24th May	
		Hegoweral	ditto	ditto	3.13	ditto	
	Bhaugulpore	Jamoule	ditto	ditto	1.93	ditto	
		Bhaugulpore	ditto	ditto	1.33	ditto	
		Soopool	ditto	ditto	2.31	ditto	
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	2.25	ditto	
	Purneah	Banka	ditto	ditto	2.23	ditto	
		Sanbora	ditto	ditto	2.58	ditto	
		Purneah	ditto	ditto	5.19	ditto	
		Kishenkunge	ditto	ditto	3.31	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Arravah	ditto	ditto	4.62	ditto	
		Dooghur	ditto	ditto	3.10	ditto	
		Jamtara	ditto	ditto	0.94	ditto	
		Hajmehal	ditto	ditto	1.95	ditto	
	ORISSA.	Pakour	ditto	ditto	0.40	ditto	
		Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	4.08	ditto	
		Godda	ditto	ditto	2.43	ditto	
		Cuttack Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	4.26	ditto	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Hospital	ditto	ditto	4.69	ditto	
		Jajipore	1.40	0.10	5.85	ditto	
		Kendrapara	Nil	Nil	5.20	ditto	
		Jugutsingapore	0.32	ditto	4.54	ditto	
	Poores	Paise Point	Nil	ditto	2.23	ditto	
		Poores	ditto	ditto	2.01	ditto	
		Khurda	ditto	ditto	1.37	ditto	
		Balasore	0.16	ditto	5.44	ditto	
	Balasore	Bhuddruck	Nil	ditto	3.17	ditto	
		Jellasore	0.93	ditto	2.00	ditto	
		Sorah	ditto	ditto	0.15	ditto	From 1st April
		Chandbally	ditto	ditto	1.37	ditto	ditto.
	Cuttack Tributary	Mohals	ditto	ditto	1.33	ditto	ditto.
		Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.33	26th April	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh Jail (Dispensary)	Nil	Nil	1.28	24th May	
		Pachumba	ditto	ditto	1.54	ditto	
		Ranchee	0.25	ditto	2.77	ditto	
		Palamow	0.82	ditto	2.94	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	0.38	ditto	1.73	ditto	
		Purulia	Nil	0.60	0.81	ditto	
	Maunbhoom	Gohandpore	0.35	Nil	5.31	ditto	
		Gohandpore	Nil	ditto	3.30	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah	0.24	0.31	20.58	ditto	
		Dhoochree	Nil	0.15	15.70	ditto	
	Kamroop	Gowhatly	0.89	1.20	17.41	ditto	
		Burpettah	1.89	0.20	19.89	ditto	
	Durrung	Tezpor	0.71	Not rec.	12.97	17th May	
		Munkledye	1.26	ditto	18.44	ditto	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	0.77	1.08	11.38	24th May	
		Seebasaur	4.18	Not rec.	28.89	17th May	
	Seebasaur	Golaghat	0.21	ditto	16.94	ditto	
		Jorehaut	1.43	ditto	16.65	ditto	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	2.16	ditto	23.42	ditto	
		North Luckimpore	1.00	ditto	13.47	ditto	Not received, 27th April to 16th May.
	Naga Hills	Suddya	3.14	ditto	22.50	ditto	
		Samooogooding	Not rec.	ditto	2.23	8th Mar.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	Nil	ditto	10.92	17th May	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	13.41	ditto	
	Garohills	Cherrapunjee	5.51	ditto	44.04	ditto	
		Tura	Nil	Nil	17.06	24th May	
	Benares	Benares	ditto	Not rec.	0.63	17th May	
		Akyab	ditto	Nil	4.10	24th May	

CALCUTTA,
The 31st May 1878.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 25th to 31st May 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	May											
	25th	10	29.708	29.721	91.3	82.7	68	S	...	...	CS	
		16	29.586	29.604	95.5	83.0	57	SSW	...	...	K	
	26th	10	29.729	29.740	91.6	81.6	63	SSW	...	...	K	
		16	29.631	29.649	96.0	81.3	47	SSW	...	...	K, CS	
	27th	10	29.726	29.743	91.6	82.2	63	SSW	...	...	K	
		16	29.632	29.650	94.8	81.0	83	SSE	...	0.82	S	
	28th	10	29.658	29.676	87.8	80.2	70	S	...	...	K	
		16	29.542	29.560	83.0	80.5	89	SE	...	...	.....
	29th	10	29.588	29.606	87.0	80.9	74	E by N	...	0.06	K	o, d
		16	29.436	29.464	90.5	81.0	64	E NE	...	...	K	
	30th	10	29.510	29.534	87.0	80.5	74	E by N	...	...	K, C	
SANDWICH ISLANDS.		16	29.407	29.425	89.5	81.0	67	NE	...	0.03	K, C	
	31st	10	29.491	29.509	89.4	81.0	67	NE	...	...	K	
		16	29.373	29.391	93.7	81.9	57	E	...	...	K	
	May											
	25th	10	29.718	29.724	89	82	73	SSW	14.4	0.30	K	v, scuds
		16	29.610	29.616	89	81	89	S	17.6	...	K, S	b, scuds.
	26th	10	29.733	29.739	91	81	63	SSW	16.6	0.20	K	b, v, scuds
		16	29.651	29.667	90	81	63	SSE	16.5	...	K, S	scuds.
	27th	10	29.713	29.740	88	81	72	SSE	11.3	...	N	b, u
		16	29.37	29.64	87	80	72	SSE	10.2	...	N	b, u
	28th	10	29.669	29.675	84	78	75	S	8.6	...	N	o, u
		16	29.529	29.536	90	81	66	SE	9.9	...	N	b, u, scuds.
	29th	10	29.561	29.567	88	79	65	N	4.5	...	N	b, u
CHITTAGONG.		16	29.456	29.462	85	80	79	E	7.6	0.90	N	b, o
	30th	10	29.499	29.505	88	81	72	NNW	7.3	...	N	b
		16	29.381	29.387	87	79	68	E	12.8	...	N	b, u
	31st	10	29.502	29.508	89	80	66	NNW	12.1	...	N	b, u, scuds
		16	29.367	29.373	93	80	47	N	11.7	...	N	b, u
	May											
	25th	10	29.712	29.808	90	81	66	S	6.2	...	K	b
		16	29.007	29.098	89	80	66	WSW	12.7	...	K, KS	u
	26th	10	29.735	29.827	84	79	79	S	6.2	0.40	CK, K	l, v
		16	29.013	29.704	90	80	63	W	6.5	...	CK, C	b
	27th	10	29.725	29.816	89	77	56	E	3.7	...	CK, K	b
		16	29.000	29.091	90	80	63	WSW	11.3	...	.....	b
	28th	10	29.045	29.736	88	78	82	E	4.7	...	(K, C	b
		16	29.504	29.595	89	80	66	SW	11.2	...	CK, C	b
	29th	10	29.556	29.647	87	78	65	SSE	5.1	...	K, KS	t, d
		16	29.436	29.528	87	80	72	S	9.3	...	K, KS, C	u
	30th	10	29.467	29.500	82	74	60	E	6.8	0.80	N	d, u, g
		16	29.368	29.418	86	78	68	E NE	6.4	...	K, KS	u, g
MADRAS.		16	29.432	29.514	84	77	71	NNE	5.4	...	K, KS	u
	31st	10	29.314	29.407	80	77	86	NNE	6.7	0.10	N	d, o, g
	May											
	24th	10	29.745	29.775	92	78	51	S by S	6	...	.....	c
		16	29.650	29.68	90	80	63	SSE	13	...	.....	b
	25th	10	29.697	29.727	91	81	63	E by S	10	...	.....	o
		16	29.632	29.662	80	79	72	ESE	10	...	.....	cloudy.
	26th	10	29.707	29.737	91	79	55	SE by S	13	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29.636	29.666	87	79	68	SSK	15	...	.....	cloudy.
	27th	10	29.748	29.778	88	78	55	S by W	15	0.02	.....	c
		16	29.623	29.653	88	80	69	SE by N	18	...	.....	c
	28th	10	29.697	29.727	91	78	56	SSW	14	...	.....	c
CUTTACK.		16	29.655	29.685	89	78	59	SSW	18	...	.....	c
	29th	10	29.640	29.670	94	75	38	SW	16	...	.....	b
		16	29.612	29.642	92	80	57	SSW	15	...	.....	b
	30th	10	29.602	29.632	94	75	38	SW by W	13	...	.....	b
		16	29.499	29.529	89	78	59	SSE	17	...	.....	c
	May											
	25th	10	29.578	29.659	95	80	48	WSW	9.4	...	C	b
		16	29.461	29.532	96	80	47	S	9.2	...	CK	b
	26th	10	29.619	29.701	83	77	75	SW	6.2	0.10	KS, N, C	
		16	29.542	29.624	88	78	62	SW	4.3	...	KS, N, C	
	27th	10	29.618	29.699	92	81	60	NNE	3.6	...	C, K	b
		16	29.509	29.582	77	74	84	NE	12.0	...	KS, N	
	28th	10	29.500	29.618	80	79	72	SSW	0.8	...	K, C	
		16	29.394	29.475	90	79	44	E	2.8	...	CK, C	
	29th	10	29.529	29.610	90	80	63	NNE	1.6	...	CK, C	
		16	29.395	29.478	80	77	80	SW	4.3	0.40	CS, N, C	
	30th	10	29.405	29.487	89	80	66	NNW	0.4	...	C	b
		16	29.379	29.460	98	80	43	NNW	1.7	...	CK	b
	31st	10	29.450	29.532	83	78	78	W	3.8	...	K, N	u
		16	29.311	29.382	93	82	60	SW	1.8	...	CK, N, C	
AKHAR.	May											
	25th	10	29.760	29.781	90	81	66	SSW	1.6	...	.....	b
		16	29.637	29.658	91	80	60	WSW	7.0	...	.....	b
	26th	10	29.775	29.796	92	82	63	SW	2.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.644	29.665	90	78	50	WNW	7.0	...	.....	b
	27th	10	29.780	29.801	91	81	63	SSE	1.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.648	29.667	91	80	60	SW	5.0	...	.....	b
	28th	10	29.697	29.718	88	82	76	ESE	1.2	0.20	.....	b, f, l, r
		16	29.572	29.593	87	81	76	E	4.1	...	.....	b
	29th	10	29.617	29.634	86	81	79	SSE	1.1	0.50	.....	b, g
		16	29.501	29.52	85	80	79	SSE	6.0	...	C	
	30th	10	29.524	29.545	79	78	75	NNE	4.1	3.50	.....	b
		16	29.449	29.471	81	79	91	NE	1.3	1.30	.....	o, g
	31st	10	29.497	29.519	80	78	91	S	6.0	4.10	.....	o, r
		16	29.414	29.436	81	79	91	S	1.1	1.00	.....	p

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st May 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st May 1873.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			Bar.	Miles	In.		
May	22nd	29.502	104.0	83.2	150.2	91.4	83.6	78.9	0.08	S W & S	...	207.0	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	23rd	574	99.0	82.0	142.7	89.8	82.2	77.0	.68	S S W	2.0	306.0	...	...	Chiefly clear. Brisk wind from 12½ A.M. to 5½ P.M.; 11 to 11½ P.M. Lightning from 8½ to 10 P.M.
	24th	646	97.0	76.5	143.0	87.3	78.9	73.9	.60	S S W & S by E	11.0	41.3	...	...	Overcast and cumuli. Strong wind from 11½ to 12 P.M. Lightning from 8 to 11 P.M. Drizzled at 8½ P.M.
	25th	676	98.8	77.0	145.0	86.6	78.2	73.2	.65	variable	4.0	239.2	...	...	Cumuli and strati. Brisk wind from midnight to 0½ A.M. Lightning at midnight and 1 A.M., and from 8 to 11 P.M.
	26th	680	96.5	79.0	144.7	87.5	78.9	73.7	.65	S S W	1.0	280.4	...	...	Overcast, cumuli and clear. Thunder at 4 P.M. Lightning from midnight to 2 A.M. Drizzled at 12½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.
	27th	677	91.5	79.4	108.0	83.7	80.0	77.4	.82	S by W & S	5.0	182.4	0.82	...	Clear and overcast. High wind from 11 to 11½ A.M. Thunder from 10½ A.M. to 1 P.M. Rain at 8, and from 11 to 12½ A.M.
	28th	608	88.5	78.9	136.5	82.4	78.8	76.3	.82	S & S by W	1.4	124.0	0.06	...	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder at 12 A.M., and 3½ P.M. Lightning between 7 and 8 P.M. Slight rain at 12 A.M., and 3½ P.M.
	29th	524	91.5	79.5	140.0	84.4	79.5	76.1	.77	S by W & E N E	0.2	133.8	...	...	Strati and cumuli.
	30th	467	91.3	80.0	140.5	84.3	79.7	76.5	.78	E N E & N E	0.4	154.0	0.03	...	Overcast and cirri.
	31st	442	83.7	81.3	141.7	86.0	80.3	76.3	.74	N E & E by N	1.2	218.2	0.05	...	Strati and cumuli. Thunder and slight rain at 5 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer, means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in Column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	27.5
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	104.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	101.3
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.71
Inches.		
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	0.96
	by anemometer gauge	0.94
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	2.29
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st May	...	6.80
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	11.00

GOPENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd June 1873.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of April 1873.

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. **Longitude** 88° 20' 34" East. **Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18.11 feet.**

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month ...	29.733
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 8 A.M. on the 19th ...	29.974
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 5 and 6 P.M. on the 12th ...	29.494
Extreme range of the barometer during the month ...	0.480
Mean of the daily max. pressures ...	29.809
Ditto ditto min. ditto ...	29.658
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month ...	0.151
<hr/>	
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month ...	84.2
Max. temperature occurred at 4 P.M. on the 12th ...	103.5
Min. temperature occurred at 5 and 6 A.M. on the 21st ...	71.0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month ...	32.5
Mean of the daily max. temperature ...	93.8
Ditto ditto min. ditto ...	77.3
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month ...	16.5
<hr/>	
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month ...	78.1
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer ...	6.1
Computed mean dew-point for the month ...	73.8
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point ...	10.4
<hr/>	
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month ...	0.822
<hr/>	
Mean weight of vapour for the month ...	8.80
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation ...	3.44
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0.72
<hr/>	
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month ...	138.3
<hr/>	
Rained 8 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours ...	1.02
Total amount of rain during the month ...	1.84
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month ...	1.58
Prevailing direction of the wind ...	S S W & S.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 29th May 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE

COSSEY DIVISION

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the Month of April 1873

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

ABSTRACT

Number of boats	Nature of cargo	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS		Tollage	Number of boats	Nature of traffic	Weight of cargo	Value of traffic	Tonnage exclusive of empty boats	Tollage	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Mds	Tons								
61	Coal	24,665	8,876	44,125			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	Within Rs 17 as much as for September 1872, the highest known year for April in previous year were Rs 1,829 9-6. Probably half the coal of the present return should come under materials for Irrigation works. The Toll Collector's registers have not distinguished the respective consignments because probably the Coal Companies made out their own challans and sent in then bills to the respective parties giving receipts on delivery at Panchkoora. In fact because they made their sales at Panchkoora. The receipts in every article show a very large increase over same month of previous year, due no doubt in a large measure to the opening since, of Lock 6 at Panchkoora, whereby access is given at once to the river and the ferry tolls saved.
34	Cotton	4,463	83,405	14,000			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
7	Pine-wood	870	45	250			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
34	Grain	3,246	5,187	8,700			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
16	Hides and horns	1,745	27,890	4,175			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
20	Jaggery and sugar	2,390	8,525	680			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
19	Metal	2,165	84,690	6,175			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
161	Miscellaneous	11,626	64,417	42,400			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
51	Oil and oleo	8,002	84,448	17,700			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
75	Paddy and rice	12,639	13,931	25,325			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
21	Pease good	341	34,310	970			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
46	Thread	1,439	4,846	10,600			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
257	Garden produce	5,900	11,605	27,750			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
33	Pottery	1,231	9,030	6,900			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
79	Salt	23,275	1,061,600	46,000			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
23	Silk and indigo	2,504	94,785	7,900			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
3	Straw	208	91	60			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
36	Tobacco	3,113	19,418	9,370			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
6	Tiles	905	492	8,375			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
4	Sand	723	73	2,100			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
1	Rope	3	80	75			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
8	Walls of timber		3,930	104			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
512	Empty boats			40,800			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
786	Passengers			No			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
	Ditto			7,066			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
	Miscellaneous revenue			55,785			2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
8	Police boats						2,557	Local	112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	
2,257		112,571	6,14,625	291,260	10,401		2,257		112,571	6,14,625	10,401	2,377 9 3	

A B—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal for the month of April 1873.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—3 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of Traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty mileage.	Tollage.	Corresponding month in previous year.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mauuds.	Tons.										
4	Tobacco	600	4,307	1,075	24	Local	6,273	9,113 0 0	374	1,123	2,873 6 0	The decrease is owing to the canal being closed for silt excavation. The tolls have been realized from the portion of Range No. I Canal lying between its junction with the Gaoonkhally Extension Canal and the Hooparnia River. - J. C. VERMAH, C.E. 5-27-73.	
7	Sand	4,50	243	6,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Corn	180	1,000	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Salt	235	8 0	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Firewood	1,100	230	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Water	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cloth	8	900	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Miscellaneous	100	1,500	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pottery, No. 5,000	...	50	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Passenger, No. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		6,273	9,113	10,475	374	54 7 3	24	.....	6,273	9,113 0 0	374	1,122	2,873 6 0	

N.B.—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats, and not of the cargo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of April 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EX- CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tonnage, EX- CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Tollage.	Remains.					
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.															
23	Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Straw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Pumpkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Jaggery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sand cut stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Timber in No. 77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	No. 16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Passengers, 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Demurrage for 51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Charge for a duplicate of toll ticket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Previous year ... 68 7 8
 † Ditto ... 4 1 6
 Total ... 73 9 0

There has been a considerable increase in traffic both local and for irrigation works as compared with the same month of last year.

S.B.—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats, and not of the cargo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of April 1878.
 DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER—42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of cargo.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Corresponding month in previous year.										
		Rs.	Mounds.					Rs.	Mounds.					Rs.	Mounds.										Rs.	Mounds.								
40 Paddy	...	3,95	6,211	...	...	29 6 0	86 Paddy	...	955	19,102	...	...	233 0 0	111 Stones	...	102	6,504	...	...	32 0 0	220 Local traffic	...	66,935	764	18,943	181 10 8	...				
30 Jaggery	...	56,750	11,356	...	...	59 12 0	4 Jaggery	...	5,550	1,130	...	...	16 8 0	2 Gytes	...	279	279	...	...	1 4 0	2 1/4 Through ditto	...	3,72,521	1,564	65,688	817 7 1	...				
1 Salt	...	65	131	...	...	1 4 0	2 Salt	...	1,240	24	...	...	3 8 0	1 Tools	...	8,760	438	...	...	2 3 0	17 Irriga. works	...	9,141	358	5,312	45 10 0	1,337 11 4				
2 Grain	...	1,12	128	...	...	0 8 0	1 Chillies	...	792	66	...	...	0 12 0	3 Empty	...	...	...	...	...	10 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Garlic	...	1,34	130	...	...	0 10 0	33 Spices	...	700	14,535	...	...	205 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Coriander seed	...	2,64	681	...	...	6 12 0	7 Hides	...	40,21	4,024	...	...	59 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Black grain	...	72	383	...	...	6 0 0	4 Flour	...	5,250	525	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Oilcake	...	45	514	...	...	3 8 0	1 Planks	...	325	812	...	...	12 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Straw	...	8	256	...	...	1 2 0	1 Boxes	...	618	648	...	...	9 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Stones	2 0 0	2 Mamooties	...	23,740	1,127	...	...	17 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Tile bricks	...	5	315	...	...	3 0 0	22 Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	61 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110 Empty	50 10 0	2 Timbers	...	2,798	861	...	...	12 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Rafts of bamboos in No. 23.	...	63	...	...	...	6 6 8	7 Bamboos	...	83	665	...	...	8 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Do. timbers in No. 23.	...	46	...	...	...	2 4 0	66 Empty	...	...	...	...	...	150 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Gravel	...	3	223	...	...	1 0 0	11 Rafts of bamboos in No. 5, 675.	...	71	...	...	...	14 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Boxes, &c.	...	883	993	...	...	8 8 0	5 Do. timbers in No. 16.	...	32	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	...	66,935	21,391	764	18,943	181 10 5	554	...	372,524	43,803	1,564	65,688	817 7 117	...	...	9,141	7,221	258	5,312	45 10 0	491	...	4,49,000	2,586	89,948	1,044 11 9	1,337 11 4					

N.B.—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats, and not of the cargo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmince Division High Level Canal for the month of April 1878.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					Corresponding month in previous year.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo, traffic.	Value of cargo, traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.						
			Ra.	Mauuds.																Mauuds.	Tons.				
1	Paddy	170	85	208	...	...	1	Iron, &c.	200	1,000	504	...	...	Local	5,080	11,687	253	2,855	69 8 4	30 9 3	
1	Table	40	40	68	...	...	4	Firewood	1,500	150	2,989	...	...	Local	1,800	1,380	210	5,193	73 13 6	54 6 4	
20	Pumpkins	585	146	1,037	...	...	1	Iron rails, &c.	100	230	4/5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Salt	200	1,000	273	...	...	2	Steamer	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jaggery	1,830	9,160	2,556	...	...	7	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Straw	2,210	691	2,880	...	...	1	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Oil, &c.	45	565	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109		5,080	11,687	7,108	253	2,855	69 8 4	16	1,800	1,380	5,898	210	5,193	73 13 6	6,880	13,677	463	8,048	149 5 10	83 15 6					

N. B.—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats, and not of the cargo. There is no check whatever upon the distance travelled by the boats; hence the average rate of toll per mile should not be taken as absolutely correct. It is an approximate probably higher than the true rate.

The 30th May 1878.

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,
for Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 17th May 1873, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,276	891 0 0	89 2 0	15,835 0	451 0 0	45 2 0	134 4 0
Or per mile of railway	188	32 0 0	3 4 0	569 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	4 16 0
For previous 19 weeks of half-year...	138,312	22,064 0 0	2,206 8 0	361,108 0	11,643 0 0	1,164 6 0	3,370 14 0
Total for 20 weeks	143,588	22,955 0 0	2,295 10 0	376,943 0	12,094 0 0	1,209 8 0	3,504 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,800½	878 18 0	87 17 8	16,515 84	541 14 0	54 3 9	142 1 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	171	31 6 2	3 2 9	589 34	19 5 8	1 18 9	5 1 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	148,340½	22,137 1 9	2,211 14 2	339,515 28	10,818 0 3	1,031 16 1	3,243 10 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 17th May 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	49,730½	37,069 14 9	3,303 18 2	140,204 4	33,264 8 9	3,049 5 0	6,449 3 2
Or per mile of railway ...	318	236 15 11	21 14 6	896 0	212 8 10	19 9 8	41 4 2
For previous 19 weeks of half-year...	620,908½	4,09,747 6 5	43,000 7 3	2,447,107 2	8,74,781 12 10	52,667 5 1	95,727 12 4
Total for 20 weeks ...	670,639	5,06,837 5 2	46,460 5 4	2,587,311 6	9,08,046 5 7	55,716 10 1	102,170 15 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,289	18,723 10 0	1,716 6 8	115,191 4	27,126 1 7	2,486 11 2	4,203 17 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	200	119 10 3	10 19 4	736 0	173 5 3	15 17 9	26 17 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	642,742½	4,14,126 8 11	37,901 12 0	2,772,385 39	5,44,317 6 9	49,895 15 4	87,857 7 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th May 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	108,500	1,33,289 9 4	12,218 4 3	806,522 0	3,94,160 2 9	36,131 7 0	48,349 11 3
Or per mile of Railway ...	84	104 2 1	9 10 11	630 0	307 15 0	28 4 7	37 15 6
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	2,291,116	31,10,616 11 2	303,473 8 11	15,215,000 10	70,27,360 11 9	699,174 14 8	1,002,647 18 7
Total for 21 weeks ...	2,399,616	34,43,906 4 6	315,691 8 2	16,021,522 10	80,21,520 14 6	735,306 1 8	1,080,997 9 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	131,205	1,60,067 7 5	15,552 17 0	610,833 30	3,22,836 1 11	29,593 6 3	45,146 3 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	102	132 8 10	12 3 0	477 0	252 3 6	23 2 5	35 5 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,331,233	34,90,579 5 7	320,519 15 5	14,570,371 30	81,35,400 10 10	745,750 11 3	1,066,270 6 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th May 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,868	10,829 2 1	993 13 5	87,901 20	22,497 11 0	2,062 5 9	3,054 10 2
Or per mile of railway ...	21	48 7 3	4 8 10	388 0	100 10 7	9 4 6	13 13 4
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	97,335	3,39,024 3 0	31,182 4 4	1,468,346 0	4,25,483 3 0	39,002 16 2	70,135 0 6
Total for 21 weeks ...	102,203	3,50,453 5 1	32,124 17 0	1,551,337 20	4,47,992 14 0	41,063 1 11	73,189 19 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,126	16,001 4 7	1,466 15 8	72,638 10	20,400 15 1	1,870 1 9	3,330 17 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	27	71 9 6	6 11 3	348 0	91 4 6	8 7 4	14 18 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	113,289	3,54,921 14 0	32,525 0 9	1,513,078 30	4,33,200 15 8	39,710 1 10	72,335 8 7

NALHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

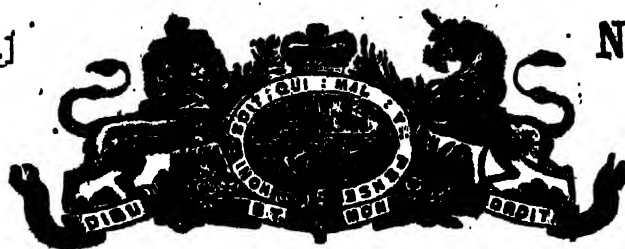
Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th May 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs A P.	£ s d.	Mds Srs	Rs. A P	£ s d.	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	1,351½	987 0 0	98 14 0	5,841 0	872 0 0	87 4 0	135 18 0
Or per mile of railway	49	38 0 0	3 12 0	214 0	15 8 0	1 7 0	4 19 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	23,663	24,276 0 0	2,427 13 0	137,595 0	10,802 0 0	1,080 4 0	2,507 18 0
• Total for 21 weeks	24,994½	25 263 0 0	2,526 6 0	143,436 0	11,174 0 0	1,117 8 0	2 643 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year							
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year							
Total to corresponding date of previous year							

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th May 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Strs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	5,019	899 0 0	89 18 0	27,039 0	803 0 0	86 4 0	176 2 0
Or per mile of railway	179	32 0 0	3 4 0	966 0	31 0 0	3 2 0	6 6 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	143,588	22,955 0 0	2,295 10 0	376,943 0	12,094 0 0	1,209 8 0	3 504 18 0
Total for 21 weeks	148,607	23,854 0 0	2 385 8 0	403,982 0	12,956 0 0	1,295 12 0	3 691 0 0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,039½	884 3 0	86 8 5	16,712 24	569 14 6	56 19 10	145 8 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	180	30 13 9	3 1 9	596 34	20 5 8	2 0 8	5 2 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	153,380	23 961 4 9	2,296 2 7	356,228 12	10,887 14 9	1 088 15 11	3,386 18 6



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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THE IMPROVEMENT OF STEAMER COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOALUNDO AND ASSAM.

No. 3085, dated Calcutta, the 1st October 1872.

FROM—FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, Esq., Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,
TO—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE means of communication with Assam are still so wretchedly indifferent and promise to become worse, that I have for some time past been considering how they can be improved, and now have the honor to request you will lay before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the accompanying note detailing my proposals.

2. Although working such steamer services as I propose shows a handsome return on the outlay,—if I may do so, I would urge that if the services as a whole are worked so as to be self-supporting, that is to say, after covering working expenses, there is sufficient to set apart 10 per cent. on the outlay for depreciation and insurance, and 5 per cent. for interest on capital,—the Government might, I submit, be satisfied with this, and let any surplus be absorbed in establishing more frequent services.

3. Although the greater regularity and despatch of the proposed service would create all the traffic I estimate upon receiving, and I have no doubt the financial results I have shown would be realized, yet if they were not, I would beg to submit there are few places in India where the Government would be warranted in sinking such an amount of capital as that proposed to improve communication, to say nothing of the numerous advantages to the State of having such a means of transport always at its command on this side of India.

4. I would beg to point out that one of the main objects of the proposed service is to give greater facilities for the emigration of coolies, and in a more humane and less costly manner than at present.

5. As to the means by which such a service may be established, this Railway Company could, I think, organize and work it to the best advantage to all concerned; and although it has not at present special powers to run vessels on the Brahmapootra, with the approval of Government they might be obtained. But this need not, I submit, prevent the service being established if it is thought desirable, for the Government might, if disposed, with every advantage construct the steamers in the Government Dockyard and charter them to the Railway Company; and my Board would, I should think, assent to their being worked as part of this Company's system, and with all the advantages of our own flotilla, in return for the increased traffic they would develop with Assam.

6. In conclusion, I would solicit that if His Honor is disposed to entertain this proposal, that authority be given for me to place myself in communication with the marine authorities with a view to their preparing the necessary drafts and estimates of such a vessel as we may think best suited for working such a service, in anticipation of His Honor ultimately according sanction for the construction of such a vessel as may be proposed as a trial steamer.

7. I should state the vessels proposed are such as we think should also be used for running between Chittagong, Burrisaul and Goalundo, between which places there would be ample traffic for a bi-weekly service; and I think I may say until such a service is also established, the districts mentioned will not get the benefit they are entitled to from the extension of the railway to Goalundo, neither will the railway create the traffic with them that it would benefit all to create.

Note on the existing means of communication with Assam and the means by which it is proposed to improve it.

THE vessels by which the public have had to rely on communication with Assam during so much of the present year as has gone have been advertised to leave Calcutta and Kooshtea, and have taken their departure as below:—

CALCUTTA.		KOOSHTEA.	
Advertised date of departure.	Date of departure.	Advertised date of departure.	Date of departure.
January 7, 1872	January 16, 1872	<i>Not advertised.</i>	January 21, 1872.
" 14, "	" 24, "	January 31, 1872.	<i>Date not known.</i>
" 21, "	" 30, "	Feb. 6, "	February 9, 1872.
" 28, "	February 8, "	<i>Not advertised.</i>	" 18, "
Feb. 8, "	"	"	March 2, "
" 11, "	"	"	" 16, "
" 18, "	" 20, "	"	" 4, "
March 8, "	March 4, "	March 29, 1872.	March 30, "
" 13, "	" 22, "	" 27, "	April 18, "
" 17, "	" 19, "	<i>Not advertised.</i>	" 28, "
April 3, "	April 3, "	April 22, 1872.	<i>Date not known.</i>
" 10, "	" 11, "	May 6, "	May 20, 1872.
" 23, "	" 25, "	" 22, "	June 1, "
May 10, "	May 14, "	" 26, "	" 24, "
" 12, "	" 18, "	June 20, "	" 10, "
June 2, "	June 11, "	" 27, "	July 2, "
" 8, "	" 4, "	July 8, "	August 1, "
" 16, "	" 17, "	" 24, "	"
" 25, "	" 28, "	August 6, "	" 10, "
July 7, "	July 22, "	"	Sept. 2, "
" 25, "	" 28, "	"	" 7, "
August 4, "	"	"	" 17, "
" 4, "	"	" 18, "	"
" 11, "	August 12, "	Sept. 1, "	"
" 23, "	" 24, "	" 4, "	"
" 24, "	" 27, "	" 15, "	"
Sept. 8, "	Sept. 10, "	"	"

2. Showing as far as it is possible to get information of the vessels' movements that only two vessels left either place at due time, that the minimum detention was 1 day, the maximum 15 days, and the average 5 days; also that whilst on several occasions 2 vessels have left within 4 days of each other, there were on occasions intervals of no less than 3½ weeks without any communication.

3. Although these facts may give some idea of the irregularity of the present communication, they very inadequately represent the inconvenience and even serious consequences often brought to our knowledge by the present want of communication; and in the hope that the Government will consider that such a state of things should no longer be allowed to exist, I beg to submit the following as the remedy.

4. What I presume, all will concur in thinking, is wanted is a *regular service* leaving Goalundo and Debrooghur, and which I would propose should, in the first instance, be weekly (I have no doubt results would very soon show it would pay to run bi-weekly at any rate between Goalundo and Gowhaty.)

* This vessel (the *Progress*) was five days making the trip from Kooshtea to Goalundo; and for the sake of the public, I am glad to say the Judicial Commissioner of Assam was a passenger.

† I believe loss of life has, in several instances, been caused or accelerated by this irregularity and want of communication.

5. I attach a memorandum showing the manner in which such a service could, I think, best be worked, and detailing the special arrangement proposed for carrying coolie emigrants, together with an estimate of the probable results of working, and from which it will be seen the necessary number of vessels could be constructed in the Government Dockyard, together with all other appliances for a total of Rs. 2,97,000, and that the estimated return would be upwards of 15 per cent. after setting aside 15 per cent. for insurance, depreciation, and interest on capital, thus giving a better return than the Eastern Bengal Railway Company's steamers, which have averaged 10 per cent. after setting apart 10 per cent. for depreciation and insurance.

6. The total outlay required only amounts to Rs. 550 per mile for the complete communication provided, or less than one one-hundredth part the estimated cost of the proposed State Railways.

7. I may state I have for years endeavoured to come to an arrangement with the existing Steamer Companies to form a *regular service* to work in conjunction with the railway. But these companies care naught for the public, and only look for immediate gain; besides their plants are ill suited to work with regularity or despatch, and a recent and special reference to them proves they prefer the present state of things.

8. I might, I think, urge other numerous and weighty reasons why the Government should, with the least possible delay, take the necessary steps to insure such a service being established, and amongst others I may point out that with such a service, coolie emigration could be carried on in as satisfactory a manner as it is now objectionable.

9. The following figures showing the manner in which the weight of goods carried from Dacca and Naraingunge has increased since the *regular service* of the Eastern Bengal Railway was established to those places, show what regular communication will do in developing traffic, and I believe from the danger to country boats in navigating the Brahmapootra still more satisfactory results would be shown by a *regular service* on that river:—

Goods carried from Dacca and Naraingunge during half-year	
ending June 1866	5,568 tons.
Goods carried from Dacca and Naraingunge during half-year	
ending June 1872	20,725 „
Increase	15,157 „

No. 165GR, dated Fort William, the 31st January 1873.

From—COLONEL H. DRUMMOND, R.E., Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

THE Government of India have received a copy of the papers submitted to the Government of Bengal by the Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company with his No. 3085, dated the 1st October 1872, on the improvement of the existing communications with Assam.

2. Under its contract with the Government the Eastern Bengal Railway Company has no power to enter on such an undertaking, and the Directors of the Company also are not favorably disposed to the proposal, and the Governor-General in Council is disposed to think that these objections are conclusive against the proposals put forward; but before coming to any final conclusion in the matter, I am directed to request that the Government of India may be favored with an expression of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's views on the subject.

No. 833, dated Calcutta, the 19th February 1873.

From—C BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 165GR, dated 31st January 1873, asking for the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of improved communication with Assam.

2. In reply, I am to submit that the Lieutenant-Governor is most strongly of opinion that improved steam communication between Goalundo and Assam is a crying necessity, and that it would be well worth the while of Government to contribute, in order to establish a regular communication for its officers and every body else. There is no prospect of any decent land communication on this route for many years to come, and the present private communication is wretched. The steamers carrying goods and coolies are most irregular. The time of starting and the time of arriving are rarely in any degree to be depended on. There has been much mortality among coolies conveyed by these steamers. Public officers

are much inconvenienced, as they never know when they can start or when they are likely to reach their destinations.

3. On the same principle that the Government subsidizes so highly lines of ocean steamers, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks we might very well offer a good subsidy to any company that would establish a regular weekly line of communication with Assam.

No. 297, dated Simla, the 10th May 1873.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 833, dated the 19th February last, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, on the subject of improved communication with Assam, I am desired to request that, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, you will be good enough to ascertain and report for what subsidy any of the existing Steam Companies will undertake, under penalties, to run steamers periodically between Goalundo and Debrooghur or any further station, starting on fixed days and arriving at their destinations within fixed times.

2. The Government of India is prepared to pay half such a subsidy, if it be of reasonable amount, for a period of five years.

No. 2036, dated the 9th June 1873

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,

To—The Master-Attendant.

I AM directed to forward copy of correspondence which has passed regarding the improvement of steamer communication between Goalundo and Assam. The existing steam service on the Berhampooter is extremely unpunctual; scarcely a month passes without complaints of the inconvenience thereby occasioned to passengers and to the traffic. Mr. Prestage's list of dates of departure of the Assam steamers during the past eight months of 1872 sufficiently shows how irregular the service has hitherto been.

As matters stand, the Eastern Bengal Railway has no power to undertake steamer communication on the Berhampooter. The Government does not consider it desirable to establish a river packet service of its own; but it is ready to consider any reasonable proposal to subsidize for a period of five years any steam-packet company which will undertake a regular steamer service on the Berhampooter.

The plan under which it was at one time proposed the Eastern Bengal Railway should subsidize steamer communication on the Berhampooter, was

* The cost was reckoned at—

- (1) The actual working expenses
- (2) 10 per cent. on capital value of flotilla as a deterioration fund
- (3) 5 per cent. on capital value of flotilla as the minimum dividend.

on the basis of the Railway Company's controlling the service and guaranteeing one-half of any sum by which the half-yearly earnings might fall short of the cost* of the service for that term. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that it will be more convenient for the Government subsidy to take the

form of a payment for mileage or for each trip run, just as is the case with the subsidies to ocean steamers. The company which received a subsidy would be bound to certain penalties if time was not kept; and the Government would reserve to itself the power of directing the places at which the company's vessels must call, in addition to the ordinary calling stations appointed by the company.

I am now to ask that you will ascertain from the several Calcutta River Steamer Companies on what terms they would be prepared to undertake a weekly or fortnightly service on the Berhampooter, and in what way they would elect to take the subsidy if it could be given. It would perhaps be convenient for the companies to state what terms they would ask,—

- (1) For a weekly packet service as far as Gowhatty;
- (2) For a weekly packet service as far as Debrooghur;
- (3) For a weekly packet service as far as Gowhatty, with a fortnightly service onwards to Debrooghur;
- (4) For a fortnightly service as far as Gowhatty;
- (5) For a fortnightly service as far as Gowhatty, with a monthly service onwards to Debrooghur.

If any company prefers to divide the journey or the number of journeys in any other way, they can make proposals and state their terms accordingly. The proposed maximum contract time for the whole journey to Gowhatty and to Debrooghur should be stated; and also the proposed amount of penalties.

The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive any offers or proposals which the River Steam-ship Companies may make, with an expression of your opinion thereon as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION ON CACHAR TEA GARDENS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 6th June 1873.

READ—

No. 284, dated 27th December 1872.
 " 134, " 19th April 1873.
 " 147, " 8th May "

The letters marginally noted from the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, forwarding—

- (1) the half-yearly returns of laborers employed on tea gardens in Cachar for the first half of 1872;
- (2) the half-yearly returns of laborers employed on tea gardens in Cachar for the second half of 1872;
- (3) the Deputy Commissioner's annual report with the Commissioner's resolution thereon;
- (4) the inspection reports of gardens, together with special reports on the Pallabund and Majagram gardens.

The returns for the second half-year of 1872 give the names of 123

	Number on list.	
Burkholla	7	gardens, but against eight* of these names, no figures are entered. In the returns for the first
Jdynuggur	38	half of 1872, 42 laborers in Burkholla are shown
Sorisipore	39	as having completed their contract, while no
Indroghur	79	figures are shown against gardens Nos. 38-110.
Kurkoria	90	Buderpore appears to be a new garden, as it
Alexandrapore	104	was not open during the first half-year. Besides
Salchaprah	110	Buderpore, at which there were no laborers,
Buderpore	123	three new gardens, viz., Khaspore, Rooknee, and Huirracherra appear this year
		for the first time in the returns. It thus appears then that in Cachar—

114 tea gardens were at work on the 1st January 1872;

1 tea garden closed work during the year;

3 new gardens were opened and worked during the year;

117 tea gardens were at work on the 31st December 1872.

2. The principal figures in the labor statistics of the year 1872 were as follows:—

Mean number of all laborers at work during the year	..	..	19,875
" " of adult	"	"	18,405
" " of children over seven years	"	"	1,470
" " of infants under	"	and not reckoned as laborers	2,268
Percentage of mortality among adult laborers	..	..	2.8
" " " child	"	"	1.9
" " " infant non-laborers	"	"	7.31
Number of deserters during the year, who were not apprehended	..	..	667
" of laborers who completed their contract during the year	..	..	12,512
" " imported	"	"	8,698
" " engaged in the district	"	"	11,303

It is highly satisfactory to find that so large a proportion, nearly three-quarters of the laborers engaged during the year, were coolies who had become acclimated to Cachar, and who made their own terms on the spot with their employers. The inspection reports and the special reports of the medical officer repeat, what has often been said before, namely, that the greatest mortality always takes place among newly-arrived coolies.

3. In only a very few gardens was the mortality in any way excessive, namely:—

In Monierkhal, where it was	..	..	25 per cent.
In Kallicherra	"	"	17 "
In Luckhpore	"	"	10 "
In Pallarbund	"	"	5.47
In Nagaleeta	"	"	5.66

The first three are small, jungly gardens, with but a very few laborers. On the Monierkhal garden there were only forty-four in all. On five gardens there were eighty-six cases of cholera, which are included in the mortality-rate. Regarding the Pallarbund and Majagram gardens special reports were called for in the review of the labor statistics for 1871. The

deaths on Pallarbund in 1871 were one-half of them due to cholera, and occurred mainly among newly-imported North-Western Provinces' coolies. The water and the coolies' houses are reported to be good. A native doctor is kept on the garden, and arrangements are now being made for transferring all the newly imported hands to other gardens, and employing on Pallarbund only re-engaged acclimatized laborers. The special report on Majagram was in most respects good. The coolies were said to be healthy and contented, though ten per cent. of them were in hospital at the time of the Inspector's visit.

4. If the present state of Monierkhal is not very much better, the Commissioner will be good enough to lose no time in having a committee convened, under section 112 of the Act, to consider whether the garden is not unfit for the residence of laborers. Mr. Abercrombie, it is observed, says that this garden has become a charnel-house for coolies. The figures for the two half-years of 1872 were—

	1st half-year.	2nd half-year.
At work at beginning of the half-year ...	39	36
Re-engaged during the ditto ...	10	10
Imported ditto ...	0	29
Completed their engagement or released ...	7	6
Deserted or were imprisoned ...	0	2
Died ...	6	5
Transferred to other gardens ...	5	4
Remaining at end of the year ..	36	58
Percentage of mortality of the half-year	16	10

However the figures are taken, the mortality was very bad, and it seems very sad that twenty-nine newly-arrived coolies, ignorant of the country to which they were going, should be forced by highly penal laws to remain in such a place. There should be no delay in making the necessary inquiries.

5. The mortality among infants is still high, though it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than it was in the year 1871. The percentage of infant mortality on the different gardens cannot be usefully compared. On one garden it is shown as 100 per cent., because three little babes, who were born there during the year, died shortly after their birth. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that, as the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner believe, there are many more infants in the tea gardens than the returns show; and he trusts that Messrs. McWilliam and Abercrombie are right in saying that tea coolies generally have large families of fat, happy-looking children. Certainly children are riches to a tea cooly since their labor is so valuable.

6. On the whole, the inspection reports and the present returns bear out the view which the Lieutenant-Governor expressed in the resolution on the returns for 1871, that the coolies on Cachar tea gardens are, in the main, contented, healthy, and well cared for. The growing tendency, remarked upon by Mr. McWilliam, of re-engaged coolies to transfer their services to other gardens, does not greatly affect this view.

7. There is some doubt thrown on all the percentages by the fact that some gardens do not make returns for time-expired and local coolies. The census of January 1872 showed that 40,000 people were resident on the Cachar tea gardens, though the labour returns for the same month showed only 20,622 laborers and infants. The returns of laborers *imported* during the year may, however, be taken as nearly correct, but the Lieutenant-Governor would wish that in future returns the number of newly-imported coolies, who are brought by garden sirdars, may be separately shown from the ordinary contractors' coolies. The coolies remaining at Cachar at the end of the year 1872, as stated to have belonged to the several emigrant tracts, are the following numbers:—

Bengali laborers ...	10,189
Chota Nagpore laborers ...	3,411
North-West Provinces' laborers ...	5,306
Nepal laborers ...	13
Madras ditto ...	263

Probably, however, most of the people classed as Bengalis are not real Bengalis, as the term is used generically in the tea districts, and most of these people are, it is believed, of aboriginal tribes—Dhangurs, &c., recruited on the

western borders of Bengal. In the review of the returns for 1871 it was noticed that the mortality was lowest among North-West Provinces' coolies. The returns for the year 1872 show a different result. If the deaths among adults only be taken, the figures for the two years compare thus—

Percentage of mortality among laborers from Bengal				1871.	1872.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Chota Nagpore	2.5	2.5
Ditto	ditto	ditto	N. W. Provinces	2.7	2.3
				1.9	3.1

From these figures it would seem that the North-Western Provinces' laborers were least healthy during the year 1872. The Medical Officer, Dr. Nelson, in more than one of his special reports refers to the North-Western Provinces' coolies as least able to resist the climate of jungly gardens.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Commissioner's injunctions to stop the spread of drunkenness, which is said by the Inspector to be growing common on some gardens, will be borne in mind by the district officer. It is in the discretion of Deputy Commissioners to refuse licenses for new shops, and to close old ones in the neighbourhood of cooly lines. We can hardly expect that tea coolies, who often have plenty of money in their pockets, will never get drunk on a holiday or market-day; but at any rate we can prevent the multiplication of liquor shops close to cooly lines; and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that tea planters will readily co-operate in this matter by bringing to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner any liquor shops where their coolies habitually get drunk.

9. The inspections by the Deputy Commissioner and his two assistants have been frequent and punctual. Only four gardens, one of them, however, being the garden of Monierkhal, above mentioned, remained uninspected at the close of the year. The returns have been furnished more punctually and completely than was ever the case before. These results are satisfactory. Mr. Clementson especially has performed a large amount of inspection work. He visited eighty-six gardens, and his inspection reports are complete.

Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE												
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	
BENGAL.														
Western Districts.														
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	15 0	13 8	16 0	25 8	22 8	21 0	19 0	17 0	23 8	20 8	20 8	24 12
	2	Bancoorah	15 8	17 8	16 4	23 0	24 0	21 0	18 8	17 8	20 12	19 8	20 0	23 12
	3	Beerbhoom	16 8	17 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	22 7	21 0	21 0	26 0
	4	Midnapore	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	33 0
	5	Hooghly	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
	6	Howrah	15 0	15 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Central Districts.														
PRESIDENCY	6	24-Pargunnahs	13 5	14 8	18 0	20 0	22 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	17 12	17 12
	7	Nuddea	15 4	16 4	17 12	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 8	16 8	17 12	17 12	17 12	18 14
	8	Jessore	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 12	20 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	...
RAJSHAHY	9	Moorsheedabad	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	16 0
	10	Dinagore	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	27 8	27 0	30 0
	11	Malda	19 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	27 0	23 0	26 0
	12	Rajshahye	16 8	17 4	16 14	33 12	33 12	45 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	22 8	24 0
	13	Ilungpore	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 5	24 0	25 14	35 14
	14	Rograh	18 0	16 8	18 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	18 0	20 0	30 0	35 4
COOCH BEHAR	15	Pubna	20 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 4	26 4	26 4
	16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	18 0
	17	Julpigore	10 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	18 0
		Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.														
DACCA	18	Dacca	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	27 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	...
	19	Furzedpore	21 4	20 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	27 0
	20	Rackergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	27 0	28 0	36 0
	21	Mymensing	13 0	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	21 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
	22	Sylhet	8 0	12 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	23 0	23 0	22 8	32 0	32 0	44 0
CHITTAGONG	23	Cachar	9 6	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	24 10	26 10	22 13	29 1	30 8	39 1
	24	Chittagong	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	25	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	36 0
	26	Tipperah	9 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 8	32 8	36 8
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 0	13 5	16 0	20 0	20 0
		Hill Tipperah	10 6	10 6	10 5	...	...	...	21 6	22 5	23 1	32 0	32 0	36 0
BEHAR.														
PATNA	28	Patna	16 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	31 4	16 0	17 8	...	17 12	18 0	21 0
	29	Gya	16 0	16 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	37 8	12 4	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	23 0
	30	Shahabad	16 0	16 0	21 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	21 0
	31	Tirhoot	14 0	14 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0
	32	Baran	14 0	14 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	29 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	16 8	17 0	19 0
BHAUGULPORE	33	Chumpan	16 0	17 0	21 0	35 0	36 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	22 0
	34	Monghyr	19 9	19 9	24 1	33 6	35 7	40 8	13 6	13 6	14 1	16 1	16 8	19 3
	35	Bhaugulpore	20 3	20 3	23 6	31 9	31 9	37 14	15 9	15 2	16 15	16 6	16 6	24 0
	36	Purneah	15 0	15 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	31 0
	37	Sonhal Pargunnahs	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	26 0
ORISSA.														
ORISSA	38	Cuttack	15 12	16 6	14 6	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	20 4	27 9	30 3	36 3
	39	Pooree	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	22 5	23 0	28 0	31 8
	40	Balasore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	24 0	28 0	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.														
South-West Frontier Agency.														
CHOTA NAGPORE	41	Hasareebaugh	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	22 0	27 8	11 0	12 0	12 8	...
	42	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	24 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	24 0
	43	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	37 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	37 0
	44	Maunbhoom	16 0	16 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	24 8
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS														
ASSAM	45	Gowalpara	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 4	22 0	21 0	20 0
	46	Kamroop	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	26 0
	47	Dairung	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	16 0
	48	Nowgong	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	49	Sebsaugor	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	24 0
	50	Lukhimpore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	15 0	13 0	...
	52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	53	Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

Districts of Bengal on the 31st May 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			RAGI OR MURWA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
27 0	31 0	26 8	35 0	39 0	35 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 0

...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 12
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0

21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	16 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8

...	...	...	34 8	35 0	35 0	28 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 6	7 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	29 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4

...	...	...	...	...	...	30 4	30 4	34 1	...	...	...	27 3	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 13	27 12	29 0	63 11	...	80 11	...	...	...	7 14	8 3	8 3

...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	30 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	7 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	21 0	26 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0

...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	8 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 7th June 1878.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS
BENGAL.						
Western Districts.		1878.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	June 10th*	1.22	Weather hot.	More rain wanted for the sowing of aus and aman crops. Grain market firm	Fever prevalent
	2 Bancoorah	" 7th	1.86	Rain has fallen all over the district. Temperature much lower.	The fall of rain has benefited indigo, &c., and has allowed ploughing to commence.	
	3 Heerbhoom	" 7th	2.55	Till the 4th instant intense dry heat, on the 4th great heat, but atmosphere moist, and heavy rain in the evening, and rain on the two following days. Rain general	The rain has been of great benefit to the sugarcane crop now being planted out. It has enabled the ryots to break up rice lands.	A few cases of cholera and small pox continue to occur.
	4 Midnapore	" 7th	0.95	Sultry and trying. Barometer low	No change. Rains daily anticipated.	
	5 Hooghly	" 7th	0.83	Clear and cloudy, excessive heat till Friday evening, when a light shower cooled the air, a little wind from the south.	Aus crop has almost been sown; ploughing still going on for aman crops. More rain very much wanted for the new crops.	
	Howrah	" 7th	0.52	Slight rain on two days all over the district, excepting only the extreme west.	In a few places where aman paddy was sown the seedlings have appeared, but are suffering from want of rain. Generally speaking the aman paddy has not yet been sown. Prospects of aus dhan not good. Rain much wanted for all crops.	
Central Districts.						
PURBANYA DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 10th	Nil	Very hot. There was no rain at Alipore or Baraset during the week, and the rainfall at other places was small.	Rain much needed throughout the district. Ploughing going on; the aus plants in some places are being parched up for want of rain. Aus sowings still progressing.	General health good, a few cases of cholera reported at Baraset. Fever prevalent in the Barisepore sub-division.
	7 Nuddea	" 7th	1.84	Rain in the latter part of the week.	Dhan and indigo are backward in consequence of the dry weather, but the rain has done much good.	
	8 Jessore	" 7th	0.56	Cloudy, hot and windy, but very little rain. Wind varying from south to south-east.	In the north of the district the rice crop is suffering from want of rain which is much required both for rice and indigo. In the central and southern parts the prospects of the different crops are good, but more rain is wanted in the central portion.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 7th	1.28	Rain has fallen generally over the district and more is expected.	Fresh sowings are going on in many parts of the district. The rain has been beneficial to the indigo and the dhan seedlings where they have survived the recent drought.	
	10 Dinagapore	" 7th	2.93	Very hot and sultry in early part of week; a good fall of rain on Thursday has made it much cooler	The rain has come in time to save the bhadoi rice crop, and it will do a deal of good to all other crops in the ground. The jute crop has undoubtedly suffered to some extent from want of rain.	
	11 Maldah	" 7th	1.12	The first five days were hot and dry with occasional clouds, thunder and lightning. Rain fell on Friday.	The prospects of the bhadoi and aman dhan were looking very bad owing to the continued want of rain, but the heavy rain of Friday will do great good. Mango crop very poor.	

* Telegram of the 10th June received on the same day

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1878.				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye	June 7th	2.74	Strong wind blew almost all the days of the week and the days were hot.	The rain of the week has slightly improved the prospects of the young crops of amun and aus and has also been beneficial to the cultivation of the same. Teel and boro paddy crops are being harvested. Mulberry plants are thriving.	
	13 Rungpore	" 7th	2.96	High winds. Hurricane occurred on the 2nd instant to the south.	The crops improved by the rain; more wanted to the south.	
	14 Bograh	" 7th	2.23	Earlier part of the week very hot. Latter part showery.	The rain has just saved most of the rice and jute, but the earlier sowings have suffered. Kaun has also been scorched. Mulberry now looks well. Sugarcane planting is completed.	
	15 Pubna	" 7th	0.99	There was rain and a storm on 31st May and on the 1st and 3rd June. Weather cloudy and hot.	The crops are in a good state. The amun crop is nearly sown. More rain wanted for indigo.	
	16 Darjeeling	" 7th	1.24	Want of rain is complained of, specially in the terai, where the heat is said to be intense.	The hill crops generally look well, but more rain is wanted. In the plains scorching heat is complained of, and it is feared that the bhadoi dhan will suffer unless there is rain soon.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	17 Julpigoree	" 7th	3.0	Rain set in on Wednesday, since when the weather has been cool and pleasant.	Jute and dhan good, taken all round, but a portion of the dhan has been lost owing to previous want of rain.	
	Cooch Behar	" 7th	12.53	The rainy season set in at the beginning of the week.	The rain has done much good. Prospects are favorable.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 10th*	1.69	Weather very hot and more rain wanted.	Prospects of crops good, if the rivers do not rise rapidly.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 7th	2.54	Tolerably hot weather	Crops progressing very satisfactorily.	
	20 Buckergunge	"	"	"	"	Return not received.
	21 Mymensing	" 7th	5.21	There has been abundant but not excessive rain.	The crops are doing very well.	
	22 Sylhet	May 31st	0.16	Wonderfully cool, considering the little rainfall. Since Monday the weather has been pleasant.	More rain wanted for all the crops. If this drought continues the harvest will be a very bad one.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23 Cachar	" 31st	3.50	Hot and sultry, with heavy rain on the night of the 29th May.	The weather is a little more favorable, but very little ploughing done.	
	24 Chittagong	" 31st	0.46	A squall, with thunder, lightning and rain from west and south-west on the 26th May. Weather generally more cloudy and cooler than last week. Occasional showers, light in the station, but apparently heavier towards the eastern ranges.	Nothing new to report. Ploughing for early sowings is going on, but field work will not regularly commence till more rain falls.	Some cases of cholera reported from Sudder and Potia stations. Fever continues prevalent.
	25 Noakhally	" 31st	2.8	The rains have set in during the past week.	Chillic, sesamum and moog sown and gathered; sowing of aus dhan commenced.	
	26 Tipperah	June 7th	1.75	The rains would seem to have commenced. In the sub-division rain fell 2.88 inches	rain very beneficial, especially to jute crop, in Brahtnunberiah, which was getting dried up. Other prospects favorable.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	May 31st	2.04	The first half of the week very close. Rains set in on the 29th May.	Early joom crops partially scorched by recent excessive heat.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 31st	0.25	Excessively hot	Ploughing going on; more rain wanted.	

* Telegram of the 10th June received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.						
		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	June 10th*	0.18	Weather very hot and trying.	Rain much wanted to allow the agriculturists to prepare their lands.	Cholera and small-pox cases still reported in considerable numbers.
	29 Gya	" 7th	Slight rain.	Hot. Slight rain not sufficient to be measured.	Sugarcane progressing	Small-pox rife.
	30 Shahabad	" 7th	Nil	Excessive heat, with clouds and west wind.	Sugarcane only in the ground.	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent in places.
	31 Tirhoot	" 7th	Nil	Intensely hot with, strong wind generally from the east.	Rain much wanted for every crop on the ground, especially for the indigo. Complaints are heard that scarcity may be expected if there be no rain within a week.	There are still cases of cholera in the sub-division of Tajpore.
	32 Sarun	" 7th	Nil	Heat excessive; east and west winds.	Moog, boro dhan and sugarcane, are doing well. Cheena is being harvested. A good outturn is expected. The prospects of indigo on the whole continue favorable, but the moisture in the fields has dried up, and the leaves of the plants have to some extent been scorched by the great heat. Rain much wanted.	
	33 Chumparan	" 7th	Nil	Weather very hot, with east wind; cloudy now and then.	Rain much wanted.	
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	34 Monghyr	" 7th	Nil	Very hot, with alternate west and east winds.	Rain much wanted. Bhadoi prospects bad.	Cholera bad at Begousera.
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 10th*	1.18	Rain reported in the north and south of the district; easterly wind. Rain evidently setting in.	Bhadoi crops and indigo bad.	Small-pox prevalent in Bhaugulpore and Colgong.
	36 Curneah	" 7th	Nil	Rather cool	Rain much wanted for all crops.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 7th	2.73	Several heavy north-westerns, with much rain during the week.	People busy ploughing, also sowing Indian corn.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	" 10th*	Nil	Weather very hot	Rain fell at Jugatsingapore	Cholera along the road, chiefly at Dharmasala.
	39 Pooree	May 31st	4.14	Some seasonable rain during the week.	Dalum crop is being reaped in certain pergunnahs. Sarud paddy is sown in low lands, and in certain places the fields are being ploughed for the crop. Cotton is being gathered. Sugarcane plants are now being earthed up. The rain has been beneficial.	
	40 Balasore	June 7th	Nil	Cloudy and close; slight rain in the south.	Ploughing and sowing going on actively.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
	41 Hazareebaugh	" 7th	0.1	Seasonable; very hot west wind during the day, chopping round to east in the evening and becoming cloudy.	Rain much needed	Small-pox still prevalent.
	42 Lohardugga	" 7th	Nil	Steamy, with heavy clouds and strong wind from the south.	The low lands and, in parts of the district, the high lands are being sown.	
	43 Singbhoom	May 31st	0.61	It has rained since last report and the weather is now cooler. More rain threatening.	Gora dhan in course of sowing. Sowings of goondli and kriri completed. More rain required for these.	
	44 Maunbhoom	June 7th	Nil	Cloudy and hot.	Rain is now wanted to make the early crops germinate and enable the cultivators to plough up the lands remaining to be done.	Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.		1873.				
45	Goalparah	May 31st	Nil	The weather is extremely hot and close. Not a drop of rain during the week.	Rain is wanted in all parts of the district. The prospects of the ass crops will be endangered if the weather continues in this state.	Cholera and small-pox are prevalent in the sudder station and interior.
46	Kamroop	June 9th	4.48	Weather changeable with tendency to continued heavy rain.	Prospects of ass crop, tea, cotton, and sugarcane, more favorable than last reported.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	May 31st	0.36	Temperature high; south-west wind prevailing.	Sowing going on, as also ploughing.	A little cholera and small-pox reported, but not much. The same remark applies to cattle disease.
48	Nowgong	" 31st	2.13	Cloudy weather, close and oppressive, with occasional showers.	The ass crop doing well. Tea prospects better since the rain has fallen.	A few cases of cholera reported from Dhing and Ootoree. Cattle murrain is reported to be diminishing and dying out.
49	Seebsaugor	" 31st	Nil	Fair	The sowing of rice nurseries is kept back for want of rain. The ass crop promises well. Tea doing fairly.	Cattle disease continues.
50	Luckimpore	" 31st	1.63	A heavy squall, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and rain, on Wednesday night; the three previous days were excessively hot, and the last two days were also very warm. At North Luckimpore dry and hot weather throughout the week, sometimes cloudy and threatening rain. A heavy storm on the night of the 22nd May.	Young rice nurseries are being prepared and the low lands commenced to be ploughed. Prospects of all crops good.	Cholera in several localities; otherwise general health good.
51	Naga Hills	" 24th	0.13	No rain again, and the weather extremely hot and feverish.	Bad generally, especially the joom crops, which are drying up for want of rain.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 31st	2.32	Rain has fallen more or less throughout the hills and is seasonable.	The rice, Indian-corn, and job's-tears cultivation is doing well. The potatoes in parts are good, but in some places the want of rain has injured them.	Cholera has subsided at Cherra and the cattle murrain is confined to a few casualties at Shillong.
53	Garohill	" 31st	1.34	First part of the week extremely hot and unpleasant. On Wednesday rain fell for the first time after a fortnight. Occasional showers since Wednesday, which have cooled the air. More and heavier rain seems impending.	Fears were entertained of the prospects of the dhan crop which had suffered much from want of rain. The fields seemed quite parched up. It is however hoped since the fall of rain that matters will improve and that the crop will not be seriously affected.	

• Telegram of the 9th June received on the 10th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 10th June 1873.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 24th May 1873.	Rain from 25th to 31st May 1873.	RAINFALL FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	0.73	9.01	31st May.	
		Outwa	ditto	0.39	6.09	ditto.	
		Culina	ditto	0.29	6.81	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	ditto	0.23	7.00	ditto.	
		Raneesunge	ditto	Nil	4.44	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	ditto	0.57	5.98	ditto.	
		Bancoorah	ditto	0.32	9.20	ditto.	
		Sooree	ditto	0.61	2.57	ditto.	
		Midnapore	ditto	0.80	0.66	12.06	ditto.
		Tumlook	ditto	0.31	0.09	6.73	ditto.
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	Nil	0.35	6.89	ditto.	
		Contal	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office .. Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	1.00	4.77	ditto.
	Hooghly	Hooghly	ditto	0.51	6.77	ditto.	
		Serampore	ditto	0.79	7.86	ditto.	
Howrah		ditto	0.48	6.64	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	ditto	1.40	6.83	ditto.	
		Calcutta	ditto	0.96	6.80	ditto.	
		Alipore	{ Dispensary Jail	ditto	1.42	6.85	ditto.
		Busserhant	ditto	Not rec.	5.14	24th May.	
		Baraset	ditto	1.39	4.75	31st May.	
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	0.73	5.30	ditto.	
		Barripore	ditto	0.35	6.90	ditto.	
		Satkhherah	ditto	2.17	9.17	ditto.	
		Harrackpore	ditto	2.35	8.27	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	ditto	0.85	7.57	ditto.	
	Nudda	Kishnaghur	ditto	0.18	6.76	ditto.	
		Rongong	0.78	0.65	7.80	ditto.	
		Meherpore	Nil	2.04	5.99	ditto.	
		Choodangrah	1.75	0.40	6.65	ditto.	
Koonitea		0.34	2.20	7.60	ditto.		
Jessore	Ranaghat	0.50	0.82	7.57	ditto.		
	Jessore	0.53	0.88	5.52	ditto.		
	Nural	0.71	0.95	7.12	ditto.		
	Khoolneah	0.51	1.35	12.50	ditto.		
	Jenidah	0.80	1.10	11.23	ditto.		
	Ragirhant	Not rec.	0.30	7.04	ditto		
	Magoorah	0.13	3.88	11.41	ditto.		
	Berhampore	0.24	0.71	10.60	ditto.		
	Ramporchant	Nil	0.35	8.09	ditto.		
	City Moorshedabad	ditto	Nil	3.21	ditto.		
RAJSHAHY.	Jungipore	ditto	0.03	2.17	ditto.		
	Asimgunge	ditto	0.04	2.80	ditto.		
	Lalgaola	ditto	0.20	3.23	ditto.		
	Dinapore	ditto	0.20	3.27	ditto.		
	Maldah	ditto	0.34	2.46	ditto.		
	Rajshahye	ditto	Nil	1.99	ditto.		
	Beaulah	ditto	0.14	3.52	ditto.		
	Natfere	ditto	Nil	6.97	ditto.		
	Bangpore	ditto	0.77	10.50	ditto.		
	Showanung	ditto	0.81	7.08	ditto.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Titalya	0.20	0.63	9.89	ditto.		
	Bograh	Nil	0.06	5.93	ditto.		
	Pubna	0.12	1.91	11.24	ditto.		
	Seraung	Not rec.	1.54	5.53	ditto.		
	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office Hospital	ditto	Not rec.	9.51	30th April.	
	Julpigoree	0.20	1.40	11.98	31st May.		
	Fallacotta	0.04	0.02	11.00	ditto.		
	Bodah	0.19	0.47	17.86	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary	Nil	0.90	10.73	ditto.		
	State	0.11	Nil	12.71	ditto.		
Bhutan Doors	Nil	Not rec.	7.48	24th May.			
DACC.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
	Dacca	Dacca	{ Telegraph Office Hospital	0.10	0.11	14.87	31st May.
		Moonshegunge	Nil	0.05	10.40	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	ditto	0.53	12.18	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	0.25	0.65	10.30	ditto.	
		Goalundo	0.31	1.35	15.13	ditto.	
		0.77	2.42	8.56	ditto.		
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	Nil	3.44	9.81	ditto.	
		Perosepore	0.07	3.36	10.44	ditto.	
		Madaripore	Nil	3.21	16.37	ditto.	
		Patocakhally	ditto	3.42	17.66	ditto.	
		Dowlat Khan	ditto	3.80	13.47	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Mymensing	0.74	0.64	7.06	ditto.	
		Jamalpor	0.30	Nil	11.38	ditto.	
		Atteah	Nil	0.41	8.62	ditto.	
Kishoregunge		0.36	2.34	10.07	ditto.		
Sylhet		0.32	0.44	24.97	ditto.		
Oachar	Oachar	0.20	3.50	23.39	ditto.		
	Hylakandy	0.60	Not rec.	21.36	24th May		
	Koyah	Nil	0.70	15.02	31st May.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail	Nil	1.80	10.30	ditto.	
		Cor's Bazar	ditto	0.40	11.40	ditto.	
		Noakhally	ditto	2.99	16.19	ditto.	
	Noakhally	ditto	3.23	23.29	ditto.		
	Comillah	0.85	0.68	13.07	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	1.56	0.20	14.88	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Bungamuttee Hill	Nil	2.04	9.60	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0.63	0.25	14.27	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 24th May 1873.	Rain from 25th to 31st May 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
PATNA.	BHAB.	Patna	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	1873.	
		Behar	Not rec.	Nil	1'30	31st May	Not received, 18th to 24th May.
		Barh	Nil	ditto	1'17	ditto	
	Dinapore { Jail	Dinapore	Not rec.	ditto	1'45	ditto	ditto.
		...	Nil	ditto	1'28	ditto	ditto.
		...	Not rec.	ditto	0'55	ditto	ditto.
	Gya	Gya	Nil	ditto	1'41	ditto	
		Nowadah	ditto	ditto	1'34	ditto	
		Aurangabad	ditto	ditto	2'26	ditto	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	1'33	ditto	
		Arrah	ditto	ditto	3'14	ditto	
		Sameram	ditto	ditto	1'31	ditto	
	Tirhoot	Buxar	ditto	ditto	1'33	ditto	
		Bhulhoah	ditto	ditto	5'00	ditto	
		Mosnarpore	ditto	ditto	2'51	ditto	
	Narun	Durbhangah	ditto	ditto	1'33	ditto	
		Hajipore	ditto	ditto	4'11	ditto	
		Mudhnani	ditto	ditto	3'35	ditto	
	Chumparun	Seetamarree	ditto	0'20	3'22	ditto	
		Tajpore	ditto	Nil	3'22	ditto	
		Chuprah	ditto	ditto	2'59	ditto	
	Monghyr	Sewan	ditto	0'79	2'70	ditto	
		Motehari	ditto	0'30	5'00	ditto	
		Bettiah	Not rec.	Not rec.	5'25	3rd May.	
	Bhaugulpore	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	3'27	31st May.	
		Hegomeral	ditto	ditto	2'15	ditto	
		Jamote	ditto	ditto	1'43	ditto	
	Purneah	Bhaugulpore	ditto	0'01	1'53	ditto	
		Soopool	ditto	0'09	2'30	ditto	
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	Nil	2'25	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Banka	ditto	0'80	3'03	ditto	
		Banbora	ditto	1'50	3'06	ditto	
		Purneah	ditto	Nil	5'19	ditto	
	Goda	Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	3'31	ditto	
		Ararrah	ditto	0'05	4'07	ditto	
		Deoghur	ditto	Nil	3'70	ditto	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Jamtara	ditto	ditto	0'04	ditto	
		Rajmehar	ditto	ditto	1'05	ditto	
		Pakour	ditto	ditto	0'40	ditto	
	Pooree	Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	4'08	ditto	
		Goda	ditto	0'60	3'03	ditto	
		Ontack { Telegraph Office	ditto	0'50	4'70	ditto	
	Balasore	Hospital	ditto	0'80	5'40	ditto	
		Jajipore	0'10	2'70	3'55	ditto	
		Kendrapara	Nil	3'40	9'10	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary	Jugutainpore	ditto	1'37	5'01	ditto	
		Falee Point	ditto	3'50	5'75	ditto	
		Pooree	ditto	4'14	6'15	ditto	
	Mohals	Khurdah	ditto	2'03	3'39	ditto	
		Balasore	ditto	1'83	7'27	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	ditto	2'40	5'37	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Jellapore	ditto	Nil	2'00	ditto	From 1st April.
		Sorah	ditto	0'32	0'47	ditto	ditto.
		Chandbally	ditto	2'20	3'57	ditto	ditto.
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	Not rec.	Not rec.	1'39	10th May.	
		Hasareebaugh { Jail	Nil	0'01	1'27	31st May.	
		Dispensary	ditto	Nil	1'54	ditto	
	Loharduggah	Pachumba	ditto	ditto	2'77	ditto	
		Banchoe	ditto	0'50	3'34	ditto	
		Palanow	ditto	0'43	2'14	ditto	
	Singbhotia	Chyebassa	0'80	0'01	6'33	ditto	
		Purulia	Nil	Nil	5'31	ditto	
		Gobindpore	ditto	Not rec.	3'30	24th May.	
	Maunbhoom	Goalparah	0'31	Nil	20'54	31st May.	
		Dinobree	0'15	0'15	15'35	ditto	
		Gowhatti	1'20	0'07	17'48	ditto	
	Kamroop	Burpottah	0'20	Nil	19'08	ditto	
		Tenpor	2'01	Not rec.	14'08	24th May.	
		Mungledye	0'91	ditto	19'35	ditto	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	1'08	2'10	13'55	31st May	
		Soebaugor	0'91	Not rec.	27'80	24th May.	
		Golsabat	0'86	ditto	17'80	ditto	
	Soebaugor	Jorchaut	0'30	ditto	16'95	ditto	
		Nazeraah	0'68	ditto	25'10	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	0'59	ditto	24'01	ditto	
		North Luckimpore	1'19	ditto	14'05	ditto	Not received, 27th April to 10th May.
		Suddya	0'63	ditto	23'13	ditto	
	Naga Hills	Samooogooding	0'20	ditto	11'18	ditto	
		Shillong	0'55	2'33	14'09	31st May.	
		Jaowal	0'10	0'73	13'24	ditto	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Cherrapunjee	1'07	1'39	47'10	ditto	
		Tura	Nil	1'34	19'30	ditto	
		Manares	ditto	Nil	0'63	ditto	
	Garo Hills	Akyab	ditto	10'80	14'70	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 7th June 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 1st to 7th June 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June 1st	10	29.440	29.458	93.2	82.0	60	W S W	...	0.05	C, CS	
	1st	16	29.324	29.342	94.0	85.0	67	N N E	...	0.36	K	
	2nd	10	29.447	29.465	93.5	84.8	67	S	...	...	S, OK	
	2nd	16	29.327	29.345	102.6	82.9	40	S S E	...	...	C	
	3rd	10	29.543	29.566	87.5	81.0	74	S S W	...	0.07	S, K	
	3rd	16	29.459	29.477	95.3	86.4	68	S	...	...	O	
	4th	10	29.623	29.641	90.5	84.8	70	S S W	...	...	...	scuds.
	4th	16	29.533	29.551	93.7	84.2	65	S by W	...	...	C	
	5th	10	29.655	29.673	91.2	83.5	70	S by W	...	...	CK	scuds.
	5th	16	29.559	29.577	94.7	84.5	64	S	...	...	K	
	6th	10	29.685	29.703	92.0	82.8	63	S S W	...	...	K, C	
	6th	16	29.586	29.604	95.0	83.5	59	S	...	...	R	
	7th	10	29.630	29.648	91.0	83.0	70	S W	...	...	K, C	
	7th	16	29.514	29.532	94.0	83.0	61	S by W	...	...	K	
SAVAGE ISLAND.	June 1st	10	29.464	29.470	93	86	74	W S W	22.3	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	1st	16	29.308	29.314	90	82	69	S W	12.8	0.10	N	o, w, scuds.
	2nd	10	29.465	29.471	97	86	62	W N W	7.0	...	N	m
	2nd	16	29.384	29.370	94	86	70	S S W	10.8	...	OS	m
	3rd	10	29.693	29.699	92	85	73	S S W	17.7	...	N	b, scuds.
	3rd	16	29.499	29.505	90	85	80	S S W	19.5	...	N	o, w, scuds
	4th	10	29.625	29.631	92	86	77	S S E	14.8	...	N	o, m
	4th	16	29.586	29.592	91	85	77	S	20.0	...	N	o, m, scuds
	5th	10	29.693	29.699	91	84	73	S	14.2	...	N	m, scuds.
	5th	16	29.607	29.613	92	84	70	S	15.1	...	N	b, m
	6th	10	29.678	29.684	93	84	70	S	16.7	...	N	b, m
	6th	16	29.556	29.562	90	83	73	S	16.9	...	N	b, scuds.
	7th	10	29.636	29.642	93	84	67	S	17.9	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	7th	16	29.555	29.561	89	82	78	S	12.2	...	OS	b
CHITTAGONG.	June 1st	10	29.439	29.532	79	78	95	W S W	4.9	0.70	N	d, o, g
	1st	16	29.347	29.440	82	79	87	S	5.9	...	K, KS	w, g
	2nd	10	29.452	29.574	85	81	83	S E	5.4	...	K	w, g
	2nd	16	29.396	29.488	86	81	79	S W	13.8	...	CK, K, KS	
	3rd	10	29.611	29.703	87	80	72	S E	7.8	...	CK, K	b
	3rd	16	29.526	29.618	87	79	68	S W	17.9	...	CK, K	b, g
	4th	10	29.668	29.761	81	76	78	S E	7.0	...	K, KS	b
	4th	16	29.553	29.644	90	81	64	S	7.4	...	C, CK	b
	5th	10	29.705	29.797	86	81	79	S S E	6.8	...	CK, K, KS	b
	5th	16	29.695	29.697	87	80	72	S S E	15.0	...	CK, C	b
	6th	10	29.695	29.786	89	81	69	S	6.2	...	CK, K, KS	b
	6th	16	29.573	29.664	88	80	69	S	12.4	...	C, CS	b
	7th	10	29.625	29.716	80	80	63	S	6.1	...	K, CK, C	b
	7th	16	29.511	29.602	89	81	69	W S W	13.9	...	...	b
MADRAS.	May 31st	10	29.636	29.666	94	77	43	S	10	...	...	c
	31st	16	29.514	29.544	89	78	59	S S E	15	...	...	c
	June 1st	10	29.669	29.699	95	79	38	W by S	17	...	...	c
	1st	16	29.533	29.563	103	78	29	W S W	10	...	...	cloudy.
	2nd	10	29.697	29.727	96	76	36	W	20	...	...	b, c
	2nd	16	29.553	29.583	92	78	51	S W by S	14	...	...	c
	3rd	10	29.716	29.746	95	75	36	W	15	...	...	m
	3rd	16	29.583	29.613	90	79	59	S by E	13	...	...	cloudy.
	4th	10	29.728	29.758	94	85	67	W by S	13	...	...	cloudy.
	4th	16	29.610	29.64	91	79	59	W S W	11	...	...	cloudy.
	5th	10	29.764	29.794	91	75	40	W by N	13	...	...	m
	5th	16	29.652	29.682	97	76	35	N N W	8	...	...	cloudy.
	6th	10	29.707	29.737	96	74	31	W by N	11	...	...	c
	6th	16	29.607	29.637	91	76	47	E S E	10	...	...	m
CUTTACK.	June 1st	10	29.401	29.482	93	81	57	S W	5.3	...	C	b
	1st	16	29.261	29.349	105	80	30	W N W	6.7	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.439	29.520	93	79	51	W	6.7	...	...	w
	2nd	16	29.303	29.384	104	79	30	N N W	5.9	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.519	29.600	95	81	52	S S W	4.7	...	C, S	b
	3rd	16	29.399	29.480	102	82	40	S S E	3.3	...	C, S	b
	4th	10	29.538	29.619	95	79	47	S W	4.5	...	...	b
	4th	16	29.448	29.529	98	83	51	S W	4.2	...	C, K, N.	
	5th	10	29.593	29.674	93	82	60	S	5.9	...	CK, C.	
	5th	16	29.468	29.549	101	83	44	S	3.4	...	C, KC, K.	
	6th	10	29.580	29.661	94	83	61	S	6.3	...	K, C.	
	6th	16	29.451	29.532	97	82	50	S	5.7	...	K	b
	7th	10	29.550	29.631	93	79	51	S S W	4.7	...	C, K.	
	7th	16	29.424	29.505	96	80	47	S S E	7.8	...	C, K, CS.	
AKYAB.	June 1st	10	29.534	29.556	78	77	95	W N W	4.1	6.50	...	r, g, t, l
	1st	16	29.459	29.481	76	76	100	N N E	4.1	4.80	...	r, t, l
	2nd	10	29.590	29.611	86	81	79	S	2.7	0.80	...	b
	2nd	16	29.536	29.557	83	79	83	S S E	6.6	...	...	g
	3rd	10	29.780	29.752	82	79	87	E	1.1	...	...	o, g
	3rd	16	29.683	29.641	85	81	83	S S E	0.5	...	...	b, g
	4th	10	29.789	29.804	77	77	100	N N W	0.1	...	...	g
	4th	16	29.645	29.666	83	79	83	S S W	11.0	...	...	g
	5th	10	29.779	29.801	81	78	86	S E	0.3	1.40	...	b, g
	5th	16	29.677	29.698	87	81	78	S W	1.0	...	...	b
	6th	10	29.787	29.768	87	81	78	S	0.4	...	...	b
	6th	16	29.667	29.688	85	81	83	S	4.1	...	...	b, g
	7th	10	29.699	29.720	86	82	83	E	0.3	...	...	b, g
	7th	16	29.597	29.618	86	81	79	S	0.8	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

† Force of the wind.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th June 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1873.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height, above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.										TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.	
		MEAN OF					RADIATION.					MEAN OF					MEAN OF					MEAN OF				In inches.	
		MEAN OF					GROSS NOCTURNAL.					MEAN OF					MEAN OF					MEAN OF				No. of days.	
		4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.		
Port Blair	100	Not received.	29.980	29.980	29.980	199	108.8	114.0	10th	...	...	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	57	29.915	29.915	29.915	29.915	124	108.8	114.0	10th	...	...	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vinayakam	31	29.886	29.886	29.886	29.886	124	108.8	114.0	10th	...	...	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alkumb	31	29.886	29.886	29.886	29.886	124	108.8	114.0	10th	...	...	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fate Point	18.7	29.889	29.874	29.850	29.833	118	146.9	150.0	26th	11th	48.1	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	80	29.835	29.765	29.671	29.730	141	149.0	156.9	26th	1st	53.3	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangor Island	90	29.884	29.815	29.809	29.774	124	143.6	147.2	18th	9th	59.0	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	18.11	29.881	29.833	29.835	29.801	124	143.6	147.2	18th	2nd	55.3	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	60	29.881	29.833	29.835	29.801	124	143.6	147.2	18th	2nd	55.3	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	20	29.835	29.830	29.821	29.778	113	144.9	151.3	24th	1st	43.8	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	36	29.835	29.830	29.821	29.778	113	144.9	151.3	24th	1st	43.8	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silchar	88.91	29.831	29.809	29.807	29.831	108	127.5	137.0	29th	10th	48.2	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazareebagh	2014	27.864	27.913	27.810	27.875	102	144.9	155.0	5th	2nd	40.0	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bennampore	64	29.700	29.754	29.870	29.737	143	131.6	143.6	5th	2nd	46.6	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	347	29.488	29.563	29.411	29.507	151	121.6	133.0	31st	2nd	49.0	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	179	Not received.	29.770	29.629	29.716	141	143.6	150.0	30th	2nd	53.2	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	160.4	29.686	29.677	29.770	29.629	141	143.6	150.0	30th	2nd	53.2	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	69.45	29.863	29.844	29.800	29.841	109	116.0	123.0	31st	9th	26.0	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	286	29.523	29.535	29.583	29.447	136	108	115.0	2nd	2nd	41.4	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bouras	362.74	29.604	29.599	29.657	29.549	108	151.2	159.0	27-28th	2nd	41.0	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkes	379.7	29.643	29.620	29.613	29.601	123	145.4	156.7	2nd	1st	37.5	...	...	...	...	82.1	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA—MARCH 1873.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years ... 29.859 | Mean temperatures of 16 years ... 80.5 | Mean humidity of 16 years ... 67 | Mean rainfall of 16 years ... 1.13
 Ditto ditto of 1873 ... 29.861 | Ditto ditto of 1873 ... 80.3 | Ditto ditto of 1873 ... 67 | Actual fall in 1873 ... 1.18
 Excess in 1873 ... 0.02 | Defect in 1873 ... 0.02 | Equal in 1873 ... 0 | Excess in 1873 ... 0.06

CALCUTTA,

The 7th June 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
 Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean pressures and temperatures of the preceding table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.				
Port Blair.	Not recd.	82.1	...	...	16	37	9	...	...	...	...	88 S, 50° E	208.1	...
Madras	29.943	83.0	...	2	5	26	23	11	51	6	...	47 S, 41 W	90.7	8.68	
Vinagapatam	29.917	77.9	...	2	8	3	13	17	43	22	...	53 S, 86 W	47.5	8.95	
Akyab	29.908	80.4	2	7	5	8	16	61	43	22	...	54 S, 37 W	...	...
Fales Pt.	29.908	80.4	5	8	1	11	34	36	13	6	8	49 S, 28 W	87.5	8.57	
Cuttack	29.887	80.9	4	2	1	2	16	24	8	5	...	57 S, 44 W	259.4	5.73	
Saugor Island	29.888	80.9	19	8	5	16	8	25	28	15	...	28 S, 87 W	177.9	8.11	
Chittagong	29.938	78.0	...	1	1	7	19	37	20	23	16	47 S, 27 W	146.1	...	
Calcutta	29.880	80.3	...	1	1	7	19	37	20	23	16	52 S, 59 W	88.1	7.95	
Jessore	29.873	79.3	...	1	1	7	19	37	20	23	16	36 S, 25 W	115.4	7.30	
Dacca	29.881	78.4	11	9	5	12	33	31	10	9	1	34 N, 86 E	86.6	6.16	
Silohar	29.964	73.6	5	18	43	10	3	11	10	5	19	50 N, 79 W	160.8	7.76	
Hasarobaugh	29.857	65.9	4	...	1	8	9	11	21	36	...	14 S, 43 W	63.9	7.80	
Perhampore	29.865	78.3	8	3	8	12	8	27	10	10	30	17 N, 48 W	77.1	7.55	
Gya	29.837	80.5	1	14	13	5	4	12	19	22	8	5 N, 58 E	78.5	7.52	
Fatna	Not recd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 S, 89 W	...	4.77
Monghyr	29.862	77.4	9	14	32	4	3	18	24	4	16	53 S, 74 E	151.2	5.23	
Darjeeling	...	...	...	1	22	9	2	13	56	23	4	45 S, 80 W	86.3	8.45
Gowalparah	29.919	78.7	12	6	46	25	11	10	1	4	...	7 S, 34 W	84.3	8.43	
Benares	29.874	78.3	1	1	6	7	9	5	56	9	29				
Roorkee	29.844	75.2	2	3	2	22	2	5	11	14	62				

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th June 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th June 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
June	1st	29.407	99.0	82.5	145.0	87.6	81.3	77.5	0.78	S E	4.0	187.4	0.36	...	Stratoni and cirri. Thunder between 1½ and 2½ and at 5 P.M. Lightning at 2 and 4 A.M. Rain from 1½ to 2½ P.M.
	2nd	412	103.0	84.0	144.0	91.4	83.3	78.4	.67	S E, W S W & S	...	173.8	...	...	Cirri and stratoni.
	3rd	506	95.2	86.0	143.0	88.8	84.1	81.3	.79	S S W & S	1.0	279.1	0.07	...	Stratoni, cumuli, and overcast. Thunder at 8½ A.M. Lightning on N. W. at 8 and 9 P.M. blight rain from 6½ to 9½, at 11½ A.M., and 7½ P.M.
	4th	577	94.2	83.0	137.0	88.4	83.4	80.4	.76	W S W	2.0	322.0	...	...	Overcast, cumuli, and cirri. Brisk wind from 10½ A.M. to 6 P.M. Lightning at 11 P.M. Drizzled at 11½ P.M.
	5th	619	96.4	84.5	140.0	89.3	85.5	80.0	.75	W by S & S	...	280.1	...	...	Overcast, cirro-cumuli, and cirri.
	6th	617	96.5	82.0	147.0	89.1	82.4	78.4	.71	S by W & S	0.2	288.6	...	...	Cirri and cumuli. Lightning between 7 and 8 and at 10 P.M. Drizzled between 8 and 9 P.M.
	7th	583	95.0	82.6	145.0	88.1	81.6	77.7	.72	S S W & S	0.5	282.0	...	...	Overcast and cumuli.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in Column 10* represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days

... 21.0

The max. temperature during the past seven days

... 103.0

The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year

... 98.2

The mean humidity during the past seven days

... 0.74

The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year

... 0.70

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th

... { by lower rain gauge

... 0.43

Ditto ditto ditto,

... { by anemometer gauge

... 0.26

Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th June

... average of nineteen previous years

... 2.52

Ditto ditto ditto,

... average of nineteen previous years

... 7.23

... 13.52

GOPRENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th June 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th May 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	38,444½	28,469 8 9	2,809 13 7	114,135 26	25,566 1 7	2,343 11 0	4,953 4 7
Or per mile of railway	246	181 14 7	16 13 6	729 0	163 5 9	14 19 6	31 13 0
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	670,639	5,06,837 5 2	46,460 5 4	2,587,311 6	9,09,046 5 7	55,716 10 1	102,176 15 2
Total for 21 weeks	709,083½	5,35,306 8 11	49,069 18 11	2,701,446 32	9,33,612 7 2	58,000 1 1	10,7130 0 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year... ..	35,837½	19,929 11 1	1,826 17 9	107,964 31	24,694 7 6	2,263 13 8	4,090 11 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	229	127 5 6	11 13 6	690 0	167 12 8	14 9 3	26 2 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	675,580	4,34,056 4 0	39,988 9 9	2,880,350 30	5,69,011 14 8	52,159 8 7	91,947 18 4

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 31st May 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,185½	906 0 0	90 10 0	25,233 0	832 0 0	83 4 0	173 14 0
Or per mile of railway ...	185	32 0 0	3 4 0	901 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	6 4 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	148,607	23,854 0 0	2,885 8 0	403,982 0	12,956 0 0	1,295 12 0	3,681 0 0
Total for 22 weeks ...	153,792½	24,759 0 0	2,475 18 0	429,215 0	13,788 0 0	1,378 16 0	3,854 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,150½	849 13 6	84 17 7	19,408 30	833 11 9	83 7 5	168 5 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	184	3 5 0	3 0 8	693 7	29 12 5	2 19 6	6 4 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	158,630½	23,830 1 3	2,383 0 2	375,637 2	11,721 10 6	1,172 3 4	3,555 3 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 31st May 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	* Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	111,161	1,39,441 5 1	12,782 2 5	679,709 20	4,01,641 11 3	36,817 5 2	49,599 5 7
Or per mile of Railway ...	86	108 15 0	9 19 9	531 0	313 12 6	28 15 3	38 15 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	2,399,616	34,43,906 4 6	315,691 8 2	10,021,522 10	80,21,520 14 6	735,306 1 8	1,050,997 9 10
Total for 22 weeks ...	2,510,777	35,83,347 9 7	328,478 10 7	16,901,231 30	84,23,162 9 9	772,123 4 10	1,100,596 15 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	116,348	1,47,995 12 3	13,566 5 7	604,337 20	3,07,977 4 8	28,231 5 1	41,797 10 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	91	115 9 11	10 12 0	472 0	240 9 9	22 1 1	32 13 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,447,581	36,44,575 1 10	334,086 1 0	15,234,709 10	84,43,437 15 6	773,061 16 4	1,108,067 17 4

* Maunds 47,020—20 and Rs. 27,853-4-3, added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of week ended May 1873.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 31st May 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	* Mds. Srs.	* Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,182	10,338 15 10	947 14 10	114,115 30	30,940 11 6	2,833 17 0	3,781 11 10
Or per mile of railway ...	23	46 4 2	4 4 10	511 0	138 5 1	12 18 7	16 18 5
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	102,203	3,50,453 5 1	32,124 17 9	1,551,337 20	4,47,982 14 0	41,065 1 11	78,189 19 8
Total for 22 weeks ...	107,385	3,60,792 4 11	33,072 12 7	1,665,453 10	4,78,997 0 6	43,898 18 11	78,971 11 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,123	15,281 8 2	1,400 16 1	80,931 30	22,544 14 6	2,048 5 8	3,440 1 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	27	68 6 0	6 5 4	361 0	99 15 7	9 5 4	15 8 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	119,412	3,70,103 6 2	33,926 2 10	1,694,810 20	4,55,545 14 2	41,758 7 8	75,684 10 4

* Maunds 27,170—20 and Rs. 7,944-5-8 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of week ended 3rd May 1873.

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 31st May 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		
		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Strs	Rs. A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	1,485½	989 0 0	96 18 0	4,876 0	415 0 0	41 10 0	188 8 0
Or per mile of railway	52	35 8 0	3 11 0	179 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	5-1 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	24,904½	28,205 0 0	2,826 6 0	143,426 0	11,174 0 0	1,117 8 0	3,645 14 0
Total for 22 weeks	26,420	29,222 0 0	2,923 4 0	148,312 0	11,589 0 0	1,158 18 0	3,732 2 0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year							
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year							
Total to corresponding date of previous year							

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 31st May 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Strs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	42,097½	22,784 0 3	2,180 4 0	132,763 6	28,284 5 1	2,800 17 11	4,771 1 11
Or per mile of railway	269	151 15 7	13 18 8	848 0	180 9 6	16 11 1	30 9 9
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	709,083½	5,35,306 8 11	40,069 18 11	27,01,446 32	9,33,612 7 3	94,000 1 1	1,07,130 0 0
Total for 22 weeks	751,181	5,58,090 9 2	51,253 2 11	28,24,209 38	9,61,876 12 3	96,650 19 0	1,11,901 1 11
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	42,153½	20,390 3 3	1,969 2 0	1,96,921 29	24,753 0 7	2,368 18 9	4,188 7 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	266	130 4 8	11 18 10	1,258 0	156 2 7	14 10 0	26 8 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	720,733½	4,54,446 7 3	41,687 11 9	2,07,572 19	5,93,763 14 10	54,426 7 4	92,085 10 1



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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COTTON CULTIVATION.

No. 1124, dated Calcutta, the 14th May 1873.

From—W. S. HALSEY, Esq, c.s., Officiating Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India,

To—The Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the Agricultural Dept.

IN reply to your letter No. 721, dated 16th April 1873, I have the honor to inform you I have had the enclosed memorandum on the culture of cotton drawn up by Mr. Parsons, the most experienced officer in this department; and trust it will meet with His Honor's approval.

The American cotton seed is daily expected to arrive.

Memorandum on the Cultivation of Cotton.

SELECT the best possible piece of land—if new and naturally drained, so much the better—that is, if means exist of thoroughly working it previous to sowing, otherwise land which has been under cultivation for two or three years will probably yield the best result with a little manure.

Avoid extremes, such as heavy clays and sand or very low-lying fields, and also districts where the temperature falls below 40 degrees.

Prepare the land by ploughing or digging as deeply as possible (unless the subsoil is bad) a few months before the sowing season.

This will vary in different districts according to the climate and rainfall. It would be advisable to follow the custom of the natives; but, as a general rule,

the seed should be sown so that the plants do not begin flowering until nearly the close of the rains, otherwise they are very liable to attacks from the boll-worm.

The seed should be sown in rows or lines. This is more expensive than sowing broadcast, but it is more than compensated for by the increased facilities for weeding, cultivating, and gathering the crop.

The distance between the plants and rows can only be regulated by experience, such as the kind of cotton grown and the known productive qualities of the land.

New Orleans and Sea Island cotton on very good land should be sown three feet apart between the lines, and two or even three feet distant in the row. Smaller and indigenous varieties should be treated according to their known habits. One-and-a-half to two-and-a-half feet apart between the rows, and six inches to a foot from plant to plant, have been found to answer very well with indigenous varieties in most parts of the country.

The above refers to flat cultivation without irrigation, which is the least expensive.

The Egyptian system, as introduced by Mr. Login, consists in sowing the seed on ridges three feet apart, eight inches high, and two feet from plant to plant, and irrigating between the rows; it is also recommended to sow the seed about three weeks before the setting in of the monsoon.

The real merit of the system consists in the superior cultivation which the land receives necessary to carry it out.

Instead of the three or four inches of tillage which the land ordinarily receives, the plants have double that depth to grow in.

It can only be carried out, however, effectually and economically in districts where there is an abundant and unfailing supply of water thoroughly under command, as well as on the very best of lands, either naturally so, or which have been greatly improved by deep tillage and high manuring extending over several years.

Whichever plan is adopted, the after-treatment is much the same.

Three or four seeds should be sown together, and if they all germinate, the surplus plants should be pulled up when two or three inches high, leaving the most promising plants single at the required distance from each other.

Weeding should be carefully attended to whatever the state of the weather, the surface of the soil being kept constantly loosened and pulverized; and if ridges are adopted, these must be kept constantly banked up, as they are always reduced by heavy rains.

The plants, according to the variety, should be tapped, the smaller at three, and the larger kinds on reaching four to five feet in height, which will induce the production of lateral branches and more cotton.

With regard to the selection of seed, choose in the first instance those plants which appear to be adopting themselves to their changed conditions (in the case of foreign varieties) and are yielding fairly both in outturn and quality.

Then from these plants select a few of the very best bolls, and keep the seed for future experiments.

Selection should not be carried on promiscuously from all the plants, as it might be desirable to procure either an earlier or later variety, and consequently the plants which would effect this should be chosen as the seed-bearers.

Again, some plants will be observed to produce much more abundantly than others; these also should be selected, and the comparatively barren ones rejected.

Should very dry weather set in when the rains cease, irrigation will be found beneficial, and will cause the plants to continue bearing some time longer than they otherwise would.

The water should be given late in the evening or during the night, and not during bright sunshine. If ridges are adopted it will be the more necessary; these need not be covered with water, as the upper part will become sufficiently moist by absorption. Should the land be very poor, apply about 50 tons of manure per acre.

No. 788 I, dated Fort William, the 27th May 1873.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R.E., Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue (Agricultural) Dept.

I AM directed to forward herewith copies of the correspondence

1. To Canal Revenue Superintendent, Orissa, No. 225 I, dated 14th February 1873
2. From ditto ditto, No. 139, dated 1st March 1873.
3. To Chamber of Commerce, No. 370 I, dated 8th March 1873.
4. From ditto ditto, dated 29th April 1873, with this office endorsements thereon, Nos. 637-638 I, dated 2nd May 1873
5. To Revenue Superintendent of Canals, Orissa, No. 674 I, dated 8th May 1873, with endorsement No. 675 I
6. To Chamber of Commerce, No. 676 I, dated 8th May 1873
7. From ditto ditto, dated 13th May 1873.
8. From Revenue Superintendent of Canals, Orissa, No. 314, dated 13th May 1873
9. To Chamber of Commerce, No. 696 I, dated 13th May 1873.
10. From ditto ditto, dated 19th May 1873.

marginally noted, and to request that you will send a copy to the Agricultural Department of the Government of India, and call the particular attention of that Department to it, as showing a much more careful cultivation of cotton in Orissa than is known elsewhere on this side of India. The cotton is grown, as in the more southern parts of India, at an almost rainless season of the year; but, contrary, the Lieutenant-Governor

believes, to the practice in the South Maratha and Berar country, is irrigated in the light way described. So grown in the dry season, and with the aid of canal water, His Honor thinks that we certainly ought to have better cotton than the ordinary inferior staple of the rainy season; but the samples sent having been grown from the ordinary seed, and very badly prepared, proved to be very dirty and not superior to ordinary Bengal cotton.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Government of India should be asked to supply good varieties of seeds, and to sanction this Department making experiments on the canals both in growing and cleaning cotton, as suggested by Mr. Toynbee.

No. 225 I, dated the 11th February 1873.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R.E., Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,
To—The Canal Revenue Superintendent, Orissa.

I AM directed to request you to send up well-selected specimens of the cotton grown in the delta for valuation in Calcutta, and to distinguish particularly that grown *near the coast* between Marsaghai and the sea from that grown further inland.

No. 139, dated Camp Balbladrupore, the 1st March 1873.

From—G. TOYNEBEE, Esq., Canal Revenue Superintendent, Orissa,
To—The Officiating Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

IN reply to your No. 225 I, dated 14th February 1873, I have the honor to forward (by dāk banghy) the specimens of cotton therein called for, with a third which may be useful for comparison.

2. Each packet contains one auna's worth of cotton of the ordinary kind, fair quality, as sold at the mofussil *hāt*.

No. I. packet contains 5 *pals* (the local weight by which cotton is sold in the mofussil) of dry-weather cotton of last year, and was grown near Kendupatna.

No. II. packet contains 4 *pals* of cotton grown between Marsaghai and the sea in Killa Coojung, the price here being higher than it is further westward.

No. III. is Sumbulpore cotton, 5 *pals*, which is brought down by boat in the rains and retailed by local dealers.

3. The cotton grown between Marsaghai and the hills finds its way, I believe, in considerable quantities both by land and sea to Calcutta. The

mahajuns give advances to the cultivators on their crops, and thus it is that the local cotton retained in the province is not enough for local consumption, and has to be supplemented by Gurjat or Sumbulpore cotton.

4. Owing to the difficulties of communication along the coast, but little (if any) of the cotton grown beyond Marsaghai finds its way westward.

No. 370 I, dated the 8th March 1873.

From—LIEUT. COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R.E., Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,
To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, copies of the correspondence marginally noted, and to request that you will be good enough to favor him with any information you can respecting the commercial value and quality of the accompanying samples of cotton.

2. The cotton is largely grown in the area irrigated by the Orissa canals, and the cultivation might be considerably extended.

Dated the 29th April 1873.

From—H. W. I. Woon, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
To—The Officiating Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

In reply to your letter No. 370 of 8th ultimo, forwarding samples of cotton grown in the area irrigated by the Orissa canals, and requesting to know their commercial value and quality, I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Sample No. 1.—Not merchantable in the state it has been handed in for classification; seems to have been gathered in an unripe state, fibre and seed being coherent. After cleaning from seed the cotton shows a quality which I should classify as nearly good Bengal, good staple for Bengal, silky, slightly stained in color, and lacking somewhat in strength; to-day's value, if perfectly free from seed and other impurities, about Rs. 17 per bazar maund.

Sample No. 2—The same as above, more silky and stronger; value, about Rs. 17-4 per bazar maund, if quite free from seed and impurities.

Sample No. 3.—The same as sample No. 1; good in color, almost fine Bengal; value about Rs. 17-8, if perfectly free from seed and other impurities.

Bengal Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Orders dated 2nd May 1873.

No. 637 I.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Commissioner of Orissa for information.

No. 638 I.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Revenue Superintendent of Canals, Orissa, for information.

No. 674 I, dated the 8th May 1873.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. T. HAIG, R.E., Officiating Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,
To—The Revenue Superintendent of Canals, Orissa.

WITH reference to this Office No. 638 I, dated 2nd instant, and previous correspondence, I am directed to request that you will submit a report for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, giving further particulars regarding the seasons at which cotton is sown and gathered in different parts of Cuttack; the extent to which each cotton crop is sown;

whether there are different varieties or only one sort; and whether it is not to be had in a better state than is described in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce. I am also to request you to try the experiment of irrigating dry-weather cotton.

No. 675 I.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Commissioner of Orissa for information, with reference to this office No. 637 I, dated 2nd instant. The Lieutenant-Governor begs that the Commissioner will see that the experiment is fairly carried out.

No. 676 I, dated the 8th May 1873.

From—LIEUT. COL. F. T. HAIG, R.E., Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,
To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce

WITH reference to your letter dated 29th ultimo, reporting on samples of cotton grown in the area irrigated by the Orissa canals, I am directed to request the favor of your stating what such cotton would be worth in England at the time you quoted the prices for India.

Dated the 13th May 1873.

From—H. W. I. WOOD, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
To—The Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

IN acknowledgment of your letter No. 676 I, of the 8th instant, I beg to inform you that cotton similar to the sample sent by you was sold about the end of last month at a limit of 5½d. per lb to a spinning establishment in Germany.

The above price comprised first cost and freight only, and such cotton, if bought at the valuation named, would sell in London at about 5½d. per lb so as to cover all costs, without any commission. I may add that such good Bengal cotton seldom reaches the London market, and the quotations for it there are generally to be considered as nominal.

No. 314, dated Cuttack, the 13th May 1873.

From—G. TOYNBEE, Esq., Canal Revenue Superintendent, Orissa,
To—The Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

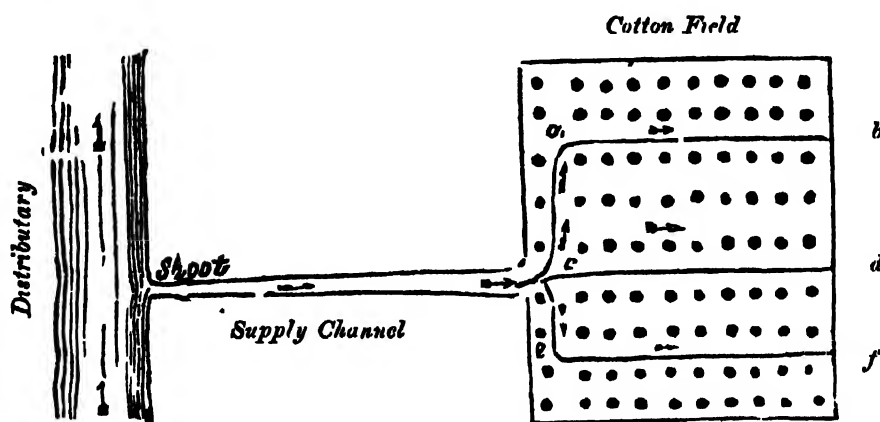
IN reply to your No. 674 I, dated 8th instant, I have the honor to report as follows:—

1st.—In the Cuttack district only two varieties of cotton are grown, viz, the *haldiya* and the *achnd*; the former is, generally speaking, the cotton of the hills and rainy season; the latter of the plains and dry season. It will be convenient to describe the mode of cultivating them separately.

2nd.—The *haldiya* variety is sown in June and July and picked in October and November. Though generally grown in the *Guajats*, where newly reclaimed jungle land is largely available and best suited to the crop, it is also occasionally met with in the delta of the Mugulbundi, but in very small quantities, and grown either on land reclaimed from jungle or else within the precincts of the royts' own homesteads. It is but rarely grown on the ordinary *dofasli* or *biyali* lands. But little care is given, I believe, to its cultivation, the earth being turned over, as for rice, and the plant left to itself with the exception of an occasional weeding.

3rd.—The *achnd* variety is sown in November, December, and January on the *dofasli* or *biyali* lands, and is picked in May, June, and July. The seed used is the seed of the *haldiya* variety, and the ordinary mode of cultivation is as follows:—The land is allowed to lie fallow for the whole of the rainy season,

the rotation of crops being as follows:—(1) *biyali*, followed by *biri*, *mug*, linseed, or other similar crop; (2) fallow; (3) cotton. The land is ploughed at the end of November, in December, or at the beginning of January, as may happen to suit the rainfall, the closing of the canals, or the ryots' convenience, and is brought into the ordinary condition of garden soil. Whatever manure the ryot has to spare (which is generally so little and of such a quality as to be of but little benefit) he puts down. The soil is then worked up into ridges and the seed dibbled in by hand, five or six seeds in each place, at intervals along the ridges of about a foot. To prepare the soil water is required; and, as a rule, cotton is not grown in any place where there is not a supply of water of some kind. The soil is moist below where the seed is put down, though dry above. When the plants are about half a foot high and there has been no rain, the first watering is given, and this is continued at intervals of about fifteen days until the middle or end of May, when the crop is in full flower. The first and last waterings are the most important of all. The method of watering is peculiar. A small channel is made from the source of the water-supply to the highest point in the cotton field, from whence it can be distributed. The rough sketch given below will serve to illustrate the process. The red lines (*a b* to *e f*) within the field—



are small subsidiary channels connected with that leading to the field. When the water is first turned on, the mouths of the sub-channels *c d* and *e f* are closed, and the whole supply is allowed to go into sub-channel *a b*. The ryot then takes his stand about ten yards from the mouth, and bunds the channel at his feet. As the water comes down he throws it forward right and left with a scoop (*send*) made of very light wood (of the *simul* or cotton tree) of this shape, the dotted line being a piece of string which he holds in the left hand while he holds the handle in his right. When all the cotton within reach of his first position has been thus sprinkled with water, and the ground thoroughly saturated, the ryot opens the bund and lets down water to the next reach of ten yards, and so on until the whole of the land covered by sub-channel *a b* has been watered, when he proceeds to use *c d*, *e f*, in the same manner until the whole field has received water. Cotton is never irrigated in the ordinary manner by flooding the roots, the cultivators declaring that water unless given from above kills the crop. I have invariably noticed that any crop which has by accident been flooded, even slightly, has suffered considerably. If you call a ryot who is engaged in watering cotton in the ordinary method as above described, he will invariably shut off the water at the source of supply before he comes to you. Any excess of water, such as percolation, entirely ruins the crop. To the eye there is but little perceptible difference in an ordinary year between an irrigated crop of cotton and one which has had nothing but rain water, but the ryots say that there is a great difference in yield independently of the appearance of the plants. Two or three days after each watering, when the upper crust of the soil has got caked and *sour* (if I may so describe its greenish appearance), the cultivator takes his *kodal* and digs the whole field,



completely turning over the soil and eradicating all weeds. When the plants are about to come into flower they are thinned, not more than three or four being left in the same place. If they are unusually large and leafy, the tops are nipped off, or calves turn in to graze for a few hours to prevent their going too much to wood and bearing consequently less flower. The plants vary in height from two to five feet when in full growth. As the cotton becomes ready for picking, the whole family turns out and collects the pods as occasion demands. The picking begins in May and lasts until July; the crop, however, requires no water after the former month.

4th.—As no difference is made in the treatment of the two varieties of cotton after they have been picked, one description of their subsequent treatment will do for both. The cotton is first dried in the sun; when dry, the seed is removed, and the cotton after being cleaned is worked into thread by the women of the family and sold at the *hāts* or to itinerant dealers. This description applies only to the lower classes and Mussulmans, who generally only grow just enough for home consumption. The Brahmins and better class of ryots grow cotton on advances made by local *mahajuns*, to whom they deliver it, and who again re-sell it at the *hāts*, or for export in the same form as the specimens forwarded with my letter No. 139, dated 1st March 1873. In this form and in that of thread it is *alone* procurable in the markets, and not in large quantities in either. If, as is probable, the cultivation of this crop should be in future largely extended by means of irrigation, and the supply become greater than the local demand, it may be worth while to try an experimental cleaning-mill worked by water power, and let out by contract to a large dealer in cotton, who would send it, when cleaned, to Calcutta. At present anything of the sort would be certain failure, the supply being little (if any) in excess of the amount that can be worked up by the women of the poorer classes.

No 696 I, dated the 13th May 1873.

From—LIEUT.-COL. F. T. HAIG, R.E., Officiating Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,
To—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce

I AM directed to forward the accompanying sample of cotton grown from foreign seed in the Cuttack delta, and to request you to favor the Lieutenant-Governor with your opinion as to its quality and value.

2. The cotton is sent just as it was taken from the tree.

Dated the 19th May 1873.

From—H. W. I. WOOD, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
To—The Officiating Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

IN acknowledgment of your letter No. 696 of the 30th instant, forwarding a sample of cotton grown from foreign seed in the Cuttack delta, and requesting an opinion as to its quality and value, I have to state, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that the sample represents a very superior kind of cotton, particularly such part of it which contains the sound kernels or seed; some of the seed or kernels seem to be worm-eaten, and the cotton surrounding them is less strong and shorter in fibre. But the average sample consists of far superior quality to any cotton exported from any part of India.

The staple equals in length, silkiness, and strength almost Egyptian cotton, which, on the basis of 9½d. for middling Orleans (last quoted by Reuter), would be worth in London to-day about 10½d. per lb.

The price of 10½d. per lb for sale in London requires a first cost of about Rs. 31 per bazar maund in screwed bales, or about Rs. 30 to Rs. 30-4 for loose.

No. 1278, dated the 11th June 1873.

From—The Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the Agricultural Department,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue, and
Commerce.

‘I AM directed to submit herewith copy of a memorandum,* with enclosures, from the Irrigation Department of this Government, regarding the cultivation of cotton, from which the Government of India will perceive that there is a much more careful cultivation of this staple in Orissa than is known elsewhere on this side of India.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would feel thankful if His Excellency the Governor-General in Council would be pleased to procure for the Bengal Government, through the Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce, six maunds of each of the following kinds of cotton seed for experimental cultivation:—

Hingunghat seed.

Egyptian seed.

Acclimatized New Orleans.

Jerree (or spring cotton) seed from
Chandoll.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th June 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
Western Districts.		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	June 17th*	0.80	Weather hot	Rain much wanted for the sowing of aus and amun crops; grain market dearer.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	" 14th	0.10	There has been slight showers of rain throughout the district.	The amun rice is being sown, but rain is much wanted. Teel is being cut; cotton and sugarcane are good.	
	3 Meerbhoom	" 14th	0.10	There has been little rain. Light clouds. Temperature considerably lower.	The rain of the previous week has done much good. Sugar-cane has been planted out, and ploughing is going on; last week's rain less plentiful to the east of the district than elsewhere.	Public health good.
	4 Midnapore	" 14th	0.45	There appears to have been a fair rainfall in the west and north-west of the district, but all along the east and south rain is much wanted; very little rain at the sudder, but weather much cooler. Barometer low.	Depend entirely on the rainfall. There seems every probability of a heavy fall daily, but it continually holds off.	
	5 Hooghly	" 14th	0.84	Rain throughout the district on the 14th; at the commencement of the week the weather was very hot and at times cloudy.	Prospect of aus dhan not very good for want of rain. The ground is being prepared for amun dhan; the late rains will do some good to the crops.	
	Howrah	" 14th	1.57	Very hot. Heavy rain at sudder station on Friday; it has not yet been ascertained whether it was general.	Rain much required. If yesterday's rain was general it will have done a great deal of good.	
Central Districts.						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 17th	2.6	Very hot during the first five days of the week. Rain fell on Friday and Saturday more or less throughout the district. Since then the weather has been cooler.	The crops have been injured in some places by want of rain. There were some heavy showers towards the end of the week, which have done much good; sowings will now be completed.	General health good. A few cases of cholera reported at Basirhat; ordinary fever still prevailing at Barrapore.
	7 Nuddea	" 14th	0.11	Hot and not nearly rain enough.	Rain is much required everywhere. It rained yesterday and there has just been a heavy shower, and it is hoped that the rains have fairly set in at last.	
	8 Jessore	" 14th	0.16	Hot and cloudy. Light showers only in the north-east; heavy rain in the afternoon of the 13th instant.	Crops getting on fairly, but want rain.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 14th	0.09	There has been some rainfall in the course of the week, but the temperature has been hot and sultry.	The prospects of the crops have much improved; but more rain is still wanted. Dhan is germinating, and indigo is progressing favorably.	
	10 Dinagepore	" 14th	8.89	Rain has fallen throughout the district, and the rainy season appears to have fairly set in.	The rain has done an immense deal of good to all crops in the ground which are now progressing favorably.	
	11 Maldah	" 14th	1.56	During the first three days of the week the sky was overcast with clouds with strong easterly winds and occasional thunder and lightning. There was rain on all other days.	The rains that fell this week will do much good to the standing crops, bhadoi and amun.	

* Telegram of the 17th June received on the same day.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JUNE 18, 1878.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1878.				
RAJSHAHY DIV.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye	June 14th	0.96	All the days were hot. The winds blew moderately	The rain of the last week has much improved the prospects of the crops; teel and boro dhan are still being reaped. The mulberry and indigo plants are doing well.	
	13 Rungpore	" 14th	2.02	Seasonable	The crops progressing favorably	
	14 Bograh	" 14th	1.00	Warm with occasional showers.	All crops are progressing fairly. Jute is now promising; sowings of lato rice for transplantation have begun.	
	15 Pubna	" 14th	3.84	Slight rainfall on the 6th, and a heavy shower on the 11th June; weather cloudy and hot.	Crops thriving except indigo, the prospects of which are not very good, nor would rain be now likely to improve those; the manufacturing season has commenced.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	" 14th	3.02	There have been some good falls of rain during the week which have been very favorable to the crops.	The hill crops are doing well, and those in the plains are said to have recovered from the effects of the recent drought. Tea is said to be doing fairly.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 14th	21.42	The rain has set in with unusual force. On Monday night, about 11 P.M., a thunder-storm with lightning and very heavy rain commenced; the storm lasted 7 or 8 hours, being constantly either immediately over the station or circling round it. More than 10-70 inches of rain in one night.	Jute and bhadoi dhan are doing well.	
	Cooch Behar	" 14th	25.58	Copious rain generally at night and in the mornings. Heavy thunderstorms on two nights.	The recent wet weather has been favorable for the aus dhan, but not for the jute, which is injured by excessive rain.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
Dacca DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 17th	1.71	Rains fairly set in	Prospects of crops good. River risen rapidly, but no damage done.	
	19 Furriddpore	" 14th	0.69	Weather close and windy alternately, occasionally cloudy, but generally clear.	The rivers are rising rapidly; from the appearance of the sky copious rain may be expected shortly; crops in every way progressing satisfactorily.	
	20 Backergunge	" 14th	1.33	Fair with occasional showers of rain	Good, but more rain is wanted	
	21 Mymensing	" 11th	1.23	Generally cloudy and showery.	There has been sufficient rain for the amba rice; the aus crop is looking well; the teel crop is being reaped. The river has risen considerably during the week.	
	22 Sylhet	" 7th	0.76	Cool. Rains fairly set in	The heavy rainfall has been most welcome to ryots and tea planters.	The Surma has risen 15 feet since Tuesday night.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	23 Cachar	" 7th	6.06	Cloudy, with rain	Rains have commenced. Tea prospects good.	
	24 Chittagong	" 7th	0.72	There was a little rain during the week. The weather has been generally breezy with clouds and fairly cool for the time of the year.	Nothing new to report. Field work will not commence in earnest till more rain falls.	Cholera still reported from Sunder and Potia stations. Fever appears to be decreasing.
	25 Noakhally	" 7th	4.46	Rainy and stormy	Chillies, sesamum, and moog, reaped and gathered. Sowing of aus dhan commenced.	
	26 Tipperah	" 14th	0.84	A good deal of drizzling rain during the week. Rainfall at sub-division 2.69 inches.	Heavier rain is required; from the look of the weather, it appears that it should soon fall. Prospects, however, are good.	

* Telegram of the 17th June received on the same day.

